

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 1.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1893.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

CHIPS AND SPLINTERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Since Jan. 1, 1893, the initiation fee of Local Unions in this district has been fixed at five dollars.

OTTAWA, Ill.—One of our charter members died recently and sixty per cent. of the members of Union 661 turned out at the funeral, creating quite a favorable sentiment.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Retail Clerks have organized a splendid union and in return for what the Carpenters did to start them, the clerks are now doing good work in getting carpenters to join our Unions.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Recording Secretary of Union 63, writes in favor of a better financial system to meet our death benefits rather than to reduce our benefits. He says "It seems there are a good many of our members who are five cents wise and five dollars foolish."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Piece workers in this place are laying floor for 30 cents per square and same price for putting in siding and \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day for finishers. At the Masonic Temple finishers get 17 cents per hour. This is what comes from strangers pouring in on us this winter. Trade is flat.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—We had the eight-hour day in view and organized an Eight Hour Carpenters' League to get it. The men were full of promises to establish it this winter but when the time came they did not keep their word. So now we see there is no course left only to build up a strong union.

THE GRANITE CUTTERS are still locked out in Milford, Monson, Worcester, Whitinsville, Mass.; Long Cove, Red Beach, Me.; Roxbury, Oneco, Stony Creek, Conn.; San Francisco, Raymond and Rocklin, Cal. They have made a grand fight all along the line ever since last spring. In over 150 places they have been successful in securing the recognition their employers first denied them.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal.—Union 35 writes through its Recording Secretary that "it has always been a puzzle how the U. B. could pay such large benefits and cover all running expenses on a capita tax of ten cents per month. If the brothers would only think they could see no organization is as good as the U. B. for a carpenter to join. But it is hard to find the work of every union has to be done by two or three and the other fellows hang around the corners and growl."

BOSTON, Mass.—In the six months up to Nov. 1, 1892, Business Agent J. G. Clinkard has secured 75 new members, and 125 re-instated, and collected \$630.20 in initiation fees and back dues. Trade is dull, but a revival has been aroused in all the unions in this district. The surrounding towns in Eastern Massachusetts are stirring, so the old-time vigor in the carpenters' movement will be again seen in this section. We have a live building trades council in this city with its business agent in the field and a general working card.



SEND in the new list of officers of your Union, if you have not done so.

DID your Union get its password and officers' blanks? If not, then drop a postal to the G. S.

SEND twenty cents per capita each month to the General Office—fifteen cents for tax and five cents for Protective Fund. This is the rule since Jan. 1, 1893.

NEW CONSTITUTIONS in English, German and French are now ready. So are membership cards for 1893 and 1894 and the new clearances are all ready. Send in your orders.

IN NOVEMBER's paper there was a typographical error in the summary of expenses. The expense for General Office, etc., should have been \$596.20, which would make the cash balance \$587.13 on Nov. 1, 1892, and not \$595.53.

UNION 738, Carbondale, Pa., writes us through Recording Secretary W. I. Ferrel, that: "The new Constitution is a Daisy and it gives good satisfaction. Most of the sections are very plain and free from former confusions and inconsistencies. We should have a prosperous year under such laws, if our members will only live up to them."

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The agitation during the great strike in this city in November has caused the carpenters' unions to grow immensely in membership.

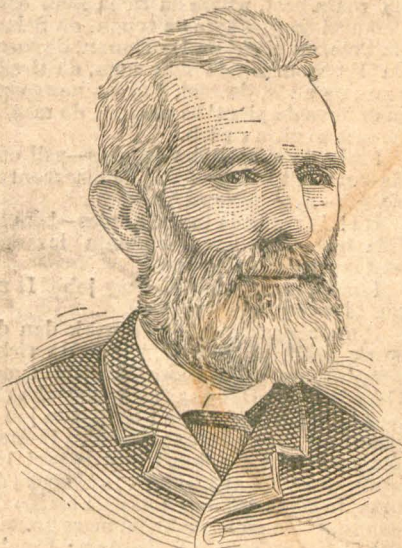
THE NEW CARPENTERS' UNIONS in Brookline, Mass.; Easton, Pa.; and Madison, Wis., all recently chartered, were installed with over 60 members.

MANSFIELD, O.—Stove Moulders' Union 198, of this city, have been locked out since Feb. 22d last, by the Eclipse Stove Co. of this city. Their Stoves should not be bought by Union men.

THE UNION GOLD AND SILVER CO-OPERATIVE MINING CO. of Utah, a society of working miners, have donated \$20,000 of the capital stock to the finances of the American Federation of Labor.

BUTTE, MONT.—Bro. Chas. Lane, our Second General Vice President, has done excellent work with others in securing the release of Peter Breen, the leader of the Miners. Union 112, is arranging to adopt a working card.

IN the late British Trade Union Congress at Glasgow, Scotland, a scheme for independent political action and labor representation in the Government was agreed on, and is to be submitted to the Local Unions for instruction of their delegates to the next Labor Congress. An International Labor Congress is ordered to be held this spring to arrange for a concerted and simultaneous movement to secure the eight-hour day all over Europe. Meanwhile another International Labor Congress is to be held in Zurich, Switzerland, in August, 1893.



VICE-PRESIDENT LARWILL.

J. C. Larwill was born in England in 1833, came to this country in very early youth with his parents, received a common school education, and has been trying to educate himself and to help others ever since. He started in life as an office boy in the wholesale leather store in the "Old Swamp" District, 28 Ferry street, New York city.

He learned his trade at Fanjoy & Enoch's shop, in Williamsburg, N. Y. (now a part of Brooklyn), where his parents lived and owned some property. At twenty years Mr. Larwill was a Sergeant in Taft's New York Battery, and for many years has been an honored member of the F. and A. M. For a few years he was a citizen of Geneseo, N. Y., and was the Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department and a member of the School Board of Geneseo.

In the year 1873 Mr. Larwill located in Cleveland, O., of which city he has been a resident ever since. He has been President of Carpenters' Union No. 11, of Cleveland, O., several terms, and was Chairman of the G. E. B. in 1885-1886, when the General Office of our U. B. was located those years in Cleveland, and he is now serving as President of the Central Labor Union in that city. Always a hard, persistent worker in the labor movement, he is in close touch with all the progressive movements of the times. He is possessed of an abundance of vital, nervous force, and will do committee work faithfully and zealously, or address a public meeting with dignity and convincing force.

Many a night have we seen J. C. Larwill come to the union meetings in Cleveland in the bitter winter of 1884-1885, with the mercury below zero, and he was one of the handful who kept alive the spark of unionism in that city. His election as First Vice-President of the U. B. at the St. Louis Convention is a tribute to his labors in the cause and an honor to the "chips" of the "Forest City" on old Lake Erie.

BROOM MAKERS' UNIONS are being organized to start a National Union. Write to C. J. Anderson, 2830 Blake St., Denver, Col., for constitutions and information.



GENERAL TREASURER James Troy has been seriously ill for nearly two weeks. He was bed-fast and shows a very emaciated appearance.

F. W. STEARNS, 320 Third street, Milwaukee, Wis., has prepared a very simple "Manual of Parliamentary Rules." It is in a condensed tabular form and costs ten cents by mail.

WM. BRANNEMAN, of Union 446, Indianapolis, Ind., has developed excellent qualities as a speaker, and is a man of rare talent and ingenuity of discourse. This was proven by his Labor Day speech at Richmond, Ind.

BRO. R. LEONARD, of Union 488, is general agent for all of Gill's publications, such as Gill's "Rapid Carpentry," price \$2; Gill's "Detail on the Square," price \$1, and Gill's "Enlightened Stair Builder," price \$1. Address R. Leonard, 224 Belmont avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

JOSEPH MAZZINI was an Italian patriot of democratic thought, who believed in the unity of mankind. He was the father of the doctrine, "No Rights without Duties: No Duties without Rights." His address, "The Duties of Man," is in pamphlet form for fifteen cents. Address Funk & Wagnalls Company, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

E. R. COXEN, a carpenter contractor in Elwood, Ind., violated the eight-hour law of Indiana, by working more than eight hours a day. Union 652 of Elwood brought the case into Court, and backed by the American Federation of Labor and our own U. B., it was proposed to make it a test case to the Supreme Court of the State. Mr. Coxen plead guilty and was fined under the law.

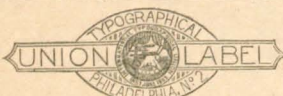
MERIDIAN, MISS.—Bro. Geo. W. Wheeler, of Union 749, of this city, writes an encouraging letter, urging Southern carpenters and men of the saw and jack-plane, everywhere to stand together. Union 749, has a nice hall and a sturdy active body of men.

MADISON, Wis.—The *Daily Democrat* has locked out its union compositors for refusing to sign away their right to belong to a Union. Carpenters' Union 130 has passed resolutions of practical help. The Unions in this city are booming away up, and new ones starting right along.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the first labor parliament on Trade Union Congress was held in Manchester, England. Then trade unions were classed as conspiracies and their members outlawed. To-day they are legalized all over Great Britain and are regarded as exercising a needed conservative influence and power. Legislation helpful to the working people has been secured by their efforts. Members of the Unions now sit as law-makers in the House of Commons.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1893.



THE MONOPOLIST AND THE WORKINGMAN.

ACCUSATION.

I.

He's only a Workingman, one who dreams
Of Rights and Wrongs;
A worker in dark deeds,
A sower of ill seeds;
Anarchist, Revolutionist, in all his schemes;
Prepare the rack, prepare the thongs,
Give him the harvest that to him belongs,
Till his back, with ingrate blood doth run in
streams.

II.

He's only a Workingman, a poor, weak tool
In other's hands;
A mass of softened clay,
On which yet ne'er a ray,
Of intellect has shone, a wretched fool;
Prepare the fire, prepare the brands;
Bind fast his feet, bind fast his hands,
Scorch his foul heart, till he own our rule.

III.

He's only a Workingman, a creeping thing
Across our path;
Let jail gates yawn,
For this Hell's spawn;
Compel him bow to each moneyed King;
Upon him pour the vials of our wrath,
Till dreams of "Wrongs" no more he hath,
But all the greatness of Monopoly sing.

REPLY.

IV.

He's only a Workingman! no nobler name
Can earth bestow,
Behold all commerce, industry,
Art and Science, gives to thee,
See the elements subjected, tame,
And learn that all the things we know,
From working hands and minds doth flow,
Aye even from him whom you so blame.

V.

He's only a Worker! a robber thou,
A damned destroyer,
His the things that you doth hold,
Savage beast in peaceful fold;
Hark! I for one would as lief bow
To Lucifer, thy soul's employer,
As bend to thee, thou fell destroyer
Of hearts and homes and all that's honest now.

DIST. COUN., New York.

T. C. WALSH.

LIKE CARNEGIE AND FRICK.

EVOLUTION OF MACARONI SPIGHETTI FROM AN ANARCHIST TO A CAPITALIST.

Speka da labor question? Questo?
It maka da monk' sick—mea too!
It ver' much like love—hard to settle.
Capital is da man—labor da woman,
Capital is da olda bach—when him no
have da wife him spenda himself, wasta
himself, use himself alla up an' doa da
world noa good. Labor is da olda maid—
when she noa have da man she drya up,
gitta sour, gitta ugly; she wilt, she die,
she kicka da buck.

When da capital an' da labor gitta
marr r-r-d, dat ver' much dif'. Dey hava
da mucha offaspring, and da name of
da offaspring is things—thingsa to eat,
thingsa to wear, toa smoka, toa smell, to
looka at.

When da capital and da labor are
marr r-r-d in da goota shape—when deya
love, when da whola biz runna smooth,
dey maka da world happy, maka da
monk' happy—mea too.

But when da dev—da politics—creepa
in—when him whisper in da ear ofa labor
—da wife: "You got no softa snap—you
worka too hard, you oughta have mora
da pin mon'—oughta have mora dresses,
mora fun;" when him tella capitali, da
husband: "You spenda too much mon'
—youra wife, labor, put on too mucha
lugs, pret' queeck she chucka you out an'
runna da whola dammaranch," den coma
da strike, da lockout, divorce—and da
wife, Labor, da man, Capitali, and da
whola countra hava da miserari.

Dis maka da monk' sick—mea too!
One man looka at da labor quest' one
way, 'noder man looka 'noder way. I
looka deesa way:

Longa time ago one smarta lit' boy
gitta born in Italia; dat boy not Michael
Angelo, dat boy not da Pope, dat boy
notta Rudina, notta Baron Fava, not da
Hugh Grant, da Ben Harrison, nor da

bigga, fat Grover Cleve. No! dat one
cute boy, one brighta boy; him not da
monk', him me, Macaroni Spighetti.

When I gitta born I one ver' smalla boy
with da balda head and da gr-r-eata big
blacka eye. Pret' queeck I gitta big
'nough to know mya dad. I find him one
worka man. He worka hard in da hotta
sun—sweat lika da wetta rag to make da
'nough mon' to gitta da grub. Myamoth'
worka too—worka lika da dog. Dey maka
alla da kinds work—mea too. Dat maka
me tired. I see da King, da Queen, and
da richa peop' driva by in da swellastyle.
It maka me sick. I say: "Da world alla
wrong. Da rich hava too mucha mon',
too mucha pudden, too mucha softa snap.
Da poor hava too mucha work, too mucha
dirt, too mucha tougha luck."

Dat maka me one day anarchista. I
hear 'bout America. da freea countra,
where da workaman eata da minced pie an'
da roasa beef, where da richa man eata
da angel food, where da tough, da Selav,
da Pole, da Mick, da Dutchman, da coon,
da Frenchman, da lazy man, da tireda
man, da dude, da fool, and da newspapa
man hava da plent' to eat and da mucha
chance to gitta r-r-ich.

I taka da skip—taka da ship—sail ova
da wat'—gittasick—feeda da macaroni to
da fish—reacha Newa York.

Ha! It reminda me of Naples—beauti-
fula bay, blue sky, da plenta lazaroni
and mucha dirta streets.

I looka r-round for da easy job. It no
go. Da easy jobs alla gone.

It mora work to gitta da work dan do
work itself. I gitta down on da richa
peop' more anda more alla da time.
Geea Whiz! Dat freea countra maka me
sick! Well, aft' while I strika da job—
pounda da stone on da railroad. It dam-
ma near keela me, but I eata da ver' lit'
grub, weara da olda clothes, and socka da
mon' in mya sock eacha day. I learna da
one ting—da mon' maka da mare go.

I catcha da spirit ofa da town; I maka
what you calla da progress. I find aman
what maka da mon' nev' do da harda
work. I quit. I buya da buncha banan'
puta da banan' ina da bask ona my arm,
sela him ona da street. Hulla Gee! I
maka da twenta fi' cent a day clear.

Ver' soon I have da gr-rata lotta mon'.
I buya one handa org'; maka da musica,
playa Ta-ra-ra boom all over the countra;
maka more mon'; den I buya Jocka, da
monk'. Da monk' is lika da businessa
man—ver' smart. I maka him my cashier.
Him passa da contribution box lika da
deacon in da church. Him maka da face,
him dance, him popular, lika da Harry
Dixey.

Da biz grow. We sella da org'—buy
one streeta piano. I hira one 'sistant.
Da 'sistant pusha da piano, I grinda da
crank, da 'monk' taka da mon'.

We gitta da ver' well off. I gitta
mar-r-red. Buya me one home, sweeta
home, on da Stat' Island.

I investa ma mon'—buy da fruita stands
on da sidewalk—hire da cheapa dago
chumps to runna da stands. Da Irish po-
liceman try knocka us out. Noa goa.
Huhjay Grant say, "Giva da Italian da
show." Datta r-right. Da dago come
toa stay.

Now I one r-r-ich man. I weara da fine
clothes, picka my teeth with da golda
pick—weara da diamond stud—driva my
team and snappa my fingers.

Da labor quest' ver' simp'—ver' plain.
When I poor I say, "Shoota da monopola!
Keela da r-richa man!" Alla da same
like when you in Roma do lika da Roma
peop'.

Now da Rustle Sage, da Asator fam, da
Jaya Goul', da 'monk', mea too, we alla
rich and we say, justa lika da Vandabilk,
"Da pub' bea dam!"

It maka alla da dif' in da worl' which
sida da fence you standa on.—JOE KERR
in New York Herald.

SOME EXCELLENT POINTERS.

The recent issue of the *Journal* of the
International Typographical Union gives
the following good advice to the organ-
ized trades of the country:

Payment of dues makes a union mem-
ber—work for the organization, a union
man. To which class do you belong?
There is lots of work to do.

Did you ever induce a man to join the
union? Well, "tackle" the first non-
unionist you meet. The weight of argu-
ment and common sense is on your side.

Every union organized in a small town
means one less recruiting ground for un-
fair employers and "scabby" scoundrels.
If you can assist in forming one, do so.

Have you ascertained the reason why
your friend is on the outside? Speak
to him on the subject—his position is
untenable, and he will admit it on mature
consideration.

THE BOYCOTT—WHAT IS IT?

SOME PLAIN FACTS ABOUT JACKSONVILLE
STATED BY AN HONEST MECHANIC—
THE SAME METHODS APPLY ALSO
IN MANY OTHER CITIES.

Jacksonville, Fla.

There are a great many people who
labor under the impression that boycott-
ing is when a gang of hoodlums get
together and make up their minds that
they will not patronize some certain store
or business, the proprietor of which has
incurred their displeasure.

Now, there has been a system of boycott
going on in Jacksonville for nine years.
That is as far back as I know anything
about it. And this boycotting has been
done by the leading men themselves. I
will endeavor to show some of it.

To begin with, Jacksonville is composed
of working people—say at least eighty-
five out of every one hundred. Now one
of the chief industries for the last nine
years has been building. I make this
statement because a census of the present
labor organizations shows that there are
685 men at the present time who depend
on that one industry for a living—this is
from the hod-carrier to the finished
mechanic. Now this class of men has
been undergoing a system of boycott year
in and year out without complaining.
Now, you ask how this is done. Well, here
it is in a nut-shell.

A wholesale man, for instance, on Bay
street wants a house built. He goes to
the different builders to get bids. (By
the way, we have some as good builders
here as there are in the United States.)
Well, the result is that the lowest bidder
gets the job. Well, the mechanics have
noticed that the men who get the bulk of
the work here are men who were never
known to give a mechanic a fair price for
his labor. Nearly all of this class of men
whom I speak of are men who have come
here to make a permanent home. They
buy little places on instalments. When
there is scarcity of work they live cheap,
but still stick here, summer and winter.
Finally a little boom springs up. They
all set in to work at fair pay at first.
Soon (especially in the fall of the year)
carpe ters begin to drop in by twos, by
threes, then by the dozens. Home
mech nics begin asking them how they
happened to come. The reply invariably
is: "I saw an 'ad' in the northern
papers 'carpenters wanted.'"

Well, the outside carpenters get here,
flood the town. Then commences a
system of wage-cutting—25 cents a day
the first week. The home men submit.
The second week comes another 25 cents
per day cut. The home man, with his
instalments to meet, wife and little chil-
dren to feed, can't lose his home; so he
pays his instalments and runs a little
behind each week with his grocery bill;
his dry goods bill gets behind the same.

Finally the contractor shuts his day
men off altogether—tells them they can
do the work by the piece. They set the
price, which varies according to the hard-
ness of their hands; but it is safe to say
that a good workman will make about
\$1.20 per day. The results at the end of
the year are: The carpenters are in
debt; the retailer grocer suffers; the retail
grocer stands the wholesale grocer off
year by year; the ball rolls; the business
men give their work to skin contractors;
the skin contractors in return skin the
workmen, from hod-carrier to the best
mechanic. In the course of time those
same business men find a great burden of
delinquent bills on their hands. The
wholesaler goes to the retailers. They put
on a poor mouth, show a long list of bills
due and unpaid—from whom? Why,
the laboring people, of course. Well,
they meet all the big, solid business men
to devise ways and means to bring those
self-same delinquent debtors to time.
How are they going to do it? Boycott
them of course. Publish their names.
All dealers will avoid them; give them
no credit, even if they are sick and their
children are crying for bread. But you
solid business men will go right on giving
your work to skin contractors or hire
some heartless driver to oversee the job;
allow him to rob the men of their honest
dues; import men from outside the
towns. Said men draw their money,
send it to other towns to be spent for
clothing, shoes and furniture. Then,
when labor organizes and learns how to
use that pretty little weapon called boy-
cott, you think they are just too awful for
anything.

Now we only ask for justice.

MECHANIC.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Januar, 1893.

Aus Laffalle's Schriften.

(„Zur Arbeiterfrage.“)

Sie (die Revolution) wird entweder ein-
treten in voller Gefeßlichkeit und mit allen
Segnungen des Friedens, wenn man die
Weisheit hat, sich zu ihrer Einführung zu
entschließen bei Zeiten und von oben herab—
oder aber sie wird innerhalb irgend eines
Zeitraumes hereinbrechen unter allen Con-
vulsionen der Gewalt, mit wild wehendem
Lodenhaut, erzenen Sandalen an ihren
Sohlen!

 („Die indirekten Steuern und die Lage der
arbeitenden Massen.“)

Es gibt nichts der wahren Intelligenz
Wahlsverwandteres, als der gesunde Verstand
der großen Massen—und es giebt nichts
Organisationsfähigeres, als die großen
Massen.

Ja, es giebt nichts Organisations- nud
Zeugungsfähigeres, nichts Unintelligenteres,
als der unruhige nörgelnde liberale Indivi-
dualismus, die große Krankheit unserer
Zeit! Aber diese unruhige nörgelnde Indi-
vidualismus ist keineswegs Massentracht,
sondern wurzelt notwendig und naturge-
mäss nur in den Birtels- und Ahtels- In-
telligenzen der Bourgeoisie.

 („Erwiderung auf eine Rezension der Kreuz-
zeitung.“)

Eine wirklich revolutionäre Bewegung,
eine solche, die auf einem wahrhaft neuen
Gedankenprinzipie steht, ist, wie sich der tief-
ere Denker zu seinem Troste aus der Ge-
schichte zu beweisen vermag, noch niemals
untergegangen, mindestens nicht auf die
Dauer.

Man kann nie eine Revolution machen;
man kann immer nur eine Revolution, die
schon in den tatsächlichen Verhältnissen
einer Gesellschaft eingetreten ist, auch äußer-
liche rechtliche Anerkennung und konsequente
Durchführung geben.

Eine Revolution machen wollen, ist die
Thorheit unreifer Menschen, die von den Ge-
setzen der Geschichte keine Ahnung haben.

Ebensohalb desfalls ist es ebenso unreif
und ebenso kindisch, eine Revolution, die sich
bereits einmal in den Eingeweiden einer Ge-
sellschaft vollzogen hat, zurückzudämmen, und
sich ihrer rechtlichen Anerkennung widersetzen;
oder einen solchen Gesellschaft oder einzelnen,
die sich bei diesem Gebannendienst betheili-
gen, den Vorwurf machen zu wollen, daß sie
revolutionär seien. Ist die Revolution drin
in der Gesellschaft, in ihren tatsächlichen
Verhältnissen, so muß sie, a bist nichts,
auch herauskommen und in die Gefeßsam-
lung übgelien.

Das Loos der Arbeiterführer.

Ein wahres Wort sagt eine Chicagoer
Zeitung über das Loos der Arbeiterführer:

„Die Arbeiterführer, die häufig als die
alleinigen Urheber aller Unstände hingestellt
werden, haben keine beneidenswerte Stel-
lung. Sind sie konservativ, so werden sie als
Söldlinge des Kapitals verächtigt, und sind
sie radikal, so werden sie gleich als Anar-
chisten verschrien.“

Für erfolgreiche Strikes wird ihnen kein
Dank zu Theil, für verlorene werden sie
allein verantwortlich gemacht. Sie haben
stets mit Mißtrauen, Neid und Gefeßigkeit
zu kämpfen, und haben oft mehr Feinde im
eigenen Lager, als außerhalb desselben. Die
Selbstlosen werden mit den Selbstlütigen
in einen Topf geworfen, und gar Mancher,
der als „genießender Genosse“ hingestellt
wird, hat sich buchstäblich aufgeopfert. Es
ist eine Thatlage, daß dieselben Arbeiter, die
es für die erste Pflicht der Gefeßschaft halten,
ihre eigene Lage zu verbessern, ihren Vor-
kämpfern gewöhnlich Hungerlöhne bezahlen.

Wer damit nicht zufrieden ist, und in einem
anderen Berufe gleichfalls seine Lage zu ver-
bessern sucht, ist ein Ueberläufer und Ver-
rätther!

Die Arbeiter zu führen, ist überall eine
äußerst undankbare Aufgabe. Ihnen die
Wahrheit zu sagen, ist ein Verbrechen.

(Cl. Ang.)

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PRESIDENT TRENOR.

Office of the General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1893.

BROTHERS:—On this, the first occasion of addressing you officially, permit me to thank you for the high honor conferred on me at the St. Louis convention, in electing me General President. I am sensible of the honor conferred in being the instrument through which the organization in this vicinity has been honored. I shall perform the duties to the best of my ability, and hope and expect to receive the cordial assistance of every member of the Brotherhood, to place our organization in a position second to none in this country. We each have a duty to perform in helping to increase the interest in our work; in the promotion of harmony in our ranks; in the elevation of our trade; and our aim should be to lead our members to cultivate that true and fraternal relation designed by the Author of our being. We are surrounded by new conditions. The result of recent labor troubles through the country warns us that old methods of conducting labor organizations must be laid away. New systems and methods must be adopted, and we can find the new plan only by a more thorough education of ourselves, as to our best interest, and the means by which we can best accomplish the ends we have in view.

I would urge and advise the members to attend the meetings of their local unions more frequently and in greater numbers than is the case in some localities at present, and at the meetings discuss plans and suggestions for the future. Let there be lectures; questions of political and social economy should be discussed; let public social meetings be held, and let anything and everything be done to create and retain interest in the work before us, and above all let the great question of a shorter work day be continually before us, so that in the end we may have a work day of eight hours all over this country.

I have made a large number of official visits so far during my term, with a view of becoming acquainted with the members, and also, to see the system and manner in which the different districts conduct their business. On the whole I must say that I am pleased with the conditions existing. In the districts where I find public and social meetings are held I find greater interest, more harmony and better work done.

Our constant attention is required to protect our interests. This can best be done, by strengthening weak unions, urging lagging members to attend their meetings, urging non-union men to join the organization, showing them where their personal interests would be benefited, and the value of organization to them. The circulation of printed documents and literature in the interest of organized labor should be pushed, and we should enter on a campaign of education which should be aggressive and progressive.

I congratulate the members on the adoption of the amendment, known as Section 53, of the Constitution, which provides an increased revenue to the general fund. We will thereby be enabled to carry forward the work with more promptness, vigor and with better results.

The returns of the first vote taken on this amendment came into the general office in such a manner, that we were unable to decide whether it was adopted or not, and upon consultation with the General Executive Board, it was decided to be for the best interest of the United Brotherhood that a new vote be taken, which was responded to promptly and favorably.

And now by virtue of the authority in me vested as General President, I hereby declare to the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that all the 21 amendments adopted by the St. Louis convention are approved by a two-thirds vote of the members, with the exception of amendment 12 which was defeated. From date of Jan. 1, 1893, the amendments approved are hereby declared the law of our organization.

Wishing each officer and member of the United Brotherhood a prosperous and happy new year and an increased interest in the work before us, and asking each and every one for their cordial and hearty support,

I am, fraternally yours,
HENRY H. TRENOR,
General President.



SAFE SCAFFOLDING.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

As the number of accidents which occur every year through faulty or incomplete scaffolding is growing larger, I think a few practical suggestions on this important subject will be of interest and value to every man in the business. Let me advise all men working around buildings to pay close attention to, and devote plenty of time and care to stagings and scaffolds when building them, for the reasons that few bosses will pay a man his wages, or compensate him for bodily injury, should a scaffold break and he be hurt. If the boss or foreman be a rusher, and keeps driving the men along, don't heed him, but see that the scaffold is well braced, nailed, and of good, sound timber, so that you may work on it with confidence and security.

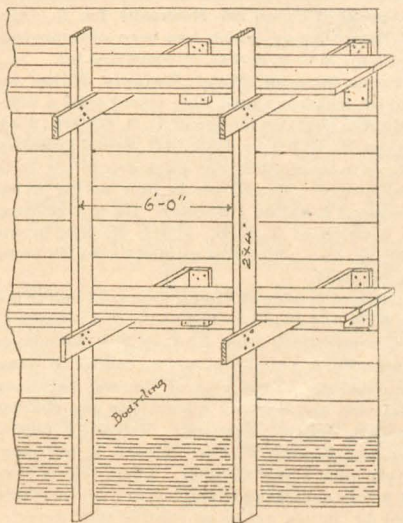


FIG. 1.

As to the form of scaffold safest to use in frame buildings, I would recommend that made up of 2x4 joists for uprights, 1x6 or 8 for brackets, and cleats gained out on which the brackets are nailed, the cleats being nailed to the studs through the sheathing. The joists should be long enough to reach above the wall plate, so that the brackets can be nailed on at different heights from the ground up. The sketch (Fig. 1) illustrates the scaffold I mean, and it may be familiar to many of the fraternity. Fig 2 is a scaffold I never approved of, though some prefer it. To me it seems dangerous, as the end of the joist may slip on the ground or get knocked out of place. Some builders, though they are rare, furnish a framed portable bracket with a targ and screw bolt on it to make scaffolds. These are very safe, but not convenient enough to be used everywhere.

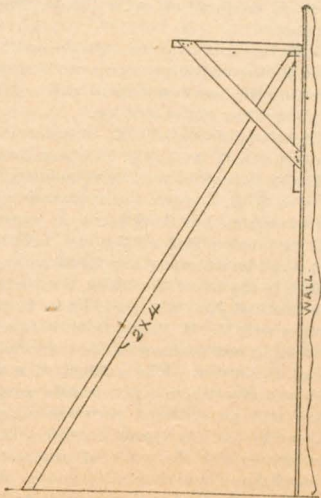


FIG. 2.

If possible, never use hemlock for building scaffolds, as it is most treacherous. I once saw a 3x12 hemlock joist, forming a bearer, carry a lot of ceiling with perfect safety on a Friday and Saturday when the weather was dry. Unfortunately it rained hard all that Saturday night and Sunday following, so that the stuff was saturated. When the two men who were putting up the ceiling started work

and commenced to strain the scaffold, this hemlock beam broke in a short break and threw the men down on the ground, killing one and injuring the other.

Therefore, if you can, men, use sound spruce or pine timber, and see it is free from knots or dangerous shakes. Always nail your pieces solidly together, using plenty of nails well scattered. Some may say, "Oh, an eight-penny nail will sustain so many pounds." That is all very well, but few nails may injure a piece of stuff where many would hold it. Place your brackets not further than six feet apart, and have the plank not less than 1 1/2 inches thick. If a carpenter builds a good scaffold, and does it himself, he will feel that it is his own work and can do a neat, clean job, and do it well and rapidly, as his mind will be on it, and he will feel comfortable and safe. For bracing scaffolds in the direction of their length, diagonal braces or those from corner to corner are the best. They not only stiffen the whole construction, but divert the strain and harden the timbers to sudden fracture.

RELIEF FOR HOMESTEAD.

Our members everywhere have been doing nobly in raising funds to help the men in Homestead to hold out against the Carnegie-Frick combination. It is now all the more necessary to have sufficient funds to secure good legal defence for every man under indictment. Besides that, large numbers of men are victimized by the firm and can't get work; they and their families are in suffering this cold winter.

Since last report, November 6, 1892, Mr. Wm. Weihe, of the Amalgamated, reports up to December 31, 1892, the receipt of these moneys from Carpenters' Unions:

Union 25, Toledo, O.	\$25 00
" 39, Cleveland, O.	100 00
" 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.	7 00
" 102, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	5 00
" 303, Dorchester, Mass.	10 00
" 373, Lincoln, Neb.	20 00
" 381, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10 00
" 386, Chillicothe, O.	10 00
" 667, Cincinnati, O.	10 00
" 729, Louisville, Ky.	38 50
R. H. Griffith, Montreal	1 00
Milwaukee Unions	40 00

Total \$276 50
Previously reported 2,100 70

Sum total \$2,377 20

The sum of \$25, previously credited to Union 639, Brooklyn, N. Y., should have been to credit of Union 629, South Bend, Ind., making \$60 in all sent by Union 629, South Bend, Ind.

Bohemian Carpenters' Union, 64, of Chicago, took a leading part among their people in Chicago in raising money to send to Homestead. With the help of the Bohemian Musical Union, fifty-six pieces, hundreds of dollars were raised.

Brother T. P. Lucas, of Union 526, Galveston, Tex., and a few others, netted \$70 by giving an oyster roast, and sent the money to Homestead.

The following is a list of moneys acknowledged by Mr. Chris. Evans, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, as received by him from Carpenters' Unions. These moneys were given by these unions in answer to the "Homestead Day" Circular. This list includes all receipts up to January 19, 1893:

L. U. No. 132, Richmond, Va.	\$5 00
" 543, Town of Union, N. J.	5 00
" 740, Pekin, Ill.	10 00
" 60, Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00
" 326, Columbus, O.	15 00
" 134, Montreal, Can.	3 10
" 15, Syracuse, N. Y.	10 00
" 184, Lake Linden Mich.	2 40
" 678, Dubuque Ia.	25 00
" 684, Middlesborough, Ky.	10 00
" 783, Lafayette, Ind.	4 00
" 606, Jacksonville, Fla.	8 00
" 756, Richmond, Ind.	3 50
" 207, Lima, O.	2 00
" 611, Galveston, Tex.	25 00
" 407, Lewiston, Me.	15 00
" 419, Cleveland, O.	5 00
" 550, Bradford, Pa.	28 25
" 45, Shreveport, La.	8 00
" 544, The Dalles, Ore.	25 00
" 603, Holyoke, Mass.	40 00
" 434, Kensington, Ill.	8 75
" 534, Burlington, Ia.	33 00
" 203, Lancaster, Pa.	4 00
" 248, Saginaw (E. S.), Mich.	5 00
" 537, Milwaukee, Wis.	10 00
" 809, Lake Charles, La.	18 30
" 336, Reading, Pa.	40 00
" 483, San Francisco, Cal.	5 00
" 201, Paducah, Ky.	27 20
" 90, Evansville, Ind.	18 00
" 284, Springfield, O.	15 00
" 685, Omaha, Neb.	38 50
" 592, Muncie, Ind.	20 00
" 40, Wilmington, Del.	50 50
" 158, Topeka, Kan.	10 00
" 650, Pomeroy, O.	34 75
" 591, Little Falls, N. Y.	21 75
" 770, Jeffersonville, Ind.	7 25
" 229, Glen Falls, N. Y.	20 00
" 168, Toledo, O.	13 60
" 291, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5 75
" 72, Rochester, N. Y.	11 00
" 721, Sioux City, Iowa	6 00
" 461, Cleveland, O.	8 25
" 76, New Orleans, La.	50 00
" 89, Mobile, Ala.	8 15
" 788, Decatur, Ill.	6 60
" 397, St. Johns, N. B.	4 20
" 802, Buffalo, N. Y.	7 10
" 794, Jermyn, Pa.	22 40
" 373, Lincoln, Neb.	5 00
" 580, La Junta, Colo.	9 50
" 78, Troy, N. Y.	3 00
" 226, Santa Barbara, Cal.	7 00
" 273, Yonkers, N. Y.	

Total \$823 80



PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 8, 1893.

The undersigned and other members of Union 402 were employed by a contractor named ALBERT STAPENBECK, formerly Treasurer of Union 164, of Pittsburgh. He began contracting at the beginning of our late strike. At first he paid regularly every Saturday and the highest wages. He also had an apprentice who was a member of Union 402. By and-by he paid us only part of our wages every week and finally did not pay at all. We obtained judgment against him in the Courts after which he paid part and promised to pay the balance as soon as possible. A few days ago he absconded owing us a balance of \$185. He absconded with \$2000, \$400 of which was lodge money.

He is said to be in Cleveland, O. We respectfully ask of you to publish this notice in the next issue of our journal, so that our other brothers will not be swindled as we have been.

Stapenbeck is 5 feet, 4 inches tall, has a long, dark full beard, steel-gray eyes and a red face.

Yours respectfully,

WILH. HUBER,

Secretary of L. U. No. 402.

THE CAPTIOUS CRITIC.

(From the Boston Labor Leader.)

You all know him. He is ubiquitous and persuasive. You will see him at the next meeting you attend.

He has a most remarkable knowledge, after the event, of how things ought to be done. The work of committees never meets with his approval. The committee either exceeded its power, or did not do enough. With a fine sense of how things should be, our friend holds it up to ridicule.

But when there is committee work to be done, which, like most committee work, involves a little sacrifice of time, and our Critic is nominated, with what a grand air of dignity and superiority he declines. He is not of common clay, not he. His mission is to boss the job, not to work with the every day crowd.

The critic is in his glory when some earnest and progressive member starts some new idea for the benefit of the organization. How he jumps on it. How he points out the sinister motive which must actuate every man who is now avowedly trying to fill his pocket-book. How especially zealous our friend is in watching after the interests of the society.

A wise Providence who made mosquitoes, mustard plasters and Joseph Cook, undoubtedly had some object in view when he brought the Captious Critic into being. Else there would not be so many of him.

NON-ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

The failure of members of either benevolent, church or labor unions to attend their meetings is a prolific source of many evils. It must be borne in mind that men are called together for some special purpose, and in the case of labor unions, for instance, the purpose and the object is to suggest and devise plans to educate the masses and to find ways and means for such things as increasing the membership, building up a treasury for any emergency, promoting social intercourse and other things pertaining to the work of propaganda.

Now, how in the world are these affairs to be looked after if the members remain away from the meetings? Just think of a man opening a store or managing a factory by staying away from it. What kind of work would such a man do? What kind of business would he build up? Why, the simplest individual knows that sure bankruptcy would end his business career. It needs no extended argument to prove that.

But some one will say, well, I have full confidence in the ability of our officers, and surely they can do business with a quorum. Perfectly true. But when only a minority attend there are very few ideas thrown out, and the organization soon loses that life and energy that is so necessary for success. By bringing together men of all shades of opinion we are enabled to get a certain amount of good from each of them, and the sum of it all is of great advantage in prosecuting the work. What is good policy to day may be bad policy to-morrow.—Potters' Journal.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

Subscription Price:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1893.



Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Established in May 1881, this Journal is now twelve years old, with well established reputation—an edition of 35,000 monthly, and the circulation constantly increasing.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any Journal in the building trades.

Our readers are among architects, mill men, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters, stair builders and kindred trades.

In over 750 cities and towns—in every State and Territory we have readers.

Special advertising rates given on application. Cuts and engravings inserted at same cost as letter press. Careful attention and good display given to all advertisements.

Transient advertisements 25 cents per line, each insertion. Lower rates for longer time.

TESTIMONIALS OF ADVERTISERS.

L. P. Hicks, book publisher, Omaha, Neb., writes: I used to advertise in THE CARPENTER several years ago and found it a good paying medium, and am only too glad to patronize it again.

Wm. McNiece & Son, saw manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., says: It always pays us to give THE CARPENTER our advertising. Through it we got some excellent customers.

The Gage Tool Company, Vineland, N. J., Chas. Svendsen, Cincinnati, O., and many others can give like testimonials.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, December 12-17, 1892, will long be memorable in labor annals. The historic memories of the Old State House and its famous Liberty Bell were revived in the thrilling addresses and remarkably able papers read there by John Swinton, Geo. E. McNeill, Ex-Senator Blair, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, and Prof. Wm. B. Salter. But more than all, the legislation enacted at that Convention will be of fruitful interest to all the sons and daughters of toil. The deliberations were dignified and stately and the debates animated and interesting beyond precedent. The delegates of the U. B. to that Convention will have their report in our February issue, as it is crowded out this month. Meanwhile printed copies of the official proceedings can be obtained by sending ten cents per copy to the Secretary, Chris. Evans, 14 Clinton Place, New York.

OUR NEW DEPARTURE.

As promised in December this month's issue is an eight-page paper and we present it in the most readable and convenient shape. We propose to continue improving our journal in size and style and hope to make it a sixteen-page paper before long.

We have introduced a mechanical department with a special article, written by one of the ablest practical writers on architecture and building.

This new feature each month, with a short sketch and photo of some of our leading members, and other added improvements, should make our journal of more and more value to its immense circle of thousands of readers.

It is also an unanswerable indication of the prosperity and progress of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

EIGHT CHARTERS GRANTED.

Since our last issue, charters have been granted to seven new Unions, and one reorganized, viz.: No. 148, Bar Harbor, Me.; 156, Akron, O.; 178, Des Moines, Iowa, (Mill Men); 182, Janesville, Wis.; 195, Peru, Ill.; 293 Easton, Pa.; 254, Brunswick, Me.; 318, Milwaukee, Wis. (German) reorganized.

Just as rapidly as any Union lapses or is suspended we give its number to the next new Union formed. Of late we have had quite a number of Unions lapse, in most cases on account of low dues and insufficient finances to pay their running expenses. A number have lapsed in new towns or in places where building booms have exhausted themselves.

This coming spring, however, promises a great revival in our organization with a large addition of new Unions and a considerable increase in our membership. By individual effort, concerted work and incessant agitation, public meetings and rousing activity among our members this winter all along the line, we are bound to grow stronger and stronger.

HABITUALLY NEGLIGENT.

We have a list of Financial Secretaries who have not sent in their reports to this office the past two months, for November and December, and some of them did not report even for September and October. Of course a number of these F. S. are not re-elected for this term. Still the reports of these Unions ought to be on file in the General Office. We propose after this to insist strictly on the fine of \$2.00, under Sec. 153, of the Constitution, on every F. S. not sending in his report in time each month, and will publish all such negligent secretaries. There can be no excuse for carelessness in this respect. Here are the negligent secretaries for two months back:

Union 21	Union 321	Union 584
32	331	593
36	334	594
38	346	597
52	348	598
74	358	599
81	364	623
85	366	633
92	392	643
98	423	656
126	436	660
133	455	662
139	467	675
145	484	693
204	496	765
212	500	769
223	503	780
242	506	782
248	508	787
271	523	789
275	533	795
297	536	797
310	547	800
313	552	807
317	566	812
319	570	

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(PROCEEDINGS.)

JAN. 9.—All members present. Met at General Office, 8 A. M. The day was spent in auditing the books and accounts of the General Office, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1892.

JAN. 10.—Audit of books and accounts continued.

Disability claim, W. W. Swain, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., referred to G. E. B. by St. Louis Convention, was again laid over for more satisfactory proofs as the evidence is conflicting as to cause of blindness.

Protests of Unions 177, McKeesport, Pa., and 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., received, in regard to right of G. P., and G. E. B., to re-submit Sec. 53 to a second general vote. G. E. B. answer that under Sections 22 and 37 of the Constitution they had the power and also by virtue of resolution of St. Louis Convention empowering the G. E. B. to eradicate all inconsistencies in the new Constitution. The action of the Board in this, is fully endorsed by the overwhelming vote of the Unions.

JAN. 11.—Union 90, Evansville, Ind., asked dispensation to sing Odes in the meeting. Permission granted.

Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa., submitted a plan of accident insurance for the U. B. Referred to next Convention; G. E. B. has no jurisdiction.

Appeal of Union 206, Newcastle, Pa., in claim of Harry Boston, which had been disapproved. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Letter from Int. Wood Workers' Union received, which reported they would send a delegation to next Convention of U. B. Ordered filed.

Com. W. H. Kliver, Union 141, Grand Crossing Ill., as to his eligibility as a delegate to the D. C. of Chicago. Mr. Kliver is now acting as an Assistant Building Inspector. He was referred to decision of G. E. B., March 31, 1892, in the Chicago case which was ratified by the St. Louis Convention.

General President Trenor appeared before the G. E. B. and stated he had received a number of communications from Brother F. P. Neeson, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., calling in question various official acts of General Secretary McGuire, and making allegations and charges against General Secretary McGuire's official conduct, though Brother Neeson is comparatively quite a new member. These letters were of a very damaging character, and on their face and by future evidence showed they were inspired by an expelled member of Union No. 8, General Secretary McGuire demanded General President Trenor should make an immediate investigation. He did so on December 6, 1892, and in obedience to his summons all parties met at the General office, and after an exhaustive investigation, covering all the charges and allegations, each and every one of the complaints was found to be groundless. General President Trenor read a detailed report of the investigation. The G. E. B. indorsed the action of the General President in making the investigation, and his report was accepted and placed on file.

General President Trenor, as referee, submitted recommendations covering the case of two Locals in New York city, (in the new district). These Unions could not agree in matters of trade jurisdiction, with demoralizing results to the organization in that territory. Through this there is possible danger of inroads on the eight-hour system in New York. The G. P. recommended an organizer be placed in said territory for a limited time; the G. E. B. to bear half the expense and the New York District Council the other half. Recommendation of G. P. approved. The appointment of an organizer was referred to the G. S. in conjunction with the G. P. with power to act.

The G. E. B. went into consultation with the G. P. and G. S. as to the best course to be pursued in promoting the best interests of the organization in all sections of the country.

Bro. Dukehart of the G. E. B., brought to the notice of the G. E. B. that he had been fined by his L. U. for non-performance of certain local duties. The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B. and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

NIGHT SESSION, JANUARY 11.—The G. E. B., in conjunction with the G. P. and G. S., held a long and interesting session in regard to the good and welfare of the order. The subject of a more thorough organization was given wide range of discussion and an outlined plan was adopted. This plan embodies a system of central points of agitation from which the work of organization is to be carried on, covering all sections of the country. In connection with this subject, it was resolved to put in the field a corps of not less than six competent lecturers.

General President Trenor submitted the name of James Troy for appointment as General Treasurer, to fill vacancy in that office, and appointment was confirmed.

JANUARY 12.—Communications from various Unions and members were received as to the work of organizing and lecturing in different sections of the country. Various plans were suggested in these letters. In pursuance of the plan adopted the day previous, the G. E. B. finally decided to make the following points centres of

agitation, and with the following amounts of money to be used in these centres and in the territory surrounding each centre named. These amounts to be expended under direction of the G. S. in each section and surrounding territory, with a view to ultimately reach all the Unions under our jurisdiction. The moneys appropriated are to be used to begin the work, and when the G. E. B. are satisfied the moneys have been judiciously expended, further appropriation be made from time to time as necessity requires.

The sums appropriated are as follows:

Massachusetts . . .	\$200	Omaha District . .	\$200
New York	200	St. Louis District . .	200
W. Pennsylvania . .	200	Rocky Mt. District . .	200
Southern States . .	400	Pacific Coast	400
Ohio	200	Canada	200
Michigan	200		
Indiana	200	Total	\$3,600
Chicago District . .	200		

Massachusetts State Council submitted itemized expenditure of moneys raised by said Council from the Locals under its jurisdiction and used for organizing purposes. Report received and the D. C. complimented on the good showing made.

Com. from Hudson County D. C., N. J., complaining that the New York Walking Delegates collect \$1.00 tax for a working card from members belonging to the New Jersey District when working in New York city. The complaint was referred to the G. P. for investigation and to report.

Appeal of Union 29, Baltimore, Md., against action of G. S. in granting charter to German Union 44, of same city. Brother A. Faulhaber, of Union 44, was present and made a statement as to the need of a German Union in Baltimore. G. E. B. decide that Union 29 was given opportunity to file objections to charter of Union 44. As no reasonable objections were offered, the G. E. B. concur in the action of the G. S., and decide Local Union 44 has been legally granted a charter and must be recognized by Union 29.

Appeal of Union 731, Corsicana, Tex., in disapproved claim of F. W. Fanning. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal of Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col., in disapproved claim of F. W. Miller. Laid over to ascertain if disability is permanent within the meaning of our laws.

As to new bonds for G. S. and G. T., Bros. McKay and Swartz were delegated to arrange all necessary details under the new Constitution.

Appeal of Union 145, Sharpsburg, Pa., in disapproved claim of John Ruef. On further evidence G. E. B. decide to instruct the G. S. to write for further evidence and if claim is correct to be paid.

Appeal of Union 654, Springfield, Mass., in disapproved claim of H. C. Friss. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal of Union 759, New Orleans, La., in disapproved claim of Mrs. Mary Lucas. On further evidence the G. E. B. reverse decision of G. S. and G. T. and order claim paid.

Appeal of Union 207, Chester, Pa., in disapproved claim of Mrs. Anna B. Sill. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal of Union 176, Newport, R. I., in disapproved claim of John J. Devlin. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Death claims of Union 92, Mobile, Ala., for A. Robinson, R. Jackson and G. Lewis, involving a total of \$600 benefits. The G. S. instructed to insist that said Local forward its books to the General Office before said claims are passed on.

Claim of W. P. Snyder, of Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. G. E. B. decide to pay the claim on the evidence submitted, and request the D. C. of Pittsburgh to assist the wife of deceased to remove the imputation cast upon her husband's character by the libelous verdict of the Coroner's jury.

JAN. 13.—Applications of Union 202, Fostoria, O., and Union 758, Richmond, Ind., for permission to strike with financial aid. G. E. B. decide to not grant sanction until said Unions send report to the G. S. of their respective Committees on Arbitration.

Application for sanction to strike of Union 742, Evansville, Ind., was entertained. Bro. Dukehart instructed to visit said Union and wait upon the employers and make a thorough investigation, and report to G. E. B.

Application for sanction to strike from Union 174, Grand Forks, N. Dak., but not asking financial aid. G. E. B. instructs Union 174 to comply with Constitution, appoint Committee on Arbitration and confer with the contractors. The G. E. B. advises Union 174 to make every effort to recruit its organization in order to better enforce its demands, and later on to communicate with the G. E. B. on this subject.

Application from Union 286, Great Falls, Mon., for sanction to strike. G. E. B. decides said Union must comply with Constitution first and appoint Committee on Arbitration to confer with employers; then the Board can entertain application of Union 286.

Proposed trade rules of Mill Men's Union and other Unions of Indianapolis, Ind., were submitted. Bro. Rowland, of the G. E. B. instructed to visit Indianapolis and take with him Bro. Valerius of Cincinnati, or some other mill man, and secure an adjustment of differences as to these trade rules before G. E. B. approves of them.

(Continued on page 5.)

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Tremor, 870 La-
fayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,
Philadelphia, Pa.
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2412 Monroe
St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Lawill, 1121 First
Ave., Cleveland, O.
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box
911, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary.)
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston,
Mass.

S. J. Kent, 1008 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.
D. P. Rowland, 273 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.
W. T. Dukehart, 40 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.
A. M. Swartz, 128 James St., Albany, Pa.

G. E. B. Proceedings—Cont'd from P. 4.

Appeal of Bro. J. McLaurin, Union 33, Boston,
Mass., against decision of G. S. and G. T. Laid
over until next meeting of G. E. B. Bro. McKay
instructed to procure from Union 33 the original
charges in this case, as presented to Union 33
with report of Trial Committee and such other
evidence as may give further information in the
case.

Appeal of Henry Warren, Union 141, Grand
Crossing, Ill., against decision of G. S. and G. T.
On the first charge in this case the G. E. B. can-
not pass definitely for want of sufficient evidence.
Upon the second charge the G. E. B. concur in
decision of the G. S. and G. T.

Bill for organizing allowed to S. J. Kent,
\$18.50; bill of E. W. Mowrey, Springfield, Mass.,
\$6.25, referred to G. S. to use discretionary power.

Appeal, Union 785, Covington, Ky., against
decision of G. S. and G. T. in case of Union 785
ex. 712. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal, Union 712, Covington, Ky., against
action of Hamilton Co., Ohio, D. C. in charging
two months' advance dues for a working card.
Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in, as the
D. C. has the right to enforce such rules as the
Local Unions represented may by their votes
adopt.

JANUARY 14.—G. S. requested the G. E. B. to
more clearly define Sec. 61 of new Constitution,
as to whether or not "Three months in arrears"
meant for assessment and Protective Fund the
same as tax. G. E. B. decide that Sec. 61 must
be interpreted to mean any Union which is three
months in arrears for tax, assessment and Pro-
tective Fund shall be suspended, as provided in
Sec. 63.

For the purpose of squaring up the books of
the General Office, and starting all accounts
clear under the new Constitution, the G. S. is
hereby instructed to call on all Locals to send in
all Protective Fund due the General Office up to
December 31, and the same must be in the hands
of the G. S. by March 1, 1893, under penalty of
suspension of the delinquent Union and its
members from all benefits.

The G. E. B., realizing the serious results
likely to follow the unrestricted flow of immigration
to the United States, and believing the sub-
ject to be a matter of the most vital importance,
and one which should be given the most ample
thought by all members of the U. B., would call
attention of our members to the resolutions
adopted at the St. Louis Convention.

Therefore we would call upon all Locals to
bring to bear upon the Congressmen in
their respective districts all the influence pos-
sible to bring about some check or restriction
upon immigration.

In regard to printing, Bohemian and Scandi-
navian Constitutions, the G. E. B. decide it in-
expedient to incur the expense at this time unless
the income from these Constitutions will cover
at least three-fourths of the expense.

The G. E. B. completed the audit of books and
accounts of the General Office and found the
same to be correct and kept in good order.

The following is a statement of finances as
shown by the audit.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, Oct'r 1, 1892 . . . \$7,609.59
Receipts, Oct., Nov. and Dec. . . . 2,478.29
Total . . . \$10,087.88
Paid out for strikes during quarter . . . 208.00

Leaving bal. on hand Jan. 1, 1893 . . . \$9,779.88

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT received for quarter end-
ing Dec. 31, \$10,889.37.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, Oct'r 1, 1892 . . . \$3,300.88
Receipts, Oct'r, Nov'r and Dec'r . . . 18,078.74
Transferred from Special Assessment . . . 10,889.37

Total . . . \$32,268.99
Expense for same period . . . 17,988.86

Balance on hand, Jan'y 1, 1893 . . . \$14,280.13

Adjourned to meet April 17, 1893, at the Gen-
eral Office.

S. J. KENT,

Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGuire,
General Secretary.



Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 7, 1892.

Union No. 153 and Ladies' Auxiliary join in
tendering Bro. J. C. Dinkel and family, their
heartfelt sympathy, in his sad bereavement by
death of his beloved wife.

The Deceased was a true and loving wife, had
many friends, and though the Tabernacle be
removed from among us, the good deeds and
kindly spoken words still remain.

JACOB BEABER,
A. S. HAAG,
MRS. M. E. THOMPSON,
CAROLINE S. BEABER,
Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by
Local Union No. 626, Lexington, Ky., of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
of America:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise God in
His dispensation to remove from our midst, by
death, our worthy brother and fellow worker,
W. C. AUBREY;

Be it Resolved, That we feel that we have lost
one of our most worthy and esteemed members,
and he it further resolved that a copy of these
resolutions be tendered the bereaved family, and
the same published in the daily papers in this
city and to the CARPENTER.

S. H. MOORES,
G. B. GLASS,
BEVERLY BROADUS.

DON'T YOU DO IT.

"Keep out of politics," workingmen,
and let the bootleggers, heelers and corrup-
tionists run things; let them pull the
wool over your eyes, and give you the
laugh afterward; let them tax and rob
you, and raise their own salaries; let
them give away valuable franchises and
confer all sorts of privileges on those who
are able to come down with "de stull."
If you only "keep out of politics" you
will always be sure to be greeted with a
pleasant smile, a hearty shake of the
hand and honeyed words of good cheer—
that is, before election. After election,
whether you have "kept out of politics"
or not, you an anarchist, agitator, a
hoodlum, a bum, a loafer, a beer swiller,
a communist, a tough, a rowdy, a social-
ist, a red neck and a blood thirsty villain
of a hundred different grades. It don't
make any difference if you do know what
you want, and a new party comes into
the field and demands what you are kick-
ing for; don't vote for its ticket. You
might "throw your vote away," or pos-
sibly elect a brother worker to office, and
that would be simply horrible!

THE MODERN RAVEN.

Once when night was fast approaching,
and the shadows were encroaching on the
yellow gleams of sunlight that were float-
ing on my floor, I went out to see the
voters armed with "budge" and other
motors, which would bring them all like
floaters, floating gently to my door; for
election day was coming, and I thought I
would be drumming, coaxing up the fes-
tive voters, as I used to do of yore. Then
I met an ancient granger, smelling of the
farm and manger, and I said, "Your vote.
O stranger!" Quoth the farmer, "Never
more." Quickly vanished all my glad-
ness, and I felt a mighty sadness, chilling
all my heart and marrow, and my being to
its core; and the granger's explanation
only heightened my vexation. Said he,
"My determination is to ballot never-
more. All your cheroots and Havanas,
all your bottles and bananas, cannot
change my resolution, which is firm as
iron ore; for your promises are rotten,
and they all are soon forgotten, and your
honeyed words are hollow as the caverns
on the shore. I shall ballot nevermore.
Once there came to me a stranger, and he
said, 'My worthy granger, vote for me,
and I will aid you—I'll assist you ever-
more: I will make a mighty battle in be-
half of sheep and cattle, will make the
dry bones rattle as they never shook
before; I will boom your eggs and butter,
I will make all rich to murther, I'll defend
your farm and haystacks till my office
shall be o'er; I shall better your condition
by a war on prohibition, I will then have
a position to uphold each bull and bear;
by the shadow of St. Charley, I will boom
your oats and barley, and your popular
corn and onions, till I make the country
roar.' So I voted for the stranger, and
I'm now a 'knocked out granger,' with a
mortgage on my manger and the land I
owned before. All his words so softly
throated were but taffy, sugar-coated,
and my cattle are all starving as they
used to starve before. Therefore, you
may gently throttle that old leather cov-
ered bottle, for my dear, you cannot work
me—I shall ballot nevermore."—Ex-
change.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS AND
PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all moneys received up to
December 31, for Special Assessments. Below is
also given a report of all the Protective Fund
received by the G. S. during the month of Decem-
ber, 1892. All moneys received since December
31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Protective Fund.
13200 20	287	\$3 75 56	53 60		
3-30 00	295	\$1 80	2 40 600	2 60	
6-8 30	297	90 603	6 00	\$13 45	
7-15 00	\$3 55 300	4 60	95 605	13 20	
8-20 60	7 20 306	13 60	66 6	7 60	1 45
9-5 40	308	1 10 609	608	4 00	
14-5 40	1 65 313	3 40	611	4 80	
19-5 40	314	9 00	2 25 613	3 60	
22-92 40	2 10 316	19 20	616	4 20	
24-5 40	323	2 80	620	7 00	
25-53 00	325	7 80	6 80 626	31 40	8 10
27-12 80	326	9 08 629			7 50
28-187 80	324	9 40	630		2 90
30-19 60	2 60 329	6 60	632	4 60	
31-8 20	330	60 637			3 20
36-28 80	1 25 331	6 00	638	27 60	
37-7 00	332	2 25 641	9 80	2 45	
41-29 20	333	3 75 644	2 40		
46-3 40	334	9 00	648		75
48-3 40	336	12 00	649		55
49-29 20	337	6 00	647		4 65
51-12 20	339	2 15 650	7 90		
52-10 40	340	4 60	652	8 20	3 35
51-5 40	11 90 341		2 20 655	11 00	
60-26 80	343	8 00	657	6 20	4 65
61-45 20	344	15 40	658	11 00	
64-31 10	346		1 50 659	5 60	
65-6 80	347	2 60	1 30 661		3 95
69-3 00	350		1 20 668	10 00	
70-8 40	2 25 351	6 00	1 50 667		8 20
74-7 20	352	19 40	669	8 00	
76-9 40	4 70 353	3 00	677	4 00	1 00
79-2 40	60 354	3 70	678	54 20	
80-5 40	3 00 356	12 40	683	18 10	
81-4 00	361	3 20	684		60
83-39 60	363	2 00	60 685		2 65
86-6 60	366	7 40	1 50 686	12 60	2 25
88-1 60	1 50 369	14 20	3 50 687	7 00	1 90
90-51 20	375	9 00	2 20 690	5 00	6 90
93-8 40	1 70 376	3 00	697	9 40	3 25
97-8 40	380		2 45 700	4 00	75
98-6 70	381		6 65 701	5 80	
99-8 20	2 45 383	2 80	702	3 20	
100-11 60	388		4 35 705	11 40	2 85
103-7 60	3 80 391	13 00	3 05 706	18 80	
104-12 00	2 98 393	6 00	708	9 60	
105-9 40	398		710	5 60	2 80
107-20 60	6 15 399	2 40	1 80 711	6 20	1 55
108-50 00	1 50 401	8 00	1 45 713	10 00	
110-5 80	2 35 402	12 80	3 20 718	41 00	2 60
113-9 80	403	9 60	2 25 719		21 10
116-11 00	107 71 60		727		1 65
118-14 20	108 3 60		731		75
120-4 20	110 31 80		734		1 20
122-22 60	412 4 00	2 00	734	11 60	4 55
128-4 80	413 5 10		736	7 00	
132-7 20	415 3 0		737		1 90
138-7 20	420 6 20		739	22 40	
142-70 40	422		742	12 60	3 15
144-11 00	423 6 80		743	3 00	75
145-12 20	426		744		2 00
146-12 20	426 5 40		746	15 60	
147-28 80	428		2 65 746	6 10	1 50
157-31 40	429 5 60		1 10 747		5 70
158-37 20	433		3 55 749		3 70
162-57 40	434		4 00 750		1 05
165-60 00	435		1 40 751	4 40	
168-19 40	5 95 436	4 40	753	2 20	50
170-5 40	441 3 40		755	13 20	
171-21 20	1 75 446	77 00	759	6 60	1 10
173-2 40	5 38 449	26 60	761	4 40	
174-5 40	451 34 00		764		60
175-38 00	2 15 453	30 20	770	16 00	3 65
177-7 95	455 21 80	1 35	776	16 00	
179-6 80	4 16 459	20 40	777		90
181-5 40	20 90 460	7 60	778	2 00	1 00
183-8 40	461 8 80		781	4 80	
186-12 80	2 25 464	12 00	782	2 20	
188-9 60	466 16 00		785	10 20	
189-7 20	467		3 90 788	25 00	
190-12 20	90 469		790	3 60	50
192-16 20	470 10 00		792		1 00
193-5 20	1 30 471	49 80	797	5 00	
194-4 40	474 18 60		794	3 40	
197-7 20	7 00 478	14 40	3 60 803	2 85	90
201-5 40	31 05 479	4 20	804		1 80
202-7 80	180 17 80		805	6 40	
203-18 80	181 20 00		808		2 45
205-4 00	2 00 482	21 80	8 45 809	3 60	
206-21 20	5 95 484		4 05 810	3 60	1 80
207-30 00	485 8 40		811	6 80	
208-10 00	486 6 80		813		2 10
212-7 00	12 35 490	6 00			
213-5 60	1 45 494	2 00			
218-8 80	3 95 496		7 00		
219-8 80	499 6 00				
220-6 40	501		65		
223-6 40	508		31 60		
226-33 40	90 5 20	7 00	1 75		
231-3 60	513 38 00				
232-6 00	514 6 40				
233-2 60	60 5 50		6 85		
234-30 40	65 616		1 00		
237-23 80	519		3 90		
238-13 00	6 35 520	8 60			
240-20 60	531		85		
241-20 60	534 6 40				
242-20 60	537 4 20	1 00			
243-20 60	2 15 539	4 80	1 20		
244-20 60	543 5 20	1 30			
249-15 00	3 85 544		70		
252-3 20	560		45		
256-6 60	1 65 554	22 20			
257-66 60	567 7 80		1 95		
258-7 80	5 95 560	4 80			
262-5 70	1 85 561	4 40			
263-5 70	60 562	4 10	2 15		
265-5 70	605 10 20				
266-4 40	568 10 60		2 60		
268-22 20	5 55 671		50		
270-23 60	572 13 00				
272-2 40	580		3 15		
277-9 80	581 8 80				
278-2 40	2 60 685	21 75			
281-7 80	75 588		3 60		
285-10 60	2 85 692		14 45		

Total Assessment . . . \$4276 85
Total Protective Fund . . . \$616 30



FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—November, 1892.	
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$5,917 66
Rent and Gas	17 00
D. C. Supplies	2 00
Clearances	23 60
Special Assessments received in October and November, 1892.	6,612 52
Balance November 1, 1892	587 13
Total	\$13,159 91

EXPENSES—November, 1892.	
For Printing	\$ 309 45
Office	559 23
Tax to A. F. of L.	90 00
Traveling and Organizing	36 46
Benefits Nos. 2031 to 2089	7,055 50
No. 1912 Balance Due	27 00
Balance on hand, December 1, 1892	5,091 07
Total	\$13,159 91

DETAILED EXPENSES—November, 1892.	
Printing 1,600 Returns General Vote	\$ 6 25
800 Letter Circulars	14 25
5,000 Notepaper	12 50
1,500 Postals	3 25
300 Advertising Contracts	2 25
1,000 Clearances	2 50
10,000 Membership Cards	25 00
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
100 Secretary Order Books	25 00
1 Ledger, 900 pages	7 00
5,000 Applications	7 50
1,000 Constitutions	10 00
5,000 Notices of Arrivals	12 50
36,500 November Journals	175 73
Beam Wrapping Paper	4 47
Wrapping and Mailing Nov. Journal	16 43
Postage on Nov. Journals	12 01
Supplies, etc.	28 75
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
1,500 Postals	15 00
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	24 77
Three Telegrams	1 31
Salary and Clerk Hire	390 65
Office Rent for November	25 00
R. Flag organizing Rockland, Me.	8 00
L. G. Newman, org'g Brookline, Mass.	7 00
Jas. H. White, " Fitchburg, Mass.	8 18
Tax to A. F. of L. (September)	13 50
1 Ton of Coal and Carried in	60 10
2 Packages of Twine	6 50
Incidentals	1 50
Janitor Cleaning Office	1 30
Claim No. 1912 Balance Due	5 40
Benefits No. 2031 to 2089 (published in detail in December CARPENTER)	27 00
Total	\$8,068 84

RECEIPTS—December, 1892.	
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$6,730 08
Rent and Gas	20 50
Clearances	6 65
Supplies to D. C.	5 08
Lapsed Union No. 118	4 00
Special Assessments Received in December, 1892	4,276 86
Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1892	5,091 47
Total	\$16,134 23

EXPENSES—December, 1892.	
For Printing	\$ 669 53
Office, etc.	735 00
Tax to A. F. of L.	90 00
Delegates to Federation	323 00
Traveling and Organizing	36 57
Balance January 1, 1893	14,280 13

* Out of this Cash Balance of \$14,280.13 on hand January 1, 1893, the sum of \$8,818.00 was paid out for Death and Disability Benefits on January 3, 1893, which only left an actual cash balance of \$5,462.13 on January 3, 1893. No Benefits were paid on in December, in order to get in all receipts and checks outstanding for the New Year.

DETAILED EXPENSES—December, 1892.	
Printing 1,500 Postals	\$ 3 00
11,000 Membership Cards	26 25
5,000 Notepaper	12 50
25-100 page Ledgers	19 10
2,000 Remittance Blanks	5 25
1,500 F. S. Blanks	6 75
1,000 Blank Bonds	6 75
750 Quarterly Circulars	6 00
750 Password Circulars	3 25
10,000 Trustees Blanks	4 00
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
25,000 New Constitutions	250 00
25-300 page Ledgers	60 00
100 Treas. Acc. and Books	36 00
31,000 Copies Dec. Journal	173 23
Electrotyping	1 25
Comp. and Electro. New Constitutions	61 55
Wrapping and Mailing Dec. Journal	16 25
Postage on Dec. Journal	11 85
Supplies, etc.	21 40
Password and Blanks	15 00
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	22 00
1,500 Postals	15 00
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	111 99
4 Telegrams	1 14
Salary and Clerk Hire	452 16
Office Rent for December	26 10
J. G. Clinkard, organ'g Newton Centre	6 45
H. McCormack, " Lake Forest	8 10
Quarterly Expenses of Gen. Pres.	7 12
H. H. Trench, Visit to Philadelphia and Expenses as G. P.	19 35
H. H. Trench, Visit to Long Island City	1 55
Tax to A. F. of L. (October)	90 00
Mandamus Costs in Turner Hall Case	15 00
Rubber Stamps and Seals	9 00
1 Duplicating Apparatus and Stationery	9 90
Janitor Cleaning Office	6 00
L. R. Carl, " Delegate to A. F. of L.	86 75
Jas. J. Linahan, " "	114 00
R. C. Longdon, " "	122 25
Total	\$1,854 10

CLAIMS APPROVED IN JANUARY.	
No.	Union.
2090—Mrs. E. C. Conley	3
2091—Henry Rippel	3
2092—A. G. Rainaker	22
2093—Mrs. E. T. Bauer	22
2094—R. D. Campbell	23
2095—Jos. Bobbit	29
Total	\$8,818 00

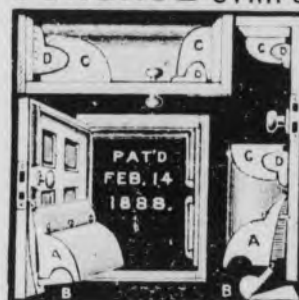
(Continued in next column.)

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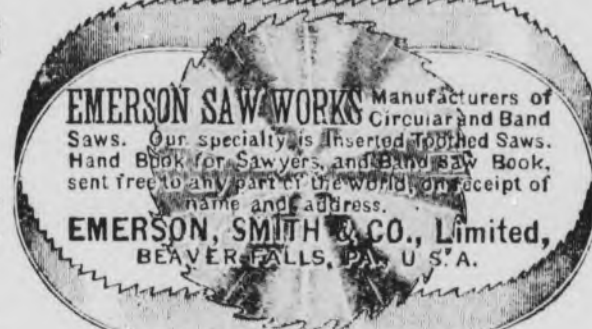
2096—A. Frazier	29	200 00
2097—Geo. Morrison	29	200 00
2098—C. Stanley	33	100 00
2099—Mrs. J. L. Mullen	51	50 00
2100—S. M. Manning	52	200 00
2101—J. C. Putnam	61	200 00
2102—J. B. Bolton	68	200 00
2103—E. A. Phillips	90	200 00
2104—Mrs. K. Arnold	90	50 00
2105—H. M. Hantz	100	100 00
2106—Mrs. H. Lieber	119	50 00
2107—Mrs. A. Hacke	142	50 00
2108—F. Karabanowicz	142	200 00
2109—Mrs. M. Dinkel	153	50 00
2110—W. E. Dickson	165	200 00
2111—A. O. Peterson	171	50 00
2112—Mrs. M. Prager	185	50 00
2113—Jos. Martin	211	200 00
2114—Jasper Taylor	215	200 00
2115—Mack Floyd	224	200 00
2116—Mrs. N. Winn	285	50 00
2117—Mrs. M. Werner	287	50 00
2118—Mrs. M. Davies	310	50 00
2119—John Renkin	367	200 00
2120—A. Lamothe	382	100 00
2121—F. Schneider	433	200 00
2122—Mrs. T. Braustetter	446	50 00
2123—M. Kelly	468	200 00
2124—Mrs. E. O'Donnell	473	10 00
2125—A. Thompson	473	200 00
2126—J. C. Heller	495	100 00
2127—Wm. Haub	518	60 00
2128—Mrs. H. Bailey	606	50 00
2129—Jos. Stipek	633	200 00
2130—Mrs. E. Pape	681	50 00
2131—Robt. Sibbison	11	50 00
2132—Z. Proulx	21	200 00
2133—Mrs. E. J. Mercer	29	50 00
2134—W. A. Summers	259	200 00
2135—Wm. J. Reed	52	200 00
2136—Mrs. L. Ruppe	64	50 00
2137—Mrs. A. Inglis	83	50 00
2138—J. R. Tallen	109	200 00
2139—Mrs. M. Wymann	118	50 00
2140—Mrs. M. Muir	154	50 00
2141—Mrs. E. King	155	50 00
2142—M. Griffin	175	200 00
2143—Mrs. M. Dellezenne	176	50 00
2144—G. W. Eisenhart	191	20 00
2145—Mrs. E. Armstrong	224	50 00
2146—Wm. Graham	225	200 00
2147—Henry Haden	228	400 00
2148—Mrs. E. Taft	258	60 00
2149—Mrs. A. Conroy	274	50 00
2150—B. F. Owens	299	60 00
2151—F. A. Vantassell	314	200 00
2152—Mrs. E. Hart	340	50 00
2153—Jos. Woolfe	433	200 00
2154—J. S. Brown	437	100 00
2155—J. E. Erikson	457	200 00
2156—J. H. McClellan	530	200 00
2157—F. R. Andrews	698	200 00
2158—Wm. Ferguson	708	100 00
2159—J. D. Cox	786	300 00

Total \$8,818 00

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Scroll Saws,
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VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union P. O. of

Date 189

To the GAGE TOOL CO., Vineland, N. J.:

I am a member of Union and desire to try your Self-setting Planes, which are not sold in our town. If you will send me a Plane, about inches long, with an iron about inches wide, all sharpened and ready for use, I will try it and either send you the price or return the Plane at your expense within 30 days from receipt. As proof of my membership, etc., our Secretary has impressed hereon the seal of our Union—Yours truly,

Name
Address

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A work of useful information on Carpentry in the actual practice of the business. Sharp discussions on various subjects by different authors. 156 pages. 125 illustrations.

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Box 407, OMAHA, NEB.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY.

I have prepared a new and complete method of obtaining bevels and lengths of hip and valley rafters and roof work, and the more difficult or harder the roof is to frame, the more value this is to carpenters. It is easily learned. I furnish a separate drawing of both hip and valley roof work, accompanied with full explanation of drawings. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. By sending twenty cents by postal note or stamps I will send post paid to any address, one copy if sent for in ninety days.

THOS. GRUBB,

Member of Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa

Box 287.

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CHEAP, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL

BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	\$5 00
THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK. Hodgson	2 00
THE STEEL SQUARE, AND HOW TO USE IT. PRAGUE	1 00
PRACTICAL CARPENTRY. Hodgson	1 00
STAIR-BUILDING MADE EASY. Hodgson	1 00
HAND RAILING MADE EASY	1 00
ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL DRAWING-BOOK. A Self-Instructor, with 300 Illustrations	1 00
THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION	2 50
Address	P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.	



UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat, and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of seal or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRITT, President,
Hat Makers' International Association;
JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
JAMES GRAHAM, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;
JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 2.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1893.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

NINE-HOUR CITIES

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Akron, O.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeport, N. J.
Burlington, Iowa.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford, Mass.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brookton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Concord, N. H.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chatanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Corryville, Ohio.
Des Moines, Ia.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Everett, Wash.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.

Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lynn, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Mendon, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. Va.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
Norristown, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburg, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Nyack, N. Y.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dak.
Pasadena, Cal.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Paris, Tex.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Quincy, Mass.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.

(Continued on page 5.)



NEW CONSTITUTIONS and Membership Cards, for 1893 and 1894, are now ready.

SEND in your back Protective Fund to January 1, 1893, so the G. S. can square up his books on that old account.

SEND in your list of officers, if you have not done so. Next month we will publish those who fail to attend to this request.

THE NATIONAL Building Convention met at St. Louis, Feb. 14, and in our next issue we will give a synopsis of their doings.

IF A UNION does not get its Password and Official Blanks regularly each quarter, then let the Recording Secretary notify the G. S.

CARPENTERS' UNIONS 546, Greenfield, Ind., and 591 Little Falls, N. Y., were both totally burned out recently. They have secured duplicate charters and outfits and are in working order again.

BE CAREFUL and not rush into strikes hastily or headlessly this spring! First consult the General Office, and be advised how to proceed under our laws.

THE suit of C. A. Meyers, in Superior Court, No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind., for \$300 Disability Benefit he alleged was due him, was decided in favor of the U. B., on January 24.

SEND us the name of any member whom you may think qualified to act as Organizer or Lecturer for our Order. He must be at least two years a member to be eligible. We invite suggestions and nominations for this work.

THE G. E. B. urges the Local Unions and members to bring sufficient influence to bear upon the Congressman of each respective district to have some law passed restricting emigration. See the resolutions adopted by our St. Louis Convention, on page 54 of printed proceedings.

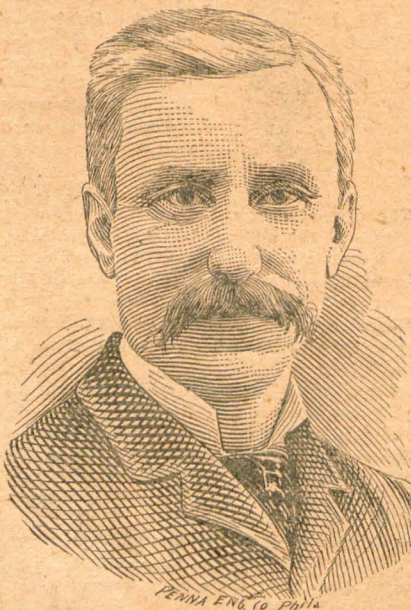
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Union 90, has the first complete mechanical school of any Carpenters' Union in the United States. It was arranged by G. W. Wilson, and is taught by Prof. James P. Snyder. All the arts and mysteries of the craft of carpentry are taught the apprentice boys in this school.

THE ELEVENTH Annual Convention of the Operative Plasterers' International Association was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., opening up Jan. 9. Thirty-eight delegates present. Arrangements were made for an active eight-hour campaign, the dues were increased 20 per cent, and the old staff of officers re-elected.

NEXT MONTH—in March—we will place a large corps of speakers, lecturers and organizers out in the field to make concerted agitation and arouse more general interest. We have the funds to do it, still we cannot cover every Union. In time, however, we will reach all accessible points in every section under our jurisdiction.

BUCKEYS, O.—C. Roehr & Sons, of this town is a rank non-Union concern. They pay low wages and are opposed to Union 501. They tried to break us up, and have worked against us in every way. This firm makes a specialty of fine hard-wood interior work, and has two good jobs now in Pittsburgh, Pa., viz.: the residence of G. W. Hallman in the East End, and the one of W. W. Cord of the Westinghouse Co. We hope our Pittsburgh members will help Union 501 against C. Roehr & Sons.

JOHN F. SCHRECK, Ephrata, Pa.; James McCarroll, Harrisburg, Pa., and J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa., are a duly authorized Committee to represent the Organized Labor of Pennsylvania. They are actively at work to get a bill passed to protect union labels and trade marks from infringements. It is a good measure and should be the law. Carpenters of Pennsylvania give this committee your assistance. See your members of the Legislature and urge them to vote for this bill and for a new lien law.



HUGH MCKAY.

Above is a fair portrait of the present Chairman of the General Executive Board.

Hugh McKay, of East Boston, Mass., Chairman of the G. E. B., was born February 7, 1849, in Prince Edward's Island. He came to the United States in 1866. Was interested in the labor movement for years before Union 218 of East Boston, Mass., was started. Then he at once joined it and has been active in our organization ever since 1885. He was the presiding officer of Union 218 and delegate to Central labor bodies of Boston several terms.

As President of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters—an office he held three terms—he proved himself a very efficient presiding officer and good counsellor. Night after night, he with others, after their hard day's work as carpenters, and often at their own expense, would visit the Locals or address carpenters' meetings anywhere within one hundred miles of Boston.

It is indeed through such efforts that the magnificent organization of carpenters in Massachusetts was built up and perfected. The carpenters' movement in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island and all through New England was always encouraged by this same band of ardent workingmen missionaries, of whom Hugh McKay was an ardent type.

Though Mr. McKay is a member of several fraternal orders, he has ever taken the greatest interest in the United Brotherhood, believing the advancement of the wage-worker to be paramount to all considerations. Cautious and conservative as he is, he is nevertheless fully alive to all the varied phases of the labor movement—even the most radical.

He was a delegate to the Detroit and Chicago Conventions of the United Brotherhood. At the latter Convention he was elected a member of the G. E. B. in 1890, and re-elected at the St. Louis Convention last August. He is a plain, earnest, practical speaker and very popular in Massachusetts.

Within the past ten or twelve months he has been in failing health, with a complication of rheumatic troubles and liver disease. We regret to announce he has been in an invalid condition ever since early last December. He was just barely able to attend the meeting of the G. E. B. last month, and has been confined to his bed constantly since his return home. In four or five weeks more it is expected he will be around again. We all join in a hearty wish for his speedy restoration to health.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Carpenters' Unions here are pushing labor legislation in the State of Pennsylvania with a will. They pledged four members of the Legislature in advance. A new Lien law, and Anti-Pinkerton bill and other measures are on the tapis.



THE following district organizers, have been recently appointed; D. A. Packard, Rockland, Me.; Wm. Branneman, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. T. Waldrop, Atlanta, Ga.; and T. J. Kiernan, Providence, R. I.

INFORMATION WANTED—Any brother who knows the address of Wm. D. Watson, ex-member of Union 382, New York City, should send the same to J. H. Demarest, 171st street and 3d avenue. Mr. Watson is wanted to settle up accounts as committee secretary of a ball.

WM. J. SHIELDS and J. G. CLINKARD, both of Boston, did excellent work in reorganizing Pawtucket, R. I. Their addresses on that occasion stirred up the apathetic "chips," and organizer KIERNAN, of Providence, gave them good help. It is not the first time "Billy" Shields and "Joe" Clinkard, made a good team in organizing harness.

THOS. J. MORGAN, 6289 Madison Ave., Woodlawn Park, Chicago, Ill., offers special inducements to Trade Unionists and Labor men visiting the World's Fair. He offers them excellent rooms for one dollar per day and within a few blocks of the Fair gates. Mr. Morgan is a veteran worker in the labor movement, and his enterprise, which is known as "The Morgan House," is very strongly endorsed by labor men.

W. S. MCCLEVEY, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, has resigned that position to take charge of the United Press service, at Indianapolis. Mr. McClevey was a painstaking, careful secretary, and an excellent executive officer. Many of the progressive moves recently made in the work and constitution of the I. T. U., were due to Ex-Secretary Clevey's ardent efforts, ably advocated by President Prescott.

CHAS. LANE, our Second General Vice-President, is as modest as he is eloquent, self-sacrificing and devoted in behalf of the movement. He files objections to having his portrait and sketch published in our journal, on the ground he "dislikes parade and show of all kinds." He wants our members to know that the Coeur d'Alene miners' fight is now a success, though it has been a hard contest. The miners of the North-west are at present better organized than they ever were.

HOMESTEAD RELIEF.

In all, the Carpenters' Unions have so far contributed \$3,273.05 to help the Homestead men. Much more, not reported to us, was sent in an unofficial manner.

Chris. Evans, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reports receipts from Carpenters' Unions of the following amounts, from January 19, to February 14, 1893:

Local, No. 273, Yonkers, New York.	\$7.00
" 516, Grafton, W. Va.	6.75
" 144, Macon, Ga.	5.25
" 225, Knoxville, Tenn.	1.90
" 362, Winona, Minn.	8.00

Total, \$28.90
Previously reported, 823.80

Sum Total, \$852.70

Mr. M. M. Garland, President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, acknowledges these remittances, from December 31, 1892, to February 11, 1893:

Union 12, Germantown, Pa.	\$14.15
" 8, La Crosse, Wis.	20.00
" 3, Delhi, O.	10.00

Total, \$44.15
Previously reported, 2,377.20

Sum Total, \$2,421.35

Sum Total to Chris. Evans, 852.70

Total contributed to Homestead, \$3,274.05

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 1893.



STRIKES.

Strikes are quite proper, only strike right; Strike to some purpose, but not for a fight; Strike for your manhood, for honor and fame; Strike right and left, till you win a good name; Strike for your freedom from all that is vile; Strike off companions who often beguile; Strike with the hammer, the sledge, and the axe; Strike off bad habits, with burdensome tax; Strike out unaided, depend on no other; Strike without gloves, and your foolishness smother; Strike off the fetters of fashion and pride; Strike where 'tis best, but let wisdom decide; Strike a good blow while the iron is hot; Strike, and keep striking till you hit the right spot.

EVERY LABORER A CAPITALIST.

Prof. Frank Parsons, of Boston, delivered a notable address at Mount Holly, N. J., on Columbus Day. He said: "We have declared political power to be a public trust, we must declare industrial power to be a public trust. Our fathers had to hedge their kings about with political constitutions, we shall have to hedge our kings of the market and factory with industrial constitutions. Let us give every man a voice in the government of the industrial group to which he belongs. There is no more reason that self-government should be denied in one part of our lives than in another. It is tyranny if self-government is denied in any part. Let us abolish industrial government by millionaires and monopolies, and have industrial government of the people, by the people and for the people. Republicanism, self-government, cannot exist when some have vastly greater power than others, to whom they are not responsible for the use of that power, whether it be the power of birth or arms or wealth. Let us make every workman a capitalist also, a partner in the great firm. All citizens then will fight shoulder to shoulder against the common enemies of hunger and cold, instead of wasting half of their strength in warring among themselves as they do to-day; the wastes and demoralization of competition will cease, and we shall have a universal co-operation, a world trust, a world co-operation."

WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

In an article on trade unions George E. McNeill says: "The English trades unions prevented the acknowledgement of the southern confederacy by the English government. In this country very much if not all the beneficial labor legislation was enacted under the direct pressure of labor societies and trades unions. They have reduced the hours of labor from fourteen to ten. In many States they have protected the children of the poor from working under ten years, and gained educational opportunities for children from ten to fifteen. They have caused inspectors of buildings and factories to be appointed, have protected life and limb from dangerous belting and machinery, and caused fire escapes to be provided in factories and dwellings. They have secured sanitary measures to protect the public health, abolished the infamous tenement house cigar manufactories, improved the militia laws, introduced the subject of technical education, established bureaus of statistics of labor, caused committees of house and senate to be appointed to investigate the cause of strikes, etc., and passed a national eight-hour law that no administration has enforced since Grant. Trades unions are the proper channels through which arbitration can be tried. It is foolish, if not wicked, to arbitrate with a mob, or at least to pre-determine to arbitrate. Organization can only arbitrate with organization, and the first step toward arbitration is the candid acknowledgement of the trades unions. Insults must not precede arbitration. After trades unions are sufficiently strong and properly amalgamated and federated to govern wages, hours of labor and other conditions of the worker, so that so much equity prevails that co-operative production is safer and more profitable than wage service, the trades unions will go, like the Anti-Slavery Society, because they have done their work."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

REPORT OF OUR DELEGATES

TO THE
PHILADELPHIA
CONVENTION.

THE Convention of the A. F. L. held Dec. 12-18, in the city of Philadelphia, might be considered the most important ever held in the interest of wage-workers.

From the beginning to the ending it was remarkable for close attention to business on the part of the delegates and a display of ability in the handling of subject matters before the house such as it would be hard to equal in any congress held at the present day.

The delegates showed themselves very close students of the all-important subject of labor, and indeed labor can afford to feel proud of its representatives who assembled beneath the Liberty Bell in the historic old Independence Hall and constituted what is known in labor history as the 12th Annual Convention of the A. F. L.

Some of the subject matter which was considered is very interesting to carpenters and would afford good reading matter, and a knowledge of the proceedings of the Convention. But owing to the limited space afforded in our Journal, a short reference to the most interesting matters is all that will be made.

At the opening of the Convention Mr. George Chance, an old-time Union Printer of Philadelphia, in a well worded speech, welcomed the delegates to that city, President Gompers replying on behalf of the A. F. L. and the delegates who were assembled.

President Gompers' report was a very exhaustive document, and one that should be read by every Union man, and touched on so many phases of the subject that it would be impossible to refer to all. To justly appreciate them one must read the entire document. Such matters as the "Eight-hour Law," "Eight-hour Movement," "Militia and its Relation to the Workingman in Times of Strikes," "Political Action," "Immigration," "High Dues," "Labor Day," and numerous others are well worthy the consideration not alone of members of our craft but of every man who is compelled to labor for his daily bread.

During the progress of the Convention congratulatory telegrams and communications were received from all over the United States and Canada, and even from Europe, showing the widespread attention given the Convention.

Resolutions were presented on almost all phases of the labor movement, some of the most important being, "Initiative and Referendum," "Campaign of Education," "Government Ownership of Railroads and Telegraphs," "Free and Compulsory Education," "Sunday Opening of the World's Fair" and "The Establishment of a Sinking Fund for the A. F. L.," "Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Troubles between Employer and Employee," and in all about one hundred and forty (140) resolutions were presented and acted upon.

A new and very educational feature was introduced at this Convention, namely, the invitation of a number of students of economics to deliver addresses to the Convention, and you can imagine the unlooked for pleasure of the delegates when old war horses in the movement like John Swinton and Geo. E. McNeill addressed them, followed later by Professor Slater, who for so many years taught the principles of Ethical Culture in the city of Chicago. Also Congressman Henry W. Blair whose educational bill has aroused so much attention throughout the United States. To say that their addresses were received with pleasure would be but a modest term, for in each case the delight and appreciation of the delegates expressed itself in the passage of a unanimous motion giving the Executive Council the power to have them printed.

To the delegates from the East it was perhaps nothing new to see John Swinton address an audience, but those from the West and the Pacific Slope will treasure in their memories forever and look back with infinite pleasure at the picture of Old John Swinton, with something of his old time vigor laying down the rights of workmen in the Hall, wherein had been produced by Thomas Jefferson the Declaration of Independence.

The following matters taken from the Official Proceedings are of direct interest to all Union carpenters.

Communication 66, which was a complaint from Carpenters' Union No. 50, of Portland, Oregon, and handed in by Delegate John O'Brien, by request, charged President Gompers

with improperly deciding a matter between the union carpenters employed upon the buildings of the World's Fair and the World's Fair Directory. The document urged that President Gompers be not re-elected, in the interest of harmony with the K. of L., and also complained that in consequence of President Gompers' action the relations between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America and the A. F. of L. were strained. It further demanded that a man be re-elected President who did not reside further East than Cincinnati, Ohio.

The above document had been referred by a vote of the Convention to the delegates to the Convention from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who submitted the following report:

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 15, 1892.

To the Convention of the A. F. of L.

Fellow Workers:—The Carpenters' delegation in this Convention to which you have referred a document from Carpenters' Union No. 50, of Portland, Oregon, beg leave to report as follows: The above document contains two points worthy of our notice and bearing on the Carpenters' organization.

First, the statement that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners were discontented with the past progress or the present standing of the American Federation of Labor.

We most emphatically deny that any such sentiment exists, and do not consider it necessary to prove such fact to this Convention.

In regard to President Gompers' visit to the World's Fair grounds at Chicago and his subsequent action in the matter pertaining to the carpenters working thereon.

We beg leave to state that from an intimate knowledge of the facts in the case the decision of President Gompers was entirely satisfactory to the carpenters of the city of Chicago, so much so that when within the last few months some of the carpenters working in the World's Fair grounds desired to go on strike, the Carpenters' Council, acting as executive head of the carpenters of that city, most emphatically refused to support any such strike, they considering that there was not sufficient grievance.

In the face of these facts we can only report that, in our opinion Union No. 50 has been misinformed in regard to the action of the President and workings of the A. F. of L.

JAMES J. LINEHAN,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
R. C. LONGSDON,
L. R. CARL.

U. B. Carpenters and Joiners Delegates.

REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 16, 1892.

To the Officers and Members of the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled:

Your Grievance Committee in continuing their report are pleased to state that the grievance or protest of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been withdrawn, owing to an investigation which at present is being made by the officers of the Brotherhood.

Inasmuch as the report of Committee on President's report has covered the ground referred to in protests of both the United Garment Workers and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners against the Knights of Labor and that report having been adopted by this Convention, your Committee deems it inexpedient to further legislate.

In the matter of the grievances and charges made by the Furniture Workers against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, your Committee recommend that the two bodies come together and try to form a plan by which they can work in harmony.

Your Committee do not believe it lies within their province to take any other action, as the Constitution gives to each body the right to control its own affairs.

In conclusion we would respectfully recommend that in the future any charges or protests to be made by one body against another should be made to the President of the A. F. of L. at least two weeks before the Convention meets, and notify the body charged, and thus enable all sides to present their evidence to the Committee at the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE.

The Grievance Committee reported that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters had withdrawn its complaint against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Withdrawal allowed.

The old officers of the Federation were re-elected, namely, president, Samuel Gompers; first vice-president, P. J. McGuire; second vice-president, W. A. Carney; secretary, Chris. Evans; treasurer, Jno. B. Lennon, the only contests being for second vice-president and treasurer.

The Convention, after finishing its business, on Saturday, December 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., listened to an address by P. J. McGuire, in which he repeated the words Karl Marx said to him in a visit to London years ago: "Keep up your trade organizations, for the present form of society is doomed to fall by its own weight, and the trade union will furnish the new form of society when the men are drilled and educated in business for the coming system."

President Gompers briefly reviewed the works of the Federation for the past year, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in Chicago, December 11, 1893, and the delegates departed for their homes singing "Auld Lang Syne."

JAS. J. LINEHAN,
R. C. LONGSDON,
L. R. CARL,
P. J. MCGUIRE.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Februar, 1893.

Der dritte National-Kongress des gewerkschaftlichen Generalverbandes der spanischen Arbeiter wurde in letzter Zeit in Malaga abgehalten. Auf der Tagesordnung stand unter Anderem die definitive Einrichtung des Arbeits-Sekretariats für Spanien. Ferner wurde die Haltung der Gewerkschaften bei der nächsten Waisfeier bestimmt.

Die „American Federation of Labor“ hat den Betrag von \$250 bewilligt, um in den Gerichten des Staates Indiana gegen gewisse Bauunternehmer in Elwood, Ind., welche das Achtstundengesetz verlegen, einen Testfall zur Entscheidung zu bringen.

Einführung des Achtstundentages Seitens der Londoner Bauhandwerker.

Die Bauhandwerker Londons haben den Achtstundentag eingeführt. Laut einer im Sommer getroffenen Vereinbarung zwischen den Mauern und Bauarbeitern Londons und ihren Arbeitgebern trat am 7. November ein Zeit-Tarif in Kraft, welcher, im Durchschnitt für das ganze Jahr berechnet, den Arbeitern den Achtstundentag gewährt. Man hat das Jahr in Winter- und Sommermonate eingeteilt. Die ersteren belaufen sich, der gewöhnlichen Milde des dortigen Klimas entsprechend, auf 14 Wochen. Während der ersten und letzten derselben ist die Arbeitszeit auf 47, für die mittleren 8 auf 44 Stunden wöchentlich festgesetzt. Der übrige Theil des Jahres gilt als Sommerwochen, die aus je 19 bis 50 Stunden bestehen sollen. Das ergibt im Durchschnitt 48 Stunden pro Woche. Dieses Ziel haben die vielen Tausende Londoner Bauarbeiter allein durch Vermittlung ihrer Organisation, ohne Streik, zu erreichen gewußt.

Wie das Achtstunden-System die Löhne beeinflussen würde.

Die Einführung des Achtstunden-Systems würde in doppelter Weise eine Erhöhung der Löhne herbeiführen: Erstens durch Verringerung unfreiwilliger Arbeitslosigkeit; zweitens durch Schaffung neuer Bedürfnisse und Lebend der Lebensweise der Arbeiter. Das sofortige Resultat einer allgemeinen Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages würde die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit von über acht Millionen erwachsener Arbeiter um zwei Stunden per Tag sein. Dies bedeutet eine Verringerung der geleisteten Arbeit um zehn Millionen Stunden per Tag, ohne daß ein einziger Arbeiter entlassen würde. Die hierdurch in der Industrie entstehende Lücke ist gleichbedeutend mit Erhöhung der Nachfrage nach Arbeitern um 20 Prozent. In anderen Worten: ohne daß der fremde oder einheimische Markt vergrößert wurde, sondern einzig um den gegenwärtigen normalen Verbrauch der Bevölkerung zu decken, würde die Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden für zwei Millionen Leute Arbeit schaffen, was nahezu 70 Prozent der Gesamtzahl der Arbeitslosen in Amerika, England, Frankreich und Deutschland ist. Durch die Aufhebung der unfreiwilligen Arbeitslosigkeit wird das erste größte Hinderniß zu industrieller Reform und sozialem Fortschritte beseitigt. Weiter würde die Beschäftigung von zwei Millionen neuer Leute nothwendigerweise die Zahl der Konsumenten vermehren und den Absatzmarkt vergrößern. Das ein solches Resultat zur Erhöhung der Löhne führen muß, liegt auf der Hand.

Das zweite Resultat, welches noch weitgehender und dauernder wie das erste ist, ist die durch die vermehrte freie Zeit bedingte erhöhte soziale Stellung und Lebensweise der Arbeiter. Mit der Beseitigung der unfreiwilligen Arbeitslosigkeit und seinen schädlichen Einflüssen würden täglich über acht Millionen Leute körperlich und geistig weniger erschöpft ihre Arbeit verlassen und zwei Stunden mehr Zeit für ihre Erholung haben. Das bedeutet für dieselben ein besseres Familienleben, mehr gesellige Unterhaltung und fröhlichen Lebensmuth.

Durch vermehrte freie Zeit und geringere Abnutzung wird der Arbeiter beständig angeregt, neue und erweiterte soziale Verbindungen anzuknüpfen, was der erste Schritt ist zur Erziehung und Kultur der Menschheit in des Wortes wahrster und tiefster Bedeutung. Kurz, es bedeutet die allmähliche Einführung des Arbeiters in eine neue Lebensweise, deren unbewußte Einflüsse nothwendigerweise neue Bedürfnisse und Verlangen nach größerem Komfort ermeden; gar nicht zu sprechen von dem moralischen und sozialen Einfluß, den ein solcher Schritt für die Arbeiterklasse haben würde.

(„Wäcker Zeitung.“)

HE WAS A DAISY.

BY TOM JACKSON.

He attracted universal attention the moment he entered the saloon.

He was not pretty. He looked as if he had been the chief character in a boiler explosion, and was sorry that he had been rescued alive.

His face showed signs of care, bad whisky, ancient court-plaster, dirt and resignation. No, he was not pretty, but there was a spark of fire in what was left of his eyes. His coat was in rags, the uppers and soles of his shoes were tied together with pieces of clothes line, and his pants were a wreck, and about all that remained of his shirt were the button-holes.

He had a proud walk, however, and as he marched up to a table at which a lot of reporters and printers were seated, he rapidly sized them up, and then in a low voice, choked with emotion and tobacco juice, said:

"Is there a union man in this house?"

Someone informed him that the house was a regular headquarters for union men.

"Well, gentlemen," he remarked, as he braced up, "in me behold a victim of grinding circumstances forced upon us by the demon of monopolistic greed. Behold in me a martyr to the cause. No one knows what I have suffered for organized labor, and no one ever will, for I am modest."

"What did you suffer?"

"Suffer? Why, gentlemen, I tramped to New York barefooted one time. I intended to walk along the track of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, but when I found that the trackmen and train hands were on strike against a reduction, I changed my mind and walked along the Pennsylvania Railroad. A consistent union man like me could never walk on a 'scab' railroad."

"One time I was barefooted, and—"

"Couldn't you raise a pair of shoes?" he was asked.

"No, gentlemen—but I forgot. Yes, a man offered me a pair of brand new good shoes. I felt happy, but on examining the shoes I found they had no union yellow label in them, and flung them away. I could not wear 'scab' shoes, because I was a consistent union man. Gentlemen, all that weary way I stuck to principle. I have been almost dead for a smoke, but would not pick up a cigar stump for fear it had come out of a box without a union label, or had been made in a tenement house. I refused, when paralyzed with thirst, to drink boycotted beer, and I once found an elegant lunch, but threw it away because it was wrapped up in a copy of the New York Tribune."

"Have something on that," shouted a printer, and the sufferer got outside of two sticks of whisky.

"Thank you, gentlemen, and now will you kindly lend this poor victim of class injustice, the miserable wage slave, the living example of the wrongs the present state of society forces some of us to be, a half-dollar?"

"Where's your union card?" he was asked.

"Gentlemen, I have not got it with me. I loaned it to a married man who is starving, with a large family, to get a job with, but I will have it again next week. Do not think I want to deceive you, gentlemen; I am a union printer."

"I have been ground down by the iron heel of capital, and want fifty cents, part of which I intend to send to the striking Homestead men, and with the balance I will purchase a bed in some lodging-house, where no boycotted soap is used. Give me the fifty."

"You are a daisy liar," remarked an old typo, "but you are working an original racket, and I'll chip in for I always like to encourage originality."

The hat was passed around and the sufferer gathered in a neat little harvest, while his rat-like eyes twinkled merrily. As he folded an old rag about his wealth he said:

"Thanks, a consistent union man always—"

"Rats," yelled the crowd. He made for the door, opened it and as the wind blew through his coat and shivered his hat he shouted, "See you all when I get my card renewed," and he banged the door and departed.

"He was a liar, but he was a daisy," softly articulated the crowd, and then the beer came around as of yore.

MECHANICAL

A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



WHEN bending stuff with a straight face as bases, belt courses, water tables, etc., let me recommend all carpenters to adopt the simplest and readiest method of doing it. There are several good ones, but the best job I think, is to rip the piece of board into one or two thicknesses, thus rendering it pliable and easily bent round a curve. Stuff has oftentimes to be turned round corners, and I think every mechanic should know how to do it.

If the curve be the continuation of a straight side, gauge the piece with a mortise or thumb-gauge, with one or two lines dividing it into one or two equal thicknesses (this is necessary to make it turn right). Then rip it down exactly on the lines, reversing the stuff as the saw goes through and let the kerfs run two or three inches back past the starting point of the curve. The straighter the sawing is done the better and easier the pieces will yield when being pressed against the sheathing or groundwork. Now when nailing up the pieces, saw to a joint and nail the straight part up first. Then, commencing at the line where the curve or circular corner commences, proceed to press the three pieces back against the groundwork or sheathing, nailing well as it is pressed around. Over length enough should be allowed to permit of making a joint on the line where the curve stops and the joint line should be determined before nailing up the end of the stuff in order that the joint may be sawn square, but the end ought not to be nailed until the ends of the three pieces are sawn square so as to form a first-class joint with the following straight piece, which abuts against it.

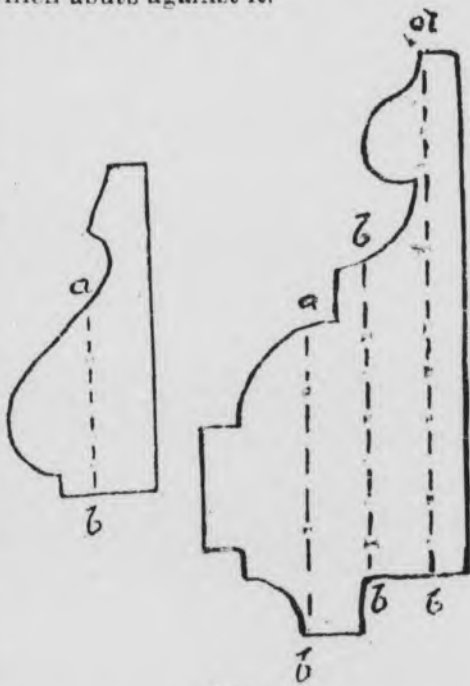


FIG. 1

I have done this job very successfully with hard wood trim, and it makes a first class job, in spite of the fact that it takes a little more time to do than the old-fashioned kerfing method. Kerfing is scarcely adaptable on the hardwood on account of the extremely brittle nature of the kiln-dried stuff men have to put up nowadays. I often hear foremen and bosses complain to a man that he takes too long to do this job or that, and I often wonder do they stop to consider the variable character or natural constitution of wood. If they did I am inclined to believe they would realize that oftentimes a mechanic will experience difficulty in treating and working a piece of stuff, by reason of its peculiar botanical formation, that is to say, practically, it may be cross grained, brittle, shaky, without its being visible, or unbending beyond the skill of any carpenter, still I think the process described above is the best to follow where possible.

Some firms, especially those cabinet firms who furnish hardwood finish supply strips of veneer one-fourth or one-eighth inch to bend round corners. They come in the widths needed, and are very rapidly bent and fixed. It will be observed that

I write this article, making a special mention of hardwood, because carpenters will recognize that white pine is gradually becoming scarcer, and its rapidly increasing price in the lumber market will, in a few years, I fear, render it unavailable in even medium-priced houses. Whitewood, yellow pine, bass wood, hazelwood, butternut, ash, white mahogany, baywood, red mahogany, and the red and white oaks are undoubtedly the coming woods in building construction and decoration, so I would impress on all readers of THE CARPENTER, the great necessity of becoming first-class workers in the hardwoods, if the trade is not to be absorbed by the cabinetmaker. Machinery has rendered the working of this stuff comparatively easy, yet the part which machinery cannot do is still in the hands of the carpenter, and it is his paramount duty to be capable of doing it skillfully and tastefully.



FIG. 2

In regard to bending moldings I think it best to rip them up also into strips, at the joints or starting points of the separate members, at right angles to the bending direction, or in other words, if the stuff has to be bent on the level as on base mold, chair rail and such like, then it should be ripped vertically or plumb down, with a fine toothed panel saw, well filed, neatly and in straight kerfs. (See Fig. 1, where a, b shows the kerfs.) If bent vertically, as on top of a circular stair string then the members are ripped level or horizontally as c, d Fig. 2.

In conclusion let me advise all carpenters to test the above methods on some moldings, to prove their accuracy in actual work.

TO DEADEN SOUND.

A method suggested by a writer in one of the French trade papers is to fill in the space between the boarding and the plastering of the ceiling with shavings, which have first been rendered incombustible by dipping them in a tub of thick whitewash. It is a well known fact that soft substances in closing air spaces form a good non-conductor of sound, and the writer in the paper referred to is of the opinion that shavings so treated will be found of great service, while their incombustibility adds in no small degree to the fire-resisting properties of the building. When it is desired to disinfect the space between the floor and the ceiling, the shavings are saturated with chloride of zinc or the latter may be added to the lime-wash.

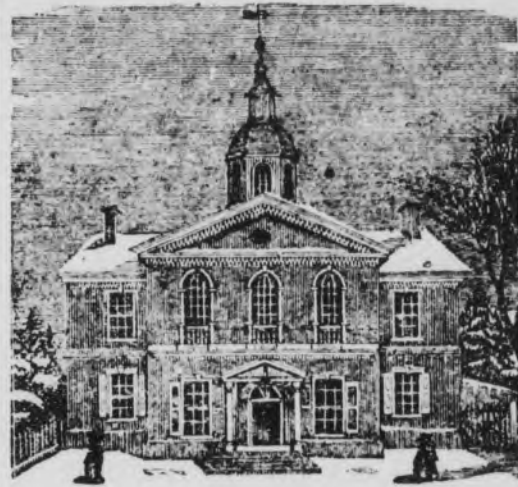
CARPENTERS' PLANES.

Of the tools comprising a carpenter's kit, none is employed more frequently than the plane, says a writer in the New York Trade School Journal, and there are very few jobs, indeed, where its services are not required by the carpenter. To accomplish the best results care must be taken to keep the plane iron sharp. Many who use so common a tool as the plane do not sharpen the iron until it is so dull that it will hardly cut.

When ground the iron should be given a long, straight bevel. In order that the edge may sharpen quickly when the iron is rubbed on the oil stone, the heel should be raised—the veriest trifle only is necessary.

The irons of the jack plane, the short fore plane, and the smoothing plane, should be ground and kept with a slightly convex edge, while in the fore plane and the jointer the edge of the irons should be ground and kept perfectly straight.

The hardest known wood is said to be cocus wood. It turns the edge of an ax, however well tempered, so it is claimed.



CARPENTERS' HALL.

In the business quarter of Philadelphia, on Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, is a quaint old building one hundred and twenty-two years old and richly replete with historic memories. The building is of brick with a low steeple, and of the old colonial style of architecture. It is in a splendid state of preservation and is known as "Carpenters' Hall." It was built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company of the city and county of Philadelphia.

The Carpenters' Company is one of the oldest associations of Pennsylvania, and the oldest industrial society in America. It was instituted about forty years after the settlement of the province by William Penn and maintains an uninterrupted existence from the year 1724. Among its early members were many prominent in colonial history, and whose architectural taste and ability as builders have left their impress upon buildings that yet remain in Philadelphia as memorials of that early day.

The object of the organization, as expressed in its Act of Incorporation, was much after the style of the guilds of Europe, those historic ancestors of the modern trade unions. And the society was patterned after "the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of London," founded in 1477. The armorial insignia of this company in Philadelphia are identical with those of that ancient body, the officers bore the same designations and its declared object, ceremonials and privileges were in furtherance with the same ideas.

Its object was to cultivate and instruct its members in the science of architecture and to assist its members and their families in case of accident or need. It established a "Book of Prices," for the valuation of carpenters' work, and to quote from their ancient rules, "on the most equitable principles, so that the workmen should have a fair recompense for their labor and the owner receive the worth of his money." This company charged an entrance fee of four pounds sterling, which kept out many journeymen carpenters and made the society one exclusively composed of "master carpenters."

All the historic colonial Congresses and meetings prior to the Declaration of Independence were held in Carpenters' Hall. Here it was that in 1774, from September 5 to October 20, the first colonial Congress was held, and it was on that occasion as afterwards on other occasions that the inspiring eloquence of Patrick Henry, the Adamsses, John Hancock and the patriotic fathers of the country stirred the people of the Colonies to throw off the yoke of English domination. In this hall it was that Washington, Franklin, Lee, Randolph, Jay, Rutledge and the men of the first colonial Congress met, and afterwards at the State House on July 4, 1776, and gave utterance to the Declaration of Independence.

After the Revolutionary war was over it was in this Carpenters' Hall in 1787 the convention to frame a constitution met, and after four months' deliberation agreed upon a constitution for the "United States of America," making Carpenters' Hall memorable both for the first united effort to obtain a redress of grievances from the Mother Country, and the place where the fathers of the Republic changed by the constitution a loose league of separate colonies into a powerful nation.

P. J. MCGUIRE.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

121 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. MCGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.Subscription Price:—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. MCGUIRE,

Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1893.



Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

UNION CIGARS AT THE WORLD'S
FAIR GROUNDS.

The Cigar Makers' International Union, through their local unions of Chicago, has requested the World's Columbian Exposition to insert a clause in the specifications for cigar privileges, "that all domestic cigars sold upon the World's Fair grounds shall be union made and shall bear the blue label of the Cigar Makers' International Union on every box."

They ask this concession as a matter of right and justice, not only to themselves, but to the smoking public as well, and as a means to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off upon the otherwise defenseless smoker, a cheap, inferior, Coolie, Chinese, tenement house or prison made cigar, at fancy prices.

In order to be successful in this reasonably fair demand the cigarmakers need the co-operation and support of the Trade Union men everywhere. We request you to kindly address a letter to E.B. Butler, Chairman Ways and Means Committee, Rand-McNally Building, Chicago, Ill., urging them to grant the above request of the Cigar Makers' Unions. The cigar makers have always been the sturdy friends of the carpenters, so we must give them a lift.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Maywood, Ill.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Berkeley, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bessemer, Colo.	New York, N. Y.
Braddock, Pa.	Oakland, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Carondelet, Mo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Denver, Colo.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Fremont, Colo.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing,	South Chicago, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Whatecom, Wash.
Manor Station, Pa.	West Troy, N. Y.
	Rogers Park, Ill.

Total . . . 47 cities.

CHASING POLITICAL PHANTOMS.



PRIOR to the Presidential election, we received large numbers of letters from active men in Carpenters Unions all through the West and South, and a few from the East, all urging the importance of Politics alone as the Balm of Gilead for the working class.

The main refrain in these letters was: "We are bound to elect our Labor ticket. Workmen can do more in one day at the ballot box than they can do in five years by Trade Unions and Strikes." Well when election was over these political labor enthusiasts in most cases found their ticket not elected. Or if elected, it was by some political fusion which was a sacrifice of principle simply for political success.

At the polls these labor men found arrayed against them the same old forces of trickery and moneyed power, aided and abetted by the narrow prejudices and selfish indifference of the average workingman. These are likewise the very influences which have so often defeated strikes.

The man who is scabby and mean in his dealings in the workshop or to his fellow-workmen, will be no better at the polls on election day—no matter what ticket he votes.

The impulse to accomplish "more in one day at the ballot-box than can be done in five years by Trade Unions, etc." is born of restless impatience for a speedy change of our present hellish industrial conditions.

It is the desire to get the maximum of results with a minimum of effort—to arrive at some great good at the least cost. It is very delusive and hath manifold charms to attract the unwary. But after coquetting with this Will-of-the-Wisp, the true Labor man finds withal he must return to the old beaten rugged path of preparatory work in the Trade Unions. There he finds substantial progress—slow it is true—still headway is steadily made.

Though the work may be abandoned at times by those impatiently weary for speedier results by political methods. For all that, they again in most cases come back to take up the union work where they left off.

This was impressed on us more strongly by the fact that quite a number of our Unions dissolved prior to election. The leading spirits went into politics, forgot their Unions for months, and to-day they are striving to reorganize their Unions again, after suffering the anguish of crushing disappointment in politics. Their adventures in that direction have been priceless lessons to them.

Let us not be understood as decrying political action in behalf of the working people. We are firmly of the opinion and have been for years, that labor must exercise a united influence at the polls in its own behalf. But to rely entirely on politics to remedy Labor's wrongs is fanciful and chimerical.

To exert influence politically the workers must be united more than they are, and must be trained to understand their true functions and rights in society. They must be better versed in true social economy, so to think more alike on these great industrial questions of to-day. Then they will act unitedly and more intelligently. This is the course which has been pursued so successfully in England, France and Continental Europe.

What better field for the discussion of these grave problems than the Trade Unions? In these primary schools of industrial thought, are being cradled many of the future lawmakers and statesmen of the coming Industrial Age. Out of the struggles, contests, sacrifices and public agitation springing from the work of the Trade Unions, public thought has been aroused, and a wider knowledge of Labor's demands has become known.

A WRONG IMPRESSION.

The impression quite generally prevails that Trade Unions and strikes are really counterparts and that strikes are contingent to and the result of Trade Unions. Those who think so are forgetful of the fact that where Trade Unions are strongest organized and best disciplined, strikes are the exception and not the rule.

Even the threat of a strike often becomes effective in bringing recognition by conciliation and conference between employers and workmen. But this only occurs where Trade Unions are well organized and properly prepared with funds and a well disciplined membership ready to fight it out.

Where the Union of a trade is weak, or any branch of labor is disorganized, strikes are rushed into hastily for want of central authority or control. Then defeat and disaster ensue, and strikes are declared failures by the unthinking.

The strikes lost the past year are but a small percentage in comparison to the vast number of movements which have been made by organized workmen and which have been successful. Witness the case of the Carpenters in the United Brotherhood! Out of 169 strikes in 1891, ten were lost and eleven compromised. Out of 128 strikes in 1892, three were lost and seven compromised. Out of the total of 523 strikes among Carpenters the past four years, 478 of them were won, 23 were lost and 22 were compromised. Over 95 per cent. of the Carpenter strikes under jurisdiction of our Order, the past four years, have been successful.

It is not our province to encourage or provoke strikes. Still we must admit that if the workers waived their right to strike, and announced that they never would strike, you would find the *Bosses and Employers* would thenceforth do all the striking, and do it effectively, against the workers.

"Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel, but, being in,
Bear 't that the opposed may beware of thee."

TRADE DULL.

"Where is it good?" the average kicker will say. Well, it is good "only in spots." Trade, however, is extremely dull all over the South, and in Galesburg, Ill.; Augusta, Ga.; Natick, Mass.; Harriman, Tenn.; Cincinnati, O.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Carthage, Mo.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Pensacola, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Columbus, O.; Boise City, Idaho; Camden, N. J.; Aspen, Col.; Everett, Wash.; Memphis, Tenn.; Carbondale, Pa.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Sioux City, Ia.; Paris, Tex.; Pasadena, Cal.; Oakland, Cal.; Sheffield, Ala.; Roanoke, Va.; Elizabethton, Tenn.; and Nanaimo, B. C. These places are overcrowded as well.

This has been a terribly severe winter on carpenters everywhere, with work prostrated amid snow and ice. Still, for all that, our U. B. numbers 1400 more members in good standing for January, 1893; than we had in January, 1892.

There are prospects of an early spring and a very brisk season, with quite a boom in the membership of our Order. The Local Unions are doing loyally and well in paying the increased capita tax and back Protective Fund, and the U. B. was never in a better condition financially.

VINCENNES, IND.—Union 658, is pursuing a good plan in debating a new question every meeting. The latest subject was: "That the steel square is the most useful tool the carpenter possesses."

OLD ROMAN LABOR GUILDS.

BY ERNEST ECKSTEIN.

We are instinctively inclined to consider corporations as a creation of the Middle Ages, and the union of workingmen for social-political purposes as an institution of our own century.

Both ideas rest upon want of knowledge of the facts. Guilds or unions—in Latin, "Collegia"—already existed under the Roman kings. Fable places their foundation back to Numa Pompilius, who was lauded by later generations as the social creator of the city, as the Romulus was the political. According to Livy, King Numa formed nine different trades into guilds, namely, flute-players, carpenters, goldsmiths, dyers, shoemakers, tanners, farriers and potters, the "rest" going into the ninth one. This ninth guild subsequently showed itself to be exceedingly faithful, increasing greatly by means of various branches and divisions. It became, as it were, the maternal city of numerous colonies—of independent unions, among which, for example, that of the fuller, is frequently mentioned.

The trades, which in centuries unborn, reached so respectable a position were in antiquity held in little regard. Besides politics and the pursuit of arms, agriculture and some branches of science, as philosophy and jurisprudence, passed for the only respectable callings, not even the profession of physician, for instance, unto the time of the emperors usually practised by slaves, being held in esteem. This contempt for the trades the Romans seem to have shared with the Hellenes.

The guilds had from antiquity the right to receive new members by decision of the majority, to choose the presiding officer, and to freely move within the limits of statutory rules. They possessed the rights of a legal person, and could, in consequence, acquire property, enter into possessions of legacies, and carry on processes, etc. Their members paid regularly yearly contributions; and besides, by certain infractions of the governing laws fees were also levied. They certainly differed from the guilds of the middle ages as Gull emphasizes, by the fact of their receiving no privileges from the senate for the purpose of contending against the competition of non-guilders.

We know, likewise, that the guilds had guild banners and when they disposed of the necessary capital, also erected buildings for holding their meetings and banquet. These places were called curia and also schola. Furthermore, the guild unions had burial funds and their own places of interment, where deceased members were solemnly laid to rest under participation of the entire guild. The anniversary of foundations, as well as the birthday of the "honorable president," was celebrated with special ceremony.

Slaves were not received into the trades unions. However stern a front the third rank offered to the nobility, it looked down upon the fourth with an equal degree of haughtiness and self-consciousness, although in reality the free workmen had a much harder time of it than the slaves, particularly those of respectable and cultivated houses.

Election candidacies play an important role in the wall inscriptions. Pompeii was evidently going toward its ruin when the inhabitants were about to go to the ballot in order to organize the governing authority. These election advertisements proceed in part from the candidates themselves partly from single electors or electing committees, and also from the societies and guilds. So the goldsmiths of Pompeii declare that they will unanimously vote for a certain P. . . . at the election of an idle. Carriers put up their own candidates; likewise the fruit handlers, mule drivers and car The trade associations thus exerted a visible influence upon the course conditions. They were a factor, which the candidates had to deal.

ELEVEN NEW UNIONS.

Since our January issue charters have been granted to eleven new unions, viz: No. 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 261, Connersville, Ind.; 264, Camden, Me.; 279, Harvey, Ill.; 282, Danville, Ill.; 289, Fremont, Colo.; 294, LaSalle, Ill.; 312, Gas City and Jonesboro, Ind.; 320, Newport, Ky. (mill men); 322, Dublin, Ga., and 324, Cincinnati, O. (ship carpenters).

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.

Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 911, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2016 N. St., Lincoln, Neb.

D. P. Rowland, 253 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

W. T. Dukhart, 606 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 128 James St., Allegheny, Pa.

PROTECTIVE FUND AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund and Special Assessments received by the G. S. during the month of January, 1893.

All moneys received since January 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
7—	\$3 90	193—	\$1 30	401—	\$3 11	626—	\$8 45
8—	3 10	199—	57 00	405—	7 55	629—	14 60
9—	6 20	200—	6 15	412—	1 00	630—	1 50
13—	1 60	208—	22 20	416—	54 26	637—	3 10
14—	26 75	212—	1 70	419—	7 15	641—	2 50
15—	99 45	218—	3 55	422—	1 00	645—	75
19—	1 65	220—	1 00	425—	95 46	646—	55
22—	190 40	221—	20 00	428—	2 65	647—	4 65
24—	2 00	226—	75 129	439—	65 619	4 75	
31—	1 30	232—	00 433	440—	65 655	23 50	
37—	1 10	233—	81 431	441—	4 15	661—	3 00
40—	44 45	238—	28 40	452—	65 662	1 90	
44—	2 00	241—	2 00	453—	66 01	664—	3 70
46—	95 244	8 55	455—	6 25	665—	18 25	
48—	3 65	246—	14 05	456—	1 35	667—	8 00
50—	38 40	249—	3 45	457—	43 15	677—	1 00
54—	1 60	255—	2 45	458—	2 55	681—	22 05
54—	12 00	258—	5 55	459—	53 40	684—	2 50
58—	90 250	2 65	462—	8 93	685—	2 60	
63—	67 65	262—	3 15	477—	8 35	687—	2 05
68—	3 25	268—	5 65	478—	3 51	697—	2 05
70—	2 25	268—	7 75	481—	4 30	698—	63 60
71—	80 274	7 75	482—	5 30	700—	50	
79—	60 276	21 50	484—	3 10	703—	43 00	
80—	3 20	280—	70 495	6 80	704—	48 55	
87—	15 30	281—	39 60	597—	14 65	705—	2 95
88—	3 40	284—	3 60	597—	128 10	710—	1 25
90—	110 55	287—	11 85	611—	44 20	714—	2 55
93—	2 85	300—	95 612	3 30	718—	105 40	
102—	3 85	308—	1 10	614—	3 65	719—	19 40
103—	1 95	314—	2 25	615—	6 50	724—	1 30
104—	2 70	315—	12 80	616—	8 727	2 10	
107—	4 00	316—	4 38	619—	3 5	728—	75
109—	268 18	325—	6 00	623—	9 35	731—	1 20
110—	1 45	326—	8 45	625—	2 46	732—	7 55
111—	9 75	827—	144 45	634—	11 60	734—	1 80
113—	2 30	332—	2 65	637—	1 05	743—	3 40
114—	14 20	333—	3 75	639—	1 15	744—	1 75
115—	24 70	339—	3 70	642—	1 25	747—	1 65
117—	6 05	341—	2 15	643—	1 16	749—	1 15
119—	15 60	345—	2 95	644—	80 750	3 60	
120—	6 90	346—	1 60	650—	60 753	50	
124—	1 75	351—	1 40	654—	44 40	756—	15 90
128—	5 85	361—	1 05	657—	1 20	758—	2 25
138—	5 70	365—	40 45	663—	46 55	762—	2 70
144—	2 60	366—	65 507	67 75	770—	3 85	
145—	2 05	369—	3 05	678—	2 30	174—	3 30
149—	2 10	373—	2 80	674—	50 777	90	
155—	38 95	376—	1 65	681—	2 60	778—	50
166—	5 80	380—	2 45	684—	4 60	781—	1 20
170—	1 75	381—	6 80	684—	90 783	11 45	
171—	5 10	383—	70 592	14 50	790—	1 00	
174—	2 05	387—	4 15	693—	2 09	792—	80
177—	7 25	391—	2 99	698—	11 75	795—	2 60
179—	1 70	396—	53 75	692—	2 45	803—	90
183—	17 55	398—	95 606	1 30	808—	2 45	
185—	30 403	1 35	607—	3 75	811—	1 40	
188—	5 402	3 10	613—	2 75	813—	2 10	
191—	28 15	408—	2 25	618—	30		

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SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.
5—	\$32 20	281—	3 00	455—	5 20	597—	3 80
8—	199 50	293—	4 00	465—	8 00	598—	4 60
63—	28 60	298—	11 20	477—	3 00	624—	19 10
93—	3 40	315—	6 20	491—	2 80	630—	5 00
117—	2 00	354—	3 70	507—	10 80	675—	4 20
179—	1 00	366—	40 525	509—	7 50	697—	3 60
187—	2 00	387—	9 00	527—	5 80	744—	6 40
200—	10 40	598—	4 00	539—	7 40	749—	4 20
204—	6 40	405—	11 40	544—	3 30	765—	1 40
213—	3 80	417—	5 20	546—	4 00	786—	11 60
244—	4 60	419—	24 80	588—	7 60	793—	1 80
272—	1 00	452—	1 50	594—	9 20	796—	3 40
Total.....							
\$524 90							

EXPULSIONS

GEORGE NOBLE, from Union 592, Muncie, Ind., for forgery.

W. F. BUNCH, from Union 353, Lancaster, Mo., for low, scabby conduct.

L. G. FRITZ, from Union 269, Chicago, for misappropriation of funds as Fin. Sec'y.

H. L. MARTIN, from Union 618, Grand Rivers Ky., for embezzling Union funds.

C. N. COOK and T. W. BURNS, from Union 61, Columbus, Ohio, for violation of rules.

WILLIAM BAILEY, from Union 799, New Haven, Conn., for misappropriating funds of the Local.

ALBERT and ARTHUR B. VAUGHN, from Union 592 Muncie, Ind., for violating Sec. 70, and for contempt.

R. W. JONES, rejected from Union 62, Chicago, Ill., for being a defaulter for a large sum when he was Fin. Sec'y of said Union.

J. W. HAYDEN, from Union 40, Wilmington, Del., for defrauding his workmen of wages due, for contempt of Union, and for piece work.

NINE HOUR CITIES—Continued.

Grove City, Pa.	Richmond, Ky.
Glen Cove, N. Y.	Rock Island, Ill.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Rondout, N. Y.
Homestead, Pa.	Roxbury, Mass.
Hamilton, Can.	Rochester, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn.	Rosedale, Ind.
Hatfield, N. S.	Revere, Mass.
Hampton, Va.	Riverside, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Red Bank, N. J.
Haverhill, Mass.	Redlands, Cal.
Hackensack, N. J.	Rockford, Ill.
Harriman, Tenn.	Rutherford, N. J.
Harrisburg, Pa.	S. Framingham, Mass.
Hudson, Mass.	Springfield, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.	St. Augustine, Fla.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hyde Park, Mass.	South Norwalk, Conn.
Hoboken, N. J.	South Bend, Ind.
Holyoke, Mass.	Salem, Mass.
Houston, Tex.	Stoneham, Mass.
Hingham, Mass.	Somerville, Mass.
Irrington, N. Y.	Somerville, N. J.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Salisbury, Pa.
Jacksonville, Ill.	San Angelo, Tex.
Jackson, Mich.	Sandusky, O.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Shreveport, La.
Jennette, Pa.	Stamford, Conn.
Jersey City, N. J.	Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Kearney, Neb.	Springfield, Ill.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Springfield, Mo.
Kittanning, Pa.	Springfield, O.
Kingston, N. Y.	San Leandro, Cal.
Santa Anna, Cal.	Tarentum, Pa.
Santa Rosa, Cal.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
St. John's, N. B.	Union Hill, N. J.
Saxonyville, Mass.	Utica, N. Y.
Schenectady, N. Y.	Uniontown, Pa.
Syracuse, N. Y.	Vancouver, B. C.
Scottsdale, Pa.	Victoria, B. C.
Spokane, Wash.	Vincennes, Ind.
Sharon, Pa.	Visalia, Cal.
Sheffield, Ala.	Waxahatchie, Tex.
Staten Island, N. Y.	Wellsville, W. Va.
Streator, Ill.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Stoughton, Mass.	West Duluth, Minn.
S. Abington, Mass.	Warren, Ohio.
St. Catharines, Ont.	Winchester, Ky.
San Antonio, Tex.	Winthrop, Mass.
San Bernardino, Cal.	Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Seranton, Pa.	Weymouth, Mass.
Sharpville, Pa.	Weymouth, Mass.
St. Paul, Minn.	Walsh, Ind.
Santa Cruz, Cal.	Waltham, Mass.
Saginaw City, Mich.	Waco, Tex.
Sioux City, Iowa.	W. Newton, Mass.
Stockton, Cal.	Worcester, Mass.
Sheephead Bay, N. Y.	Washington, Pa.
Seymour, Tex.	Wilmington, Del.
Seymour, Ind.	Whitman, Mass.
Summit, N. J.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Tampa, Fla.	Woburn, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.	Winchester, Mass.
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Washington, D. C.
The Dalles, Oreg.	Wilkesburg, Pa.
Fillin, O.	Winnipeg, Man.
Toronto, O.	Woodside, N. Y.
Toledo, O.	Winfield, N. Y.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.	Yonkum, Tex.
Trenton, N. J.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Trinidad, Col.	Youngstown, Ohio.
Froy, N. Y.	Zanesville, Ohio.
Tacoma, Wash.	
Duluth, Minn.	Dayton, Ky.
Racine, Wis.	Pittsburg, Mass.
Logansport, Ind.	Steubenville, O.
Oceanic, N. J.	Newport News, Va.

CAPITALISTS ON STRIKE.

The most marked of the great economic changes which are taking place in this wonderful country is the daily formation of combinations of capital and industry. They, and not the combinations of workmen, form the real dangerous thing. I undertake to say that about nine-tenths of the coal lands east of the Allegheny Mountains are controlled by about half a dozen men. That half dozen men could starve New York next winter if they chose. The military should have been called out against this coal interest, and not against a few workmen who struck for an hour's work. They have struck a blow at every industry that makes wealth. By controlling the fuel necessary to make steam they control everything requiring steam. Who will say that these are not the strikers most to be feared?—Erastus Wiman.

A VERDICT AGAINST PITTSBURGH CONTRACTORS.

A verdict in favor of Thomas Buchanan, a contractor, against three members of the Builders' Exchange, of Pittsburgh, was rendered by a jury in that city Oct. 17, damages being assessed at \$350. It was developed during the trial that the Builders' Exchange passed resolutions that none of its members should sell materials to any one not a member of the organization, and that the three defendants in particular were active in influencing others not to have any dealings with contractors who made eight hours a day's work, and who paid more than the members of the Exchange for the same work. Judge White charged that this was conspiracy.

NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

For five years back the New York State Branch of the American Federation of Labor has held a Convention each year, which has been better attended with, each successive year. This State Branch in that time has caused a large number of laws to be placed on the statute books of New York State, in the interest of Organized Labor and it is aiming to secure other equally desirable labor legislation. The burden of this work, however, has been borne by only a comparatively small number of the Trades Unions of the State. It is hoped the Carpenters' Unions of New York State and other trade societies too, will ally themselves with the State Branch and make it still more powerful and effective. Besides the labor legislation needed, there is a great call from all sections of New York for more thorough organization of all branches of labor.

TRADES-UNIONS IN FRANCE.

In France trade unionism was first recognized and legalized by the government in 1884. In the eight years which have since elapsed the number of trade societies have reached the surprising total of 1284. The rapid growth is doubtless due in no small measure to the fact that every trade society in France is a benefit society, and makes an allowance in case of sickness. It is computed that the number of trade unionists enrolled in these 1284 societies number something like 4,000,000, or about half the laboring classes proper. The latest step in the recognition of trades-unionism in France is the establishment in every important center of a labor bureau. This is a building—in some cases especially erected for the purpose—which is placed at the disposal of the district trade societies by the municipality, which not only grants the use of the hall rent free and provides all useful appliances, but makes an annual grant to cover the working expenses.

HEAVEN.

We are told that heaven is a place with streets of gold and gates of pearl. But it is not the gold in God's Kingdom that brings happiness to the inhabitant thereof. It is not the pearly gates which bring peace and comfort to those for whom they swing open. What touches the world's heart is the thought that heaven is the poor man's home. The rich man, we are told, cannot enter there—unless he is so slender as to pass through a needle's eye. And as the rich man continually picks flesh off the poor man's bones and adds it to his own corpulent and well-fed body, he is not at all likely ever to get slim enough to get to heaven. It must be very plain, therefore, and very consoling to the poor man to know and feel that, when he leaves this world of rack rents and starvation wages, he is to live forevermore in a palace of golden walls and pearly gates. But should the writer of this queer sketch ever go there—and if poverty be the passport he surely will—he cannot promise to be honest, for when he looks down here and sees half-clad, half-starved and hollow-eyed women cooped up in reeking garrets and filthy cellars, when he sees weak, puny children working their lives to a premature ending in suffocating mines and unventilated factories, his first impulse will be to seize a chunk of golden pavement, wrench a picket off the pearl fence, fling them down and say: "Here, my poor woman, take these, in the name of God, and buy yourself and those helpless children bread, meat and clothing and a little home where pure air is free and plenty."—Exchange.

OBITUARY

[Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.]
NEW YORK, January 31, 1893.

Union No. 340.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our number, our esteemed BROTHER ANDREW WATT, SR.

WHEREAS, Union No. 340, through his death lose the efforts of a true and earnest worker, endeavoring at all times to advance and elevate the cause of labor.

WHEREAS, while we mourn our loss, we do realize that the family have sustained a greater, in the care and devotion of a loving husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, that we the members of Union No. 340, extend to the afflicted family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Union, and published in THE CARPENTER.

D. A. DAERAGH,

H. HARDING,

D. G. SMITH,

Committee.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Local Union, No. 1.

WHEREAS, the late CONROYD WILSON, a member of our Union, has been removed from our midst by death:

Resolved, that by his death we have lost a valuable member, whose faithfulness to our cause which he espoused, had won our esteem and admiration.

Resolved, that we extend to his sorrowing family, our heartfelt sympathy in their greatest bereavement, committing them to the kindly consolation of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, that one page of the Record book be set apart to inscribe this memorial therein and the same be published in our Official Journal, THE CARPENTER.

HARRY McCORMACK,

Secretary.

W. J. STANFORD,

President.



SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—A building boom in this city is being advertised in the newspapers in Dallas, Ft. Worth and other parts of Texas. This is a fake scheme to flood our city with idle men and reduce wages. It has brought quite an overflow of men here recently, and many have gone away feeling they have been duped. Trade was never so dull in seventeen years.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We with all carpenters to keep away from Buffalo. A real estate boom has been advertised which does not exist. There are swarms of resident carpenters who can't find a job. Trade is terribly flat.

A CARNEGIE PRECEPT NOT PRACTICED.

Carnegie, the renegade Scotchman, says in one of his books, among a screed of hypocrisy: My experience has been that trade-unions, upon the whole, are beneficial both to labor and capital. Unless the relations between manager and workmen are not only amicable, but friendly, the owners miss much; nor is any man a first-class manager who has not the confidence and respect, and even admiration of his workmen. No man is a true gentleman who does not inspire the affection and devotion of his servants. It is not asking too much of men intrusted with the management of great properties that they should devote some part of their attention to searching out the causes of dissatisfaction among their employees, and where any exist, that they should meet the men more than half-way in the endeavor to allay them! I would

WHY WE ORGANIZE AS A CLASS.

BY FRANK K. FOSTER.

In its entirety the social question is not a class question. It has to do with many causes and many effects. It reaches up into the loftiest social heavens and pierces down into the deepest social hells. Palaces and slums, professors and pick-pockets, fair daughters of culture and grim drabs of the dregs, each element and every ingredient going to make up the fearful and marvelous structure of modern civilization, has a relationship to and a part to play in the social problem—this social problem, which is but another name for the problem of human life, of hate, love, misery, happiness, despair and aspiration.

Recognizing this breadth and scope in the problem in the abstract, the trades unionist does not hesitate to assert that the organization, as a class, of those who daily sell their labor for wages is not only sound policy economically, but equally defensible ethically.

In the economic world the chief stimulus to concert of action is identity, or approximate identity, of interest. Under this potent influence the lords of trade, the controllers of commerce, the manipulators of exchange, the masters of the mine and of the factory, sink their economic individualism and achieve larger eventual gains by adopting concerted methods for the advancement of their interests as a class. Excessive and injurious competition, among themselves, is by this means largely eliminated, and a larger surplus is left for exploitation, too frequently by these honorable brigands who ply their lucrative callings under sanction of the law and with the approbation of so many thrifty people.

Under the existing social order the wage-earner, as a wage-earner, has many interests in common with his class, shared by no other portion of the community. His contention, against the wage buyer, is for a larger share of the products of his labor. It is immaterial, so far as the truth of this proposition is concerned, whether he makes his demand for higher wages, increased opportunities of leisure, or improved conditions and treatment while at work. The main point is that so long as there is a margin of profit over the rightful recompense of superintendence and absolute cost of production, the wage-earner has just and valid claim for an increase in his share of the product.

It is not in the province of this brief article to discuss the possibilities of social revolution, or to consider the merits or demerits of those various plans by means of which theorists propose to entirely eliminate from the social equation so large a percentage of those qualities of the human race which have for untold generations made society for good or ill, what it has been and is.

We have to do with things as they are. The wage-earner is. More, he seems likely to continue to be during the lives of all who will read this article. Those who so desire have the undoubted privilege of contemplating those problems which relate mainly to the welfare of future ages. As I understand trade unionism, it is emphatically a question of to-day and of the people of to-day.

It is not to be denied that, as an individual, the seller of labor has, economically, many interests in common with the employer, as he has also with the professional man, with the philanthropist and with many other worthy folks. But too great stress cannot be laid upon the point that this community of interests is a community based upon other relationships than those inherent in the wage-earner as a labor-seller.

For example, all good citizens have an interest in a just government, in honest public officials, in wise expenditure of public funds. The wage-earner, who is commonly the chief burden-bearer, has in his citizenship capacity, perfect community of interest here with the good citizen of any social class. The principle holds true as to matters of education, as to freedom in religious opinion and observance, in brief, as to all departments of thought and action affecting the general weal.

Further, the wage-earner may have a certain reciprocity of interest even with the wage-payer. Slave labor is not always the cheapest labor. Ignorant labor is not always the most profitable labor. Poorly paid labor is not always the most profit-making labor.

Conversely, the wage-earner is interested in those conditions which guarantee to him steady employment, a market for the disposal of his labor product, the develop-

ment of favorable conditions for the employment of capital and the use of genius for superintendence, which plays such a large and increasing part in the carrying on of successful industrial undertakings.

But the conditions may exist, often do exist, while at the same time the wage-earner's interest is overruled and subordinated by the class-interest of the employer. High wages are not necessarily the concomitant of large profits or favorable industrial conditions. It is a notorious fact that the employees of some of the wealthiest and most favored monopolies are among the most scantily paid and unfairly treated of the wage-earners of the country.

It thus logically follows that, as a measure of individual defence, there must be a union, an organization of those having absolute identity of economic interest. As this identity of interest is vested in the class, as a class, the sequence is clear that the trade union form of organization is the scientific and evolutionary form of organization.

This conclusion, inductively arrived at, is amply justified by historical deduction. The principle of class organization is so conclusively established as found by the beneficent results attending its even partial application to the industrial world, that apology is unnecessary in its behalf and defense superfluous.

Upon the ethical side of the question it should be taken into account that class organization of the trade union depends for no small degree of its success upon the development of the graces and virtues of fraternity and solidarity. The bigotries of religious prejudice are removed, the barriers of nationality are leveled by its influence.

This powerful agency, which adds so much to the capacities and opportunities of life, which widens the horizons of existence for millions of human beings, which elevates the standard of living and makes the home happier and better, does not deserve the reproach of violating even the principle of abstract ethics.

In that happy time to be, dreamed of by poet and foretold by seer, when men shall be as brothers, when the war-drum shall throb no more, when greed of gain and lust for power shall have lost their sway as primal factors in the life of man in that ideal age, it may indeed be possible to do away with all forms of coercive force, all restrictive and aggressive elements in the social world.

But we of to-day, forced to sell our labor in the mart of industry, to wage war for rightful need and just due, see that along the line of class must grow the spirit that is to gain us freedom.

Thus under the banner of our union we gather, linked by the chain of a common purpose and a common aspiration, the aspiration that the wage-earner class of our great Republic, and of the world, may so defend its claim and assert its right that its progress shall not be checked until it reaches the bounds of its possibilities, the "full consummate flower" of physical, intellectual and moral freedom.

LEGALIZED ROBBERY.

The exports of the Western Union Telegraph Company show that in 1858 the capital stock of the concern was \$359,700. In eight years—that is in 1866—it declared stock dividends to the amount of \$17,810,147. In the same year, on the strength of a few new lines, it added \$1,939,950 to its already watered stock, making it \$20,100,707. One year later, swollen with impious pride, pomp, and the power of plunder it unblushingly doubled its capital stock by simply so writing it, and in less than a decade distributed \$10,000,000 of stock among its shareholders, followed by \$6,000,000 in 1878, and \$19,000,000 in 1881. It now capitalizes its lines at \$100,000,000, while Postmaster-General Wanamaker states in his report that they can be easily substituted by an expenditure of \$35,000,000.

When it is observed that the Western Union is but one concern out of many thousands engaged in similar plunder of the people, it will be clearly seen that the productive power of machinery is not the cause of the rise of the modern millionaire, but is entirely due to the methods by which the products of manual or machine labor are disposed of. The justice of these methods but comparatively few yet understand. They are the lurking, dormant germ of theft that lay latent in our competitive system of production and exchange, and which needed but the full sunshine of modern opportunity to develop it to what it is—a soulless monster which threatens to devour us all.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending January 31, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$66 80	138	\$17 40	276	\$2 75	412	\$3 00
2	47 40	139		276	10 45	413	
3	20 00	140		277	6 90	414	
4	129 40	141	14 00	278		415	3 00
5	31 80	142	41 70	279		416	28 00
6	3 05	143	8 10	280	7 70	417	5 45
7	7 80	144	5 20	281	5 40	418	2 55
8	34 10	145	4 10	282		419	16 80
9	22 35	146	11 60	283	7 35	420	5 00
10	7 70	147	7 05	284	14 20	421	
11	65 20	148		285	7 15	422	2 00
12	10 30	149	8 80	286	17 00	423	9 30
13	13 45	150	6 60	287	7 20	424	
14	2 70	151	22 00	288	9 70	425	2 90
15	14 40	152	6 58	289		426	2 70
16	23 60	153	9 80	290	20 50	427	
17	9 90	154	8 05	291	12 75	428	11 55
18	4 30	155	8 40	292	2 00	429	18 30
19	12 40	156	5 00	293	4 30	430	3 95
20	16 40	157	7 10	294		431	6 70
21	26 55	158		295	1 80	432	
22	81 70	159	3 60	296		433	15 60
23	31 55	160	3 20	297		434	8 30
24	4 00	161	4 00	298	11 55	435	2 80
25	30 50	162		299	33 00	436	
26	14 80	163	8 40	300	4 40	437	3 10
27	8 80	164	13 15	301		438	1 50
28	85 60	165	41 90	302		439	
29	51 35	166	22 60	303	5 30	440	8 00
30	15 60	167	13 10	304	6 10	441	
31	4 10	168	10 40	305	3 00	442	
32		169	23 20	306		443	
33	45 50	170	7 50	307		444	1 10
34	5 20	171	10 20	308	3 45	445	27 90
35	3 80	172	3 50	309	3 45	446	38 10
36	16 90	173	1 00	310		447	
37	3 70	174	4 10	311	13 60	448	8 05
38	3 50	175	18 60	312		449	11 90
39	16 20	176	13 00	313		450	6 30
40	16 90	177	22 00	314	4 50	451	21 00
41	2 30	178		315	2 50	452	1 30
42	1 00	179	3 40	316	13 05	453	15 50
43	24 65	180	6 60	317	2 40	454	
44	4 00	181		318	23 85	455	13 55
45	2 00	182	3 50	319		456	5 20
46	6 75	183	7 10	320		457	12 20
47	4 40	184	5 10	321		458	5 10
48	12 80	185	12 00	322		459	21 25
49		186	5 70	323	1 80	460	4 20
50	6 60	187	2 00	324		461	4 00
51	27 15	188	9 57	325	4 39	462	17 90
52	5 40	189	6 40	326	29 40	463	21 40
53	3 70	190		327	51 40	464	11 40
54	21 00	191	7 60	328	11 20	465	9 20
55	26 70	192	7 10	329	7 85	466	9 08
56		193	3 85	330		467	1 80
57	1 40	194		331	6 80	468	11 00
58	6 05	195		332	5 30	469	25
59	2 50	196	1 25	333	28 00	470	5 20
60	16 80	197	2 00	334	1 75	471	36 25
61	23 80	198	4 00	335	11 00	472	2 30
62	37 75	199	21 25	336	10 10	473	25 00
63	14 10	200	16 40	337		474	9 00
64	16 00	201	6 00	338		475	1 50
65	3 90	202	6 10	339	10 25	476	
66	5 90	203	9 00	340	51 60	477	6 00
67	7 00	204	12 10	341	4 30	478	7 00
68	10 60	205	2 00	342		479	2 10
69	1 65	206	12 30	343	6 95	480	7 80
70	4 50	207	18 20	344	9 30	481	9 80
71	3 90	208	5 60	345	6 15	482	10 90
72		209	18 30	346	3 00	483	14 40
73	26 60	210		347	3 00	484	5 10
74	5 45	211	50 70	348		485	4 55
75		212		349		486	
76	1 50	213		350		487	3 70
77	1 20	214	6 90	351	3 80	488	
78	13 90	215	20 50	352	10 25	489	
79	1 20	216	7 20	353	1 10	490	
80	8 90	217	4 10	354	5 15	491	3 20
81		218	7 10	355	22 80	492	
82	1 00	219	4 20	356	6 80	493	14 20
83	21 30	220	4 00	357		494	1 00
84		221	8 50	358	1 50	495	13 60
85	1 20	222	5 0	359	15 10	496	
86	5 50	223	4 95	360	14 30	497	31 50
87	4 40	224	5 70	361	6 10	498	
88	9 30	225	12 60	362	2 70	499	6 05
89	6 50	226	2 25	363		500	
90	10	227	6 60	364		501	
91		228	16 90	365	12 65	502	
92		229	10 00	366	1 30	503	
93	1 70	230	18 95	367	3 00	504	
94	17 00	231		368	8 20	505	
95	5 55	232	1 20	369	6 10	506	
96	9 10	233	1 30	370		507	16 81
97	6 40	234	22 70	371	2 20	508	
98	6 60	235		372		509	47 00
99	8 70	236	50	373	6 10	510	
100	5 90	237		374	16 60	511	18 75
101	2 20	238	8 40	375	3 30	512	6 70
102	10 70	239	16 01	376	6 00	513	19 70
103	8 52	240	11 80	377	13 0	514	6 10
104	6 40	241	6 50	378		515	13 00
105	3 85	242		379	5 00	516	1 95
106		243	9 07	380	4 90	517	
107	9 00	244	6 05	381	16 60	518	37 50
108	23 00	245	2 60	382	38 50	519	11 39
109	75 63	246	19 10	383	1 40	520	6 70
110	3 90	247	22 50	384		521	
111	4 30	248		385	6 80	522	
112	22 30	249	19 50	386	10 10	523	8 80
113	4 60	250	2 80	387	14 05	524	1 40
114	8 70	251	7 80	388	7 60	525	4 90
115	5 60	252	1 60	389	1 10	526	7 30
116	9 20	253	8 10	390	32 70	527	2 85
117	31 70	254	10 00	391	10 80	528	
118	14 30	255	4 90	392		529	4 20
119	10 00	256		393	7 50	530	6 90
120	1 95	257	37 05	394	2 75	531	
121	10 10	258	12 20	395	7 00	532	
122	16 95	259	4 85	396	12 20	533	
123	2 40	260	10 00	397		534	9 20
124	5 50	261	10 00	398	8 15	535	
125		262	1 80	399	2 40	536	
126		263	6 65	400	2 70	537	2 10
127		264	10 00	401	6 40	538	1 50
128	2 65	265	4 70	402	12 20	539	3 30
129		266	2 50	403	4 50	540	2 00
130	6 00	267	2 90	404	7 45	541	
131	3 90	268	10 80	405	11 00	542	3 75
132	5 00	269	29 50	406	3 00	543	8 80
133		270	10 00	407	7 0 90	544	1 60
134	11 00	271	2 40	408		545	
135		272	1 60	409	2 50	546	9 10
136		273	6 80	410		547	
137	5 75	274	14 60	411	8 00	548	

THE MONOPOLY OF MAN OVER MAN.

In the book by Mr. George: "Protection and Free Trade," which has deserved to be printed and distributed at the public expense, by order of Congress, this is said: "There is in reality no conflict between labor and capital. That a rich employer squeezes needy workmen may be true. But the real cause that enables and even in most cases forces the employer to squeeze his workmen, is the competition of workmen with workmen for employment."

In criticism of this statement *The Solidarity* of New York, continues: "The monopoly of land is, according to Mr. George, the source of all social evils, because the landlord takes from the workman all that is left to the latter by previous robbers. But it is evident that if the landlord was not the last robber somebody else would be, say, the employer, the money-lord, or the tradesman. The workman must be despoiled: his poverty is the very basis of the capitalistic system. Nowadays the landlord has taken second rank under the capitalist. A simple review of the sources of profits at the present day will show that the greatest part of the product of workmen goes to the monopolist, although they are able to conceal the real amount they receive by watering stocks and other practices. What would happen if the landlord should be obliged to yield his rents entirely to the government? Who would profit by it? Would the employers, railroads, tradesmen, usurers, forsake their power to increase their gains according to the means of the victims? That is the question."

All wealth comes from labor; the exertions of the capitalists are not only unproductive, but injurious to society as much as those of the landlord. The landlord has only to pocket his rent, but the shareholder of a company does not make greater exertions to get his dividends. Speculation, usury, stock jobbing are the essence of the present industrial system. The cause of these evils is that production is not conducted to the satisfaction of the needs of the producers, but for the sake of profit-mongery.

Mr. George does not believe in over-production: in this he is quite right. The very sources of production are obstructed in the interests of the capitalist. But in this the capitalist is as much to blame as the land-owner. If there are uncultivated lands, there are also factories closed and mines shut down, that the capitalist may keep up his rate of profit.

It is easy to have it appear that land being the basis and source of all production, its monopoly is the primary cause of all others. The fact is, however, that the first and fundamental monopoly is that of man over man. The monopoly of the employer over the workman is the real cause of the monopoly enjoyed by a few persons over the soil and all the wealth of the country; and this monopoly of man over man is more extended in industry than in agriculture. There are still 1,670,944 farmers who own the soil they cultivate in this country; but in non-agricultural industries all those who are not exploiters of labor are exploited, George says that the monopoly of men arises from the fact that the workman has no access to vacant land. Would things be otherwise, if rent, instead of belonging to the landlords, became due to the State?

Land is not all that is wanted for production; tools and machinery are also wanted. In Italy, for instance, the poorer peasants got in 1806, at the abolition of feudalism, free tracts of land to cultivate, but they lacked means, and at the first bad crop they were obliged to sell their land for a paltry sum to richer neighbors; and what other is the cause of mortgages in this country if not the lack of means of cultivation by small holders and the monopoly of produce by middlemen? In all countries capital has subjected the old independent artisan by stripping him of the means of production, by introducing machinery, by depriving the artisan of local custom and enlarging the sphere of trade. So long as the artisan was independent the peasant could be so also, because the artisan and the peasant are sufficient for their own requisite exchanges. The enslavement of the artisan has drawn with it necessarily that of the peasant who nowadays depends less on his land owner than upon the merchant and capitalist.

The benefits of the Single Tax would be discounted by the capitalists whose profits would be increased by the whole amount of the confiscated rent, except the expense of collection. The reason is that

rent and profit represent not a surplus of production, as economists would have us believe, but the expenses necessary to keep up the capitalist class to its historical standard of comfort. The amount of these expenses as well as the amount of wages, has no relation whatever to the productivity of the soil and of industry.

In fact the productivity has increased while the lot of the workman remains stationary. But it depends on the social value of the classes. Wherever the workmen are poor, ignorant and divided, rents and profits are at their maximum, because landlords and capitalists have only taken into consideration their own interests. They are obliged to be less grasping where the workingmen are instructed, organized, and struggle energetically against their exploiters.

Monopolies are bound together and communicate with each other. Drive out monopoly from the soil, it will appear more vigorously in industry, commerce, and the government. The reason is that monopoly is the effect, not of natural conditions, but of the social hierarchy. It arises not from differences in things and situations, but from differences between men and the value attributed to their different functions in society.

The differences in things and situations are only pretexts, and they exist in industry as well as in agriculture. There are differences in arrangements of exploiting abilities; there is, it has been stated, a rent of ability as well as a rent of the soil; to confiscate this rent is at least as necessary as to confiscate that of the soil.

DANGER OF PRIVATE ARMIES.

"The private armies which have appeared in history were maintained by individuals who had grown so powerful as to be a danger to the communities in which they lived, producing a condition of partial anarchy," writes Thomas B. Preston in the November *New England Magazine*. "So, under like circumstances, again to-day we have our private armies. The growth of large personal fortunes and corporate power through special privileges, monopolies or exemptions unthinkingly bestowed upon their possessors by popular governments, or frequently procured by the direct bribery of venal legislators, has produced a state of things in which the natural resources of this country have been largely given over as the spoil of the few, or in which favored individuals have received the power through unjust tariffs to levy private taxes upon every American consumer. The masses, deprived of the possibility of employing themselves in agricultural pursuits from lack of taste, or in mechanical occupations through want of capital, have nothing to do but to compete with each other for wages daily becoming less with the increased pressure of population, and hence they begin to murmur. They are approaching the condition of the slave population of Rome or the feudal serfs of the Dark Ages. The robber barons of old are paralleled by our great monopolists of the land and transportation and money of the country, and by these manufacturers who have grown fat on special privileges accorded them by legislation. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances institutions like that of the 'Pinkertons' should arise, in which poor and desperate men can be found willing to sell their services to the masters of the modern world, as did the hired bands of the condottieri to the Italian despots?"

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION NO SAFEGUARD.

Everybody who takes the trouble to think about what he has seen with his own eyes, knows that an employer in deciding whether he will raise or lower wages never considers the tariff any more than he does the phases of the moon. If he believes he can get labor for less than he is paying, down go wages; if he knows that his workmen are organized and that he cannot get others to take their places should they strike, he yields to their demand for better pay. He considers his greater profits under McKinleyism, if greater profits it gives him, no more in fixing wages than the Comstock mine owner regulates the wages of his miners according to the grade of ore they are taking out. The mine owner pays his men \$4 a day whether the rock be worth \$1 or \$1000 a ton, and he pays \$4 instead of \$2 simply because the miners' union compels him to.—*San Francisco Examiner*.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—January, 1893.	
From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$6,472 97
Clearances	21 60
Rent of Office	10 00
Advertisers	25 00
Special Assessments received in January 1893	524 90
Balance on hand January 1, 1893	14,280 13
Total	\$21,334 60
EXPENSES—January, 1893.	
For Printing and Engraving	\$ 716 21
Office, etc.	672 04
Tax to A. F. of L., etc.	91 20
Meeting of G. E. B.	473 20
Traveling and Organizing	236 40
Pins and Chains	245 60
Benefits Nos. 2090 to 2196	12,843 00
Balance on Hand February 1, 1893	6,057 95
Total	\$21,334 60
DETAILED EXPENSES—January, 1893.	
Printing 53 200-Page Ledgers	\$ 59 36
1,350 Postals	3 00
20,000 Constitutions	200 00
2,000 Clearances	8 00
5,000 Appeals	7 50
10,000 Membership Cards	25 00
6,000 Notices of Arrears	14 50
100 Rec. Sec. Order Books	25 00
5,000 Applications	7 50
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
5,000 Noteheads	12 50
35,000 Copies Jan. Journal	289 00
100 Sheets for Advertising	14 50
Expressage	85
Engraving New Headings for Journal	25 50
Electrotyping Headings	9 75
Ream Wrapping Paper	6 60
Engravings for January Journal	5 50
Postage on January Journals	16 00
Supplies, Constitutions, etc.	27 35
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	21 60
500 Postals	5 00
Expressage on New Constitutions, etc.	83 63
Seven Telegrams	2 67
Quarterly Rent of P. O. Box	3 00
Salary and Clerk Hire	450 66
Office Rent for January	25 00
R. Flagg, Org. Brunswick, Me.	2 50
S. J. Kent, Org. Lincoln, Neb.	18 50
L. D. Triplett, Org. Akron, O.	3 00
Massachusetts State Council	200 00
H. H. Tremor, Attendance at G. E. B.	9 00
Chas. W. Collett, Turner Hall case	3 40
Tax to A. F. of L. (Nov.) and proceedings	91 20
1128 pins and 24 chains	245 60
Gas Bill for Quarter	24 60
Twine	1 50
Stationery	3 95
Janitor Cleaning Office	6 00
Incidentals	1 08
Hugh McKay, meeting of G. E. B.	66 50
A. M. Swartz	68 00
D. P. Rowland	87 70
W. T. Dukehart	105 75
S. J. Kent	145 25
Benefits No. 2090 to No. 2196 (as published in January and February)	12,843 00
Total	\$15,276 65

CLAIMS APPROVED LATE IN JANUARY.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
2160.	F. Fechtenpeiner	518	\$200 00
2161.	W. C. C. Doering	26	200 00
2162.	Mrs. C. Olson	41	50 00
2163.	Jos. Miller	114	50 00
2164.	J. L. Teel	142	200 00
2165.	J. P. Dold	180	200 00
2166.	Mrs. I. B. Watson	227	50 00
2167.	Daniel Fowler	382	200 00
2168.	J. C. Rost	488	50 00
2169.	D. H. Bohner	753	100 00
2170.	G. Bowen	29	50 00
2171.	G. C. Preston	29	200 00
2172.	Mrs. A. Cunningham	202	50 00
2173.	J. G. Hyer	349	50 00
2174.	W. H. Vaughn	432	100 00
2175.	F. Lohmann	497	200 00
2176.	Mrs. M. Lucas	759	25 00
2177.	W. L. Snyder	142	200 00
2178.	Mrs. F. E. Jackson	47	50 00
2179.	Mrs. M. F. Gibson	88	50 00
2180.	John Vahl	104	200 00
2181.	Mrs. Kate Connelly	142	50 00
2182.	Mrs. S. Eddy	199	80 00
2183.	Mrs. A. Kampman	299	50 00
2184.	Mrs. L. Vaillancourt	311	50 00
2185.	Mrs. M. Haag	484	50 00
2186.	Thos. Danphy	661	200 00
2187.	Mrs. L. Gross	4	50 00
2188.	D. C. Coombs	8	200 00
2189.	Mrs. N. Snyder	68	50 00
2190.	H. G. Shirley	155	200 00
2191.	Mrs. S. Muerner	168	50 00
2192.	Aug. German	209	50 00
2193.	Jae. Eadie	340	200 00
2194.	Mrs. M. Eberle	783	50 00
2195.	John Ruef	185	200 00
2196.	Mrs. R. Bernard	508	50 00
Total			\$4,025 00

Claims No. 2090 to No. 2159 as published in January CARPENTER, and approved early in January, amounting to \$8,818 00

Sum total approved in January . . \$12,843 00

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY.

I have prepared a new and complete method of obtaining bevels and lengths of hip and valley rafters and roof work, and the more difficult or harder the roof is to frame, the more value this is to carpenters. It is easily learned. I furnish a separate drawing of both hip and valley roof work, accompanied with full explanation of drawings. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. By sending twenty cents by postal note or stamps I will send post paid to any address, one copy if sent for in ninety days.

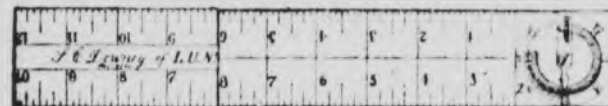
THOS. GRUBB,

Member of Union 68,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Box 287.

THE DOWNEY FOLDING SQUARE

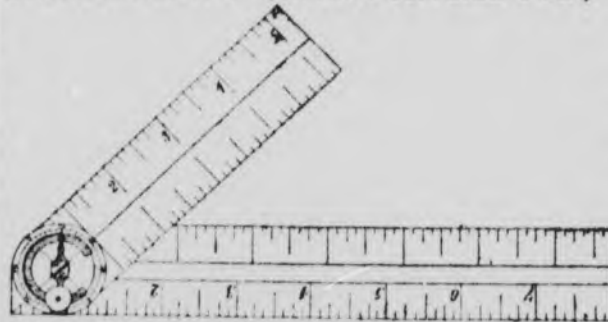
IS WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.



Why?

Cut Folded Ready for Box.

(1.) Because you can fold it to put it in your box. (2.) You can set it to any miter without the steel square. (3.) You can get all of your miter from your plans, and it will tell you what degree it is. (4.) You have a square, water-square and rule in one tool. (5.) You can get all miters that a carpenter uses at his trade. (6.) Your steel square is only one fourth of a circle or 90 degrees. Did you know that? Well, if you do know, if you are not setting timber plumb or level, you are setting it at some angle between 0 and 90 degrees. The Downey Square will give you all of the angles between 0 and 90 degrees, and when you are through using it you can fold it up and put it in a small space in your box. It will be made in three sizes, 12 inches, 18 inches and 24 inches. 24 inches is full size square. 18 inches makes a 2-foot rule when straight. 12 inches makes a 1-foot rule when straight. This tool is kept by all first-class hardware dealers. (PATENT APPLIED FOR.)



This Cut is an angle of 45 degrees on a square miter.

Patent applied for.

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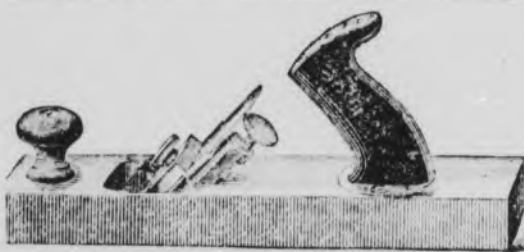
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GAGE TOOL CO.,
VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union P.O. of
Date 189

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Address

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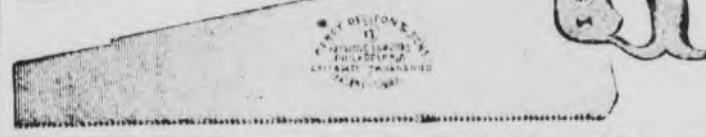
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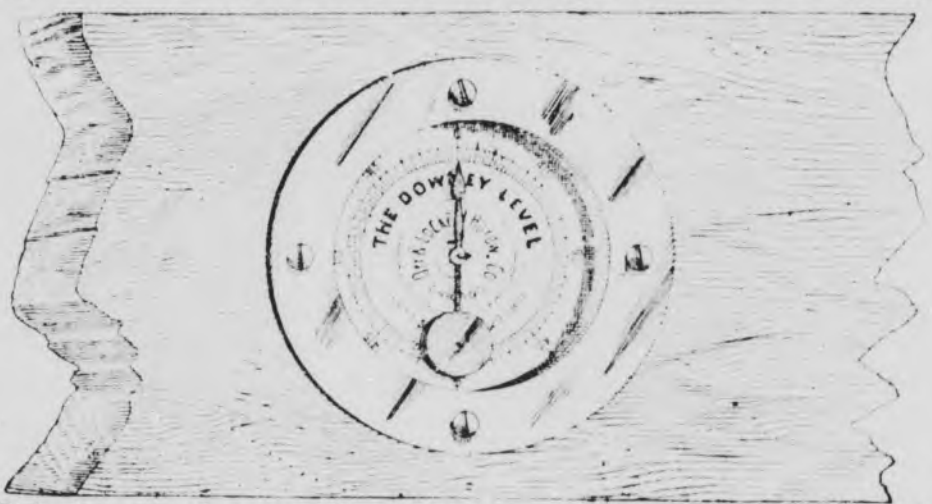
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L. P. HICKS, book publisher, Omaha, Neb., writes: I used to advertise in THE CARPENTER several years ago and found it a good paying medium, and am only too glad to patronize it again.
WM. MCNIECE & Son, saw manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., says: It always pays us to give THE CARPENTER our advertising. Through it we got some excellent customers.

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VOL. XIII.—No. 3.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1893.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

ORGANIZED LABOR in Buffalo is engaged in an endeavor to have the city ordinance enforced, which makes eight hours a day's work on municipal work.

PASADENA, Cal.—The Painters' Union of this place will secure the eight hour day. This ought to shame our backward carpenters into joining Union 645.

GALESBURG, Ill.—The plans here for a Government Building have specifications, firm and binding, that any contractor or contractors who work their men over eight hours a day shall be punished under a penalty of a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment.

UTICA, N. Y.—Union 125 is pushing a State eight-hour bill in the New York Legislature, and it is in the line of legislation on that subject recommended by our St. Louis Convention. Union 125 has been the first Union to take hold of this subject with a will.

PETER W. BIRCK SURPRISED.

On December 17, a pleasant gathering of the prominent members of the U. B. of Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y., took place for the purpose of presenting to Bro. P. W. Birck, Ex-Vice-President of the U. B., a neat set of resolutions. The resolutions were to commemorate the honorable retirement of Bro. Birck from official position in the U. B. The resolutions were adopted at the Convention held in St. Louis, Mo. last August, and were handsomely engrossed in a beautiful Russian leather album. Invitations had been sent to General President Trenor, and General Secretary McGuire, and to Brothers Plumb and McKinn of New York, to take part in the presentation.

After partaking of an elaborate repast furnished by "Our Fritz" of Fulton street, Brother T. P. Ryan, who had been selected as chairman, in a few well chosen remarks explained the object of the occasion; thereby letting Brother Birck into the secret of the gathering. General President Trenor presented the resolutions in a manner that not only enraptured Brother Birck for the good work he had done, without pay or hope of reward, in behalf of the U. B.; and with credit to himself and the high positions which he had held. Brother Birck who had attended the gathering laboring under the impression he was called to the meeting for a different purpose, was taken aback for a moment, but with his old time vigor, rose to the occasion, accepted the resolutions, and in a feeling manner thanked the delegates of the Convention and members of the U. B., also those of his associates in Kings County, who had privately arranged such an elaborate occasion and prepared such splendid resolutions to honor him.

After songs from Brother Lincoln and Mr. Green—Brother McKinn was introduced by the chairman. He spoke at length on the good work done by Brother Birck for years in behalf of the union carpenters of New York and Brooklyn.

Brother Manning, business agent, commonly known as "the Son of the old War Horse," on account of their close friendship, told of some of the battles in which "the old War Horse," Pete Birck, had figured, during the early days of our Union in Kings County, and without reserve gave the palm to Bro. Birck for the result.

Brother Robert Beatty, who is original if anything, made one of his old time speeches, giving a history of the Carpenters' Union from away back, to the present day. When Bob got through he left the impression on those present that he knew what he was talking about, especially when he could produce a Union card thirty years old.

Brother Campbell was in a most pious frame of mind and contributed considerably to the entertainment of those present, by some of his stories, which were spicy and highly appreciated.

Engrossed in the speeches and songs, none of those present thought of the quickly fleeting time, which brought an adjournment in the wee hours of a frosty morn.

PERSONALS

GEORGE A. SCHILLING, of Chicago, has been appointed Chief of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, of Illinois. It is a good appointment of a fair, outspoken labor man.

BROTHER W. E. BAKER, the Carpenters' Business Agent, of Indianapolis, Ind., wrote an admirable article last month for the Indianapolis Journal in defense of Organized Labor.

BROTHER CHAS. M. HICKSON, Terre Haute, Ind., and BROTHERS ROUTLEDGE and ELSTON have been appointed State Organizers for Indiana, upon recommendation of the Carpenters' State Council of Indiana.

J. W. LOGAN, Jersey City, N. J.; A. S. HAAG, Fort Wayne, Ind.; HARRY ROBERTS, Indianapolis, Ind., (vice William Branneman, resigned); ISAAC COLEMAN, Asbury Park, N. J.; JOSEPH HEHEMAN, Louisville, Ky., have been recently appointed District Organizers of the United Brotherhood.

HARRY MCCORMACK, the hustling District Organizer, of Chicago, Ill., has resigned his commission as Organizer. BROTHER R. B. HALL is appointed in the position. Brother McCormack is now the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Brass Band and Orchestra of Chicago.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR, ex-United States Senator, of New Hampshire, in a Carpenters' mass meeting at Manchester, N. H., recently, made a strong speech in favor of the movement for shorter hours of labor. The meeting was under the auspices of Union 118. Bro. W. J. SHIELDS was there and delivered an stirring address.

R. J. CHALK, Deputy Labor Commissioner of the State of Maine has been doing effective work the past two years' helping us to organize new unions of Carpenters in Maine, also unions of other trades and in forming Central Labor Unions. He has done splendid work in securing labor legislation. Our members and friends in Maine should stand by Mr. Chalk in return for his services in the movement.

CHICAGO, Ill., is now the general office and headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union, which are located in a fire-proof building, and all the printing of the society is done by Wm. C. Hollister & Bro., a practical eight-hour printing office. Until a few months ago the headquarters were in Buffalo, N. Y.

MILLWRIGHTS have four Local Unions under our jurisdiction, and they are: Unions 537, Milwaukee, Wis.; 557, Brooklyn, N. Y.; 713, Cincinnati, O., and 786, New York, N. Y. We ought to have a large number of Millwrights' Unions. There ought to be one in every large city. Help start up Millwrights' Unions all along the line.

BRO. C. W. RYAN, Recording Secretary Union 50, Portland, Oregon, recommends an increase of dues to one dollar per month for an optional or voluntary endowment feature on the plan of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Those who wish to enter such a movement to be free to do so and those wishing to pay the present dues could still remain members just as they are now.



S. J. KENT.

The subject of this sketch is the Recording Secretary of the General Executive Board. He served in that capacity in 1891 and 1892, having been elected at the Chicago Convention of our Order. He was re-elected for two years more at the St. Louis Convention last August.

S. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Neb., Secretary of the General Executive Board, was born at Lambeth, England, July 29, 1855. He graduated from Belleville Academy, Greenwich, at head of class at thirteen years of age. For seven years he was apprenticed in England to learn the trade of stair builder and joiner. On account of brutal treatment at the end of four years' service, he ran away and came to the United States in 1872, at the age of seventeen years.

On August 12, 1887, he became a member of Carpenters' Union 148, Lincoln, Neb. He has held various positions in that Union, and in the central labor organizations of Lincoln, and of the State of Nebraska. He is also a member of the K. of L. since 1888.

As independent labor candidate for the Board of Education, at his home in Lincoln, Neb., he received the highest vote and became secretary of the Board. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of the U. B. in 1890.

Mr. Kent is stout and rugged in physique, blunt and earnest in character. He has a powerful vigorous delivery in public speaking, and is a good campaigner. Fully committed as he is to the most advanced doctrines of the populists, and zealous as he is in their cause, for all that he holds firmly to the efficiency of Trade Unions, in bettering the condition of the wage workers.

Early this very month Mr. Kent was quite successful in breaking a lockout forced on our men by the contractors in Springfield, Mo. They attempted to force the men back to the ten-hour rule, but were balked after the men held firm a few days. Mr. Kent succeeded in getting a conference with the employers, and in holding the nine-hour day for the men.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Union 343 brought the Ogilvie Milling Company to terms when the company cut down wages this winter. A boycott was put on the flour of the concern and its city trade was cut down so fine that the old rate of wages of the men was restored. Union 343 has fought and held out determinedly against the worst Monopolies, Trusts and Combinations in America and against the most overwhelming odds of unorganized and scab labor. Still we are not discouraged. We have a labor hall and reading room.



STRIKE not hastily! Consult this office on all trade demands. Be guarded and cautious and act advisedly.

GENERAL Secretary McGuire is under \$20,000 bonds given by the Citizens' Trust and Surety Company, 716 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE JEWISH Carpenters are organizing all over the country under the U. B. We now have three Hebrew Unions—one each in New York, Chicago and Boston.

PASSWORD and blanks for the ensuing quarter beginning April 1, were mailed all Local Unions on March 15. Unions not getting the same should notify the G. S.

STAPLETON, I. I.—Union 567 has given \$5.87 and \$25 to relieve the Homestead sufferers. This now makes in all \$3,304.92 the Locals of our United Brotherhood have given to Homestead.

THE Carpenters' State Council of Massachusetts has published a detailed statement showing it expended \$666.25 for lecturing and organizing purposes in Massachusetts in 1890-1891 and 1892.

BY-LAWS of a Local Union should be brief. No use to have them cover points provided for in the General Constitution. Some Unions have sent us by-laws large enough to govern all nations of the earth.

DEATH benefits are promptly paid by our U. B. and we have the funds always on hand to pay them, without assessments. Our financial system is working admirably. In November, last year, we paid out \$7,082.50 for benefits. In January this year, the amount was \$12,843.00. In February we paid \$5,896.80.

WHEREVER a new town springs up, before they have a Mayor or city government, a Carpenters' Union is formed. This was true in Oklahoma, in Creede, Col., and in Fremont, Col., and other places. This shows the enterprise and push of the U. B.

THE Building Trades of Providence, R. I. have formed a Building Trades Council.

PINE BLUFFS, Ark.—Union 432 gave a grand benefit ball Jan. 26, to raise funds to help establish car shops in this city.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Rev. F. W. Betts, recently delivered a very interesting address at an open meeting of Union 565.

BELLAIRE, O.—Union 17 is the strongest labor organization in this town, and is represented in the Labor Congress of Bellaire, of which Bro. D. P. Shepherd is President. We have a Farm Hands' Labor Union in this Congress—the first Farm Hands Union in America.

OKLAHOMA, C. T.—Union 803, is doing well. But we are overrun with mechanics of all kinds out of work, brought here by the misrepresentation of our local papers. We have 70 contractors in a population of 8,000. Wages for carpenters, \$1.50 to \$2. per day—very few \$2.25. We have four men to one job, and lots of saw and hatchet men.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.—Higgs and Calderwood, contractors, agreed to the nine hour day last year, and are now trying to squirm out of it. Higgs was a member of Union 511, and was favorable when he was a journeyman. Now he has altered his tune since he became a "Boss." We will make a stand against this firm as we did last year.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1893.



SONG OF THE TOILERS.

BY ERNEST JONES.

We plough and sow, we're so very very low,
That we delve in the dirty clay,
Till we bless the plain with the golden grain.
And the vale with the fragrant hay.
Our place we know, we're so very very low,
'Tis down at the landlord's feet;
We're not too low the grain to grow,
But too low the bread to eat.
We're not too low the grain to grow,
But too low the bread to eat;

Down, down we go, we're so very very low,
To the hell of the deep-sunk mines;
But we gather the proudest gems that glow
When the brow of a despot shines;
And when'er he lacks, upon our backs
Fresh loads he deigns to lay.
We're far too low to vote the tax,
But not too low to pay;
Repeat.

We're low, we're low—mere rabble we know—
But at our plastic power,
The world at the lordling's feet will glow
Into palace and church and tower.
We prostrate fall in the rich man's hall,
And cringe at the rich man's door;
We're not too low to build the wall,
But too low to tread the floor;
Repeat.

We're low, we're low, we're very very low,
Yet from our fingers glide
The silken flow and the robes that glow
Round the limbs of the sons of pride.
And what we get, and what we give,
We know, and we know our share.
We're not too low the cloth to weave,
But too low the cloth to wear.
Repeat.

MORAL ROBBERY.

There is creeping into the labor organizations, day by day, a certain evil, which while not recognized in any of our criminal codes as punishable, on account of its secretness, is, we earnestly believe, more obnoxious in the sight of God than those that are. It might be termed "moral robbery." Men who would resent an imputation to their honesty, very forcibly, will in their organizations, by insinuation, by trickery, by duplicity, and by whatever other methods they may be able to employ, seek to rob their officers (perhaps their successful opponents for office) of whatever of popularity and honor they may enjoy in the eyes and hearts of their co-laborers and brothers in society, and all this because actuated by the "green eyed monster," jealousy.

There is, too, a class who consider that their only duty to the organization is the payment of their dues. This class, instead of being sought after, on account of their financial usefulness, should be shunned, as they cause a general lack of interest. After a time other members will naturally begin to feel that it is not right that they should bear all the trouble and responsibility of attending meetings and the like and will become lax in their duty, not by choice but by the circumstances.

Another class think that a labor organization is making no progress, unless it is at all times at swords' points with the bosses. This is a great mistake. Much more has been accomplished, unknown to the world at large than has ever been chronicled in the press.

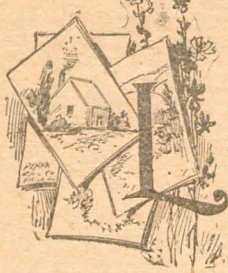
The people should keep in mind that wise saying of the philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, when he said, "There never was a good war nor a bad peace."

If the constitution and by-laws of the organization are lived up to, and if each member plunges into his duty with a will and a determination to keep the organization above the surfaces there can be no question about the result.—*Ex.*

By dint of incessant agitation the New Jersey Federation of Trades killed the movement in the State Legislature to repeal the fifty-five hour law.

THE FOURTH Annual Convention of Building Commissioners and Inspectors met in St. Louis, February 14. The attendance was small. Still the principle is correct—to secure more uniform methods of building inspection in all the cities, and more uniform building laws, besides interchanging views and experiences as inspectors.

OUR UNITED BROTHERHOOD COMPARED WITH OTHER BENEFICIAL ORDERS.



G. POWERS is Commissioner, and Frank Valesch, of the International Cigar Makers' Union, is the Deputy, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics

of Minnesota. The Third Biennial Report just issued is for 1891 and 1892. It is a most valuable addition to the literature of the Trade Union movement, and is an arsenal of facts for the information of all thoughtful men. Copies of the Report can be had by any of our members writing to Mr. L. G. Powers, Bureau of Labor Statistics, St. Paul, Minn.

Part III of the Report deals with "Trades Unions" and enters into an exhaustive review of the workings of the insurance and benevolent features of Trade Unions, compared with those of leading fraternal orders and industrial or prudential companies. Twenty leading National Trade Unions are selected for purposes of comparison. The United Brotherhood comes fourth in the list. The history of the United Brotherhood is briefly touched, its growth and membership, its trade struggles and activity are all reviewed very ably in this Report.

But the most instructive pages of Part III, the most powerful argument in defense of Trade Unions are the proofs shown that our United Brotherhood gives greater benefits at less cost than any fraternal order, industrial insurance or prudential company. After showing the gains in wages and reduced hours of toil gained by our Order, and the cost of strikes we have had—after demonstrating that our trade demands have most frequently been gained without strikes—the Minnesota Report then proceeds to specify the various insurance features and benefits of our Order and the amount of dues required per month. After which the Report draws these deductions as quoted:

The regular dues of the order have proven insufficient in the last two years to pay all the foregoing benefits. Extra assessments have therefore been levied to meet the same. With the increasing death losses, which always come to any large body of men with the passage of years, the death rate must increase rather than diminish.

The carpenter's business is a hazardous one and he needs all the financial protection that his Union now gives by its benefits, and the Union would, in the end, be strengthened by the increase in its regular dues to meet the real demands now caused by the payment of its benefits. As showing the hazardous character of the occupation, it may be mentioned that of 242 death benefits paid in the two years ending July, 1890, forty-three or 17.7 per cent. of them were for deaths caused by accidents. If to these were added the fourteen total disability claims allowed we would have 22.2 per cent. of the losses paid for members, apart from the wife's benefits, caused by accident.

After giving a correct tabular statement in detail of all the receipts and expenses of the United Brotherhood for each one of the six years from 1886 to 1892, the report of the Minnesota Bureau proves that 90½ per cent. of the moneys sent to headquarters are spent for benefits of the United Brotherhood, and that the average annual expense for insurance or benefits was about 21 cents per year for each member for administration and management of the Order; 56 cents per year per member for strikes, the balance of the entire income being spent for benefits.

The Report then makes a comparison, as it says, of the affairs of the U. B. with those of one of the largest and best managed of American assessment life insurance associations—that of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The receipts of the United Workmen in the year 1890, reported by the Grand and Supreme Lodges thereof, were \$5,117,536. The expenses of managing the Grand and Supreme Lodges (not including the expenses of local lodges) were, for the same period, \$365,674. These expenses were 7.1 per cent. of the receipts, and called for a payment of \$1.51 per member. The expenses thus reported for the Ancient Workmen are identical in character with those given for the Carpenters in the foregoing tables.

The expenses of this trade union for six

years averaged a little less than twenty-two cents a member per year. This was only about one-seventh part of that required by the Workmen. The expenses of the Workmen per member, in 1890, were equal to the total average sum paid to their Brotherhood by the Carpenters in the years 1886-1888. But the dues first established by the carpenters proved insufficient to pay all the benefits promised, and extra assessments have had to be levied to make up the deficit. This makes the dues for the last two years over \$2 per annum. For those two years the general expenses of the Carpenters, and all their strike bills can be paid twice over out of the general expenses per member of the Ancient Workmen.

The Workmen are one of the very best and most economical of life insurance societies, and yet its excess of general expenses per member over those of the Carpenters are such that if that excess were collected by the Brotherhood from its members they would, with their resulting income, be practically able to pay full wages to all their members who are out of work by reason of a strike or lock-out. This would practically be true of all the strikes in which the Brotherhood has been engaged for the past six years.

All the objects accomplished by the expenditures of the Ancient Workmen are those connected with the collection and disbursement of its insurance funds. This work is only a small part of the functions of the supreme body of the Trade Union. In the case of the Carpenters and most other Unions, it is impossible to separate the costs of managing insurance funds from the other expenses of the organizations.

With the few whose accounts are so kept as to separate these two different expenses it is found that for the collection of insurance funds, apart from the other expenses of administration, requires an added expense of about five per cent. of the sums collected for insurance purposes. This is less than the general expenses of the Ancient Workmen. This expense with them being about seven per cent. of the receipts.

The member who has been in good standing with the Brotherhood for five years is insured in the event of death for \$200, and, in case of total disability, for \$400. His wife is insured in the event of her death for \$50. To secure this insurance of \$250, in the event of the decease of the two persons, the member and his wife would call, if they were about forty years of age, for a payment in the insurance companies, doing an industrial business, of about \$10 per annum. The Carpenters paid for it, in the years of 1890-1892, \$2.04. But for that sum they received in return, in addition to this insurance, an insurance of \$400 in the case of total disability, a subscription of the Journal free, their strike benefits, and all the objects secured by the organization in the shape of shorter hours of toil and increase of pay.

The \$250 life insurance guaranteed by the Carpenters would have cost the member \$7.50 per year more in the industrial company than the Brotherhood charge for it. This added expense for the life insurance of the Brotherhood is sufficient to pay all the dues of a member including sick benefits and other disbursements of the local lodge, and all the disbursements of the grand lodge. Dividing the expenses of the Carpenters into three equal parts, one for administering the strike benefits, one for collecting and disbursing the insurance benefits and the third for conducting the general affairs of the Order, and it appears that the cost of collecting and disbursing \$100 for insurance benefits with the Brotherhood was, for the last two years, a little less than \$4.00. This is less than the estimate based on the exact figures of other unions and given above.

But while it costs the Carpenters to collect and disburse \$100 of insurance benefits from \$4 to \$5, the Prudential, for a period of ten years, appear, from their reports, to have disbursed for the same object on an average \$167. The difference in this expense of administering insurance funds in the two organizations is such that to have managed their affairs with the same margin for expense as that of the Prudential would have compelled the Carpenters, in paying the benefits of the two years 1890-1892, to have collected in that period from \$180,000 to \$185,000 in addition to the sums contributed in the form of dues and assessments, or more than was raised by the Brotherhood in any two years of its existence with the exception of the last two.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company transacts the largest amount of indus-

trial insurance of any single company in the United States. In the year 1891 it disbursed to its policy holders in insurance or death benefits the princely sum of \$4,462,960. This amount of business was transacted with an expenditure for administration of \$4,197,058. The expense of collecting and disbursing one dollar to the policy holders was ninety-four cents.

If that \$4,462,960 of insurance could have been collected and disbursed as cheaply as was the case of the death benefits of the Carpenters, four or five per cent., there would have been saved to the policy holders nearly \$4,000,000, or a sum nearly, if not quite, sufficient to pay for all losses to workmen and employers in the year 1892 by the strikes which had their origin in Homestead, Pa.

The strike losses fall about one-half upon the employers. It is commented upon the world over. The loss by expensive methods of conducting industrial insurance falls alone upon the wage earners and capitalists realize a profit out of the transaction. Does this fact explain the silence of the world to the greater resulting waste to the wage earners? If losses and gains in dollars and cents are to measure the popular judgment of labor organizations, should not the relative savings here passed in review be made an offset to the smaller losses of strikes?

None of the foregoing comparisons for the Carpenters take account of any local expenses of the Brotherhood. These local expenses, in the great majority of cases, are associated with the payment of local sick benefits. The average local union among the Carpenters now collects monthly dues of fifty cents. Out of these dues are paid sick benefits of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week, all the General disbursements of the Brotherhood included in this Report as well as the local expenses of administration. These sick benefits make the Carpenters comparable with the Odd Fellows, the Foresters and kindred benevolent fraternities.

But these fraternities, to pay the same sick benefits as those mentioned, collect the same, if not larger, dues than do the local unions of this Brotherhood. The Carpenters effect a saving, as compared with the fraternities mentioned, sufficient to meet all the calls upon them for strikes expenditures, for death and disability benefits, and the expenses of agitating for shorter hours and increased wages.

Better examples of economical and successful business management than are found in the exhibits of the Carpenters and most of the Unions referred to in this report are rarely met with in associations of men for business, charity or other purposes. The management of Trade Unions with such economy calls for the best of administrative ability. The influence of men having such ability, over their fellows, becomes at once a business education of no mean character. It, at least, must be considered in describing the factors which are training and educating the American wage earner in all the qualities of self-reliance and self-supporting manhood.

The occupation of the carpenter being a dangerous one, the management of its finances may well be compared with that of accident associations and societies. In Part I of this Report has been given the exhibit of the German accident associations. They furnish accident insurance the cheapest of any great institution or corporation in the world. In these associations the disbursement of one dollar in the form of accident indemnity called for the payment of 29.1 cents for investigating and adjudicating claims and other expenses of administration. The carpenters, then, manage all their trade affairs and disburse their moneys for the objects of their Order for relatively a smaller percentage of expense than the best accident association in the world.

Voluntary associations of the workingmen can, without the direction of Government officials, or the aid of the capitalist or educated, manage their affairs with the greatest possible economy of administrative expenses. The business prosperity of a nation depends more upon the economy of the toilers than upon that of the rich. The factors which teach those toilers the principles of economy and the elements of successful business administration should have the greatest possible freedom of action. Instead of allowing the capitalist to keep his workmen from joining those societies, the State should prevent such action, and in all practicable ways encourage the free association of those people.

MECHANICAL

DIFFICULT ROOF FRAMING.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

In commencing these articles on the framing of difficult roofs, I do so with the assurance that readers of THE CARPENTER will find them valuable, in being able to apply them practically in their work and to any of the intricate roof problems which may be brought before them. I will endeavor to make them as clear and comprehensible as is possible with the subject, so that any roof timbers may be laid out by referring to one or other of the articles. No ordinary roofs will be dealt with in order that the articles may cover a field hitherto untouched by previous writers. Though the articles may be entirely new it will be necessary for me to embrace in them the fundamental principles of geometry which invariably control all mechanical operations.

The first roof which I produce is one of the hip and valley class, or a main rectangular building with an L. or addition. A, B, C, E, D, is the plan of the building and the outside line of the wall plates. The roof is of half pitch or square pitch as some mechanics call it, which means that the height of the roof is equal to half the width of the house. The house has two gables, one on each end of the main part with a hip on the L, and the intersection of the L roof with the main roof produces two valleys. E, I, D, is the plan of the hip and E, J, D, is the elevation of it shown on the elevation below, where the general view of the constructed roof is shown. Q, J, and J, F, are the valleys on the plan.

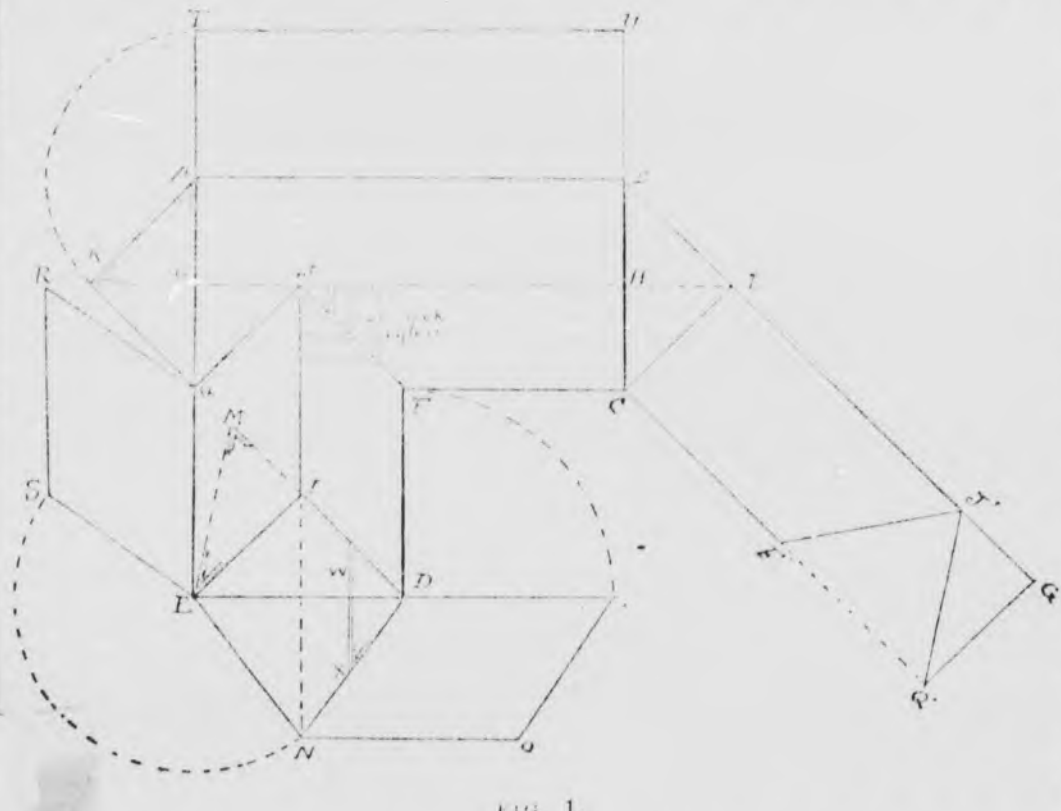


FIG. 1.

In framing this roof the simplest way is as follows:—

To obtain lengths and bevels of the common rafter, produce the ridge line J, J, H, to I, and K. Join A, K, and K, L; also B, L and L, C. A, K, will be the neat length of the common rafter, if a ridge board is inserted, but if there be a ridge board, half its thickness must be sawn off the length on the bevel. K is the bevel for the top or peak cut and A, the bevel for the cut on the plate. Any ordinary mind will see the simplicity of this method.

For the hip rafters which will stand over the seats E, I, and D, I, produce the line D, I, to M, and set off on it the height of the pitch I, M, equal to K, G. Join M, E; M, E, will be the exact length of the hip rafter required, and the bevel at M, will fit the top cut, and that at E, the plate cut. In regard to the cuts for the jack rafters, which run up the hips and valleys, it might be said that the top cuts against the ridges for the rafters which run up the valleys, have the top cut the same as the common rafter top cut. The bottom one which nails against, can be readily determined by the following simple method: Produce the ridge line J, I, to N, and make D, N,

and N, E, equal to M, E, the length of the hip. W, is the jack on its seat or as it will appear in position. X, is the exact length of it from the plate line to the hip, and the bevel at X, will be the exact bevel for all jacks both on hips and valleys, being reversed for different sides, right and left hand.

The plumb cut of the jacks will be half pitch, or on the steel square, 12 and 12.



ELEVATION.

FIG. 2.

In order to prove the exactness of this method of laying out such a roof, we will proceed to develop its planes or sides.

As to the rectangular plane, A, B, C, G, H, take a pair of compasses with a pencil point, and with A, as centre, and with A, K, radius, describe the arc K, I; draw I, U, parallel to A, B, produce G, A, to I, and H, B, to U, this will give A, B, U, I, the exact covering of A, G, H, B, on the pitch C, K; A, K, being the length of the common rafter with its necessary bevels.

For the plane J, H, C, F, produce B, I, to G', and draw C, F, Q, parallel to B, I, J, G'. Make L, J, G', equal to H, J, G'. C, F, equal to C, F, also F', Q', equal to Q, F, make J, F, and J, Q, equal to M, E, which will complete the plane or surface to cover G, J, H, C, F, Q, on the plan.

For the plane J, F, D, I, take D, as centre, with D, F, radius, and describe the quarter circle F, P. Produce E, D, to P, and through P draw P, O, parallel to D, N, also through N draw N, O, parallel to D, P. D, N, O, P, will be the

developed covering, and Q, R, S, E, is similarly found.

B, L, C, and A, K, Q, are the gables.

Now if this roof be laid out on a piece of thin wood or stiff Bristol board the roof can be folded over by cutting entirely through the following lines: Cut from K to A, A to I, I to U, U to B, B to L, L to G', Q' to J', J' to F', F to C, C to F, F to D, D to P, P to O, O to N, N to E, E to S, S to R, and R to Q. Also make a slit half way through the thickness of the board, from Q to A, A to B, B to C, C to L, D to N, D to E, and E to Q. By folding the sides or planes over, the exact roof will be seen, thereby proving the method.

(Copyright, 1893.)

A new saw sharpening machine has been introduced in England in which a revolving emery wheel is fixed on a counterbalanced arm, so that it can be brought down by hand upon the tool to be sharpened. It is so arranged that it will top, gullet and bevel either frame, crosscut or circular saws, with any form of tooth. The bracket carrying the saw is adjustable, and can be fixed to give any amount of lead to the tooth.

HOW TO SET DOOR JAMBS.

BY I. P. HICKS.



IT FREQUENTLY occurs that young mechanics are called upon to do certain kinds of work in the usual line of carpentry which they have had little or no experience in doing. Many times the boss or foreman of a job has to put inexperienced hands at work on something that requires close and accurate workmanship, in order to keep all hands at work and keep the property advancing towards completion.

Just about the time, or a day or two before a house is ready for the setting of the door jambs, the lathers will put in their appearance, then hurrah boys, these door jambs must be set and the house made ready for the lathers at once. Then it is that the foreman calls up every available man on the job for the new work about to be commenced.

The setting of door jambs is a very particular job, if the work is properly performed. Door jambs should be set plumb, the head jamb should be level, square with sides, and the side jambs should be parallel with each other. With all these points to look after, it will be seen that it requires some skill and judgment to set door jambs and do the work properly.



FIG. 1.—SHOWING THE WRONG WAY.



FIG. 2.—SHOWING THE RIGHT WAY.

A very common error in setting door jambs is that the side jambs are often left in wind, and many times old workmen are guilty of this defect in workmanship. It frequently happens that the doorstuds have not been properly set; this often makes it very difficult to set the jambs and observe every point of accuracy in the work. Care should be taken in setting door studs; if these are carefully selected and properly set it will greatly facilitate the work of setting door jambs, and will well pay both the contractor and workmen.

We will now illustrate the difference in the appearance of door jambs, showing the right way and the wrong way. Referring to Fig. 1, we find the jamb on the right side of the plumb, and as a consequence the jambs are not in line, and when in this condition they are said to be in wind.

Our illustration no doubt shows the jambs more in wind than the usual cases that come under observation, but we wish to show what is meant by door jambs being in wind and the plainer we can make it appear, the better the effect of the illustration.

Anyone can see that it would be next to impossible to fit and hang a door to the jambs shown in Fig. 1, and make a job of it. The door would not close properly and if it should happen to be hung on the right hand jamb it would necessarily require a very thick threshold and short cut on the door to make it swing clear of the floor when opened. Fig. 2 shows the proper way to set door jambs and represents them plumb, square and level. The manner of setting door jambs as practiced by some mechanics is a slow and tedious operation, especially with those who do not know the most convenient way to do the work.

First the workman should procure a board about the same width as the jambs and cut a piece the proper length to place between the jambs on the floor, this to be used as a guide in keeping the jambs the proper distance apart at the bottom. Next place the jambs temporarily in position in the opening. See that they are plumb and then make the head jamb perfectly level by raising the side jamb necessary to accomplish this purpose. Now, with the compasses scribe the jambs to the floor, scribing to the proper length for the door, and by the

way, this mark should be made on the jambs when they are laid out. After cutting the jambs the proper length they are ready to be permanently set.

In plumbing use a straight edge and a spirit level that is known to be true. Some use a plumb-bob for this kind of work, but my experience is that it is entirely too slow, is an awkward tool to work with and any attempt to hasten work while using it is liable to be as misleading as an unreliable spirit-level. A good spirit-level and plumb and straight edge are, if properly used, near enough for all practical purposes. In setting the jambs ascertain which one of the door studs is the nearest plumb and true, and plumb up this side of jambs first. Now we have the head level and one side plumb, and all that is necessary is to bring the opposite jamb parallel and fasten, when it will be found that the jambs are set plumb, square and level.

Another method, and one which is considerably quicker, is as follows: Take the level and find how much the floor is out of level in the width of door, cut the jambs to their proper length, cutting the jamb on the high side of the doorway just enough shorter to bring the head jamb level when the jambs are placed in position. This method saves temporarily setting the jambs in position and taking them down to cut. This method saves much time in doing the work as the jambs are ready to plumb up and nail securely the first time they are placed in position.

If the floor is level you cut both jambs to the same length, and if the floor should be a little out of level, which is frequently the case, you know just how to cut the side jambs to bring the head level, and in plumbing up proceed as described before. This last method has only to be tried when its advantage will be duly appreciated.

LAYING OUT OCTAGONS.

BY I. P. HICKS.

Almost every carpenter is called upon sometime to lay out an octagon, or make a pattern for a bay-window foundation, and many times only the width of window is given them, as from A, to B, in Fig. 1. It is well to have some convenient method in mind so that this work may be accurately and readily laid out. I present to the readers of THE CARPENTER, two simple methods of laying out octagon bay windows.

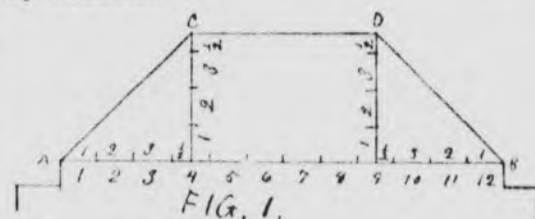


FIG. 1.

Referring to Fig. 1, A, B, represents the width of octagon. Divide the line A, B, into 12 equal spaces as numbered from 1 to 12; from A, set off 3 1/2 spaces, and square out 3 1/2 spaces to C, as shown; from B, set off 3 1/2 spaces, and square out to D, as shown; connect A, C; C, D, and D, B, and we have the sides of the octagon complete.

This method is very simple and will be found very practical, especially in drawing floor plans of buildings having octagon bay-windows, ends or corners.

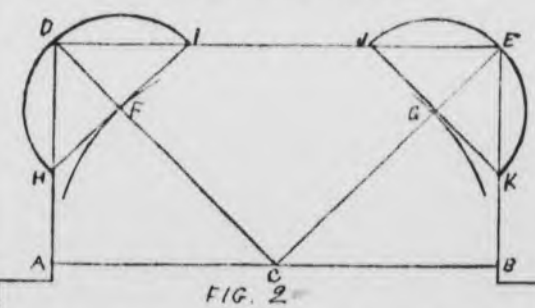


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2, represents another method of drawing an octagon window or plan with an octagon end. Let A, B, represent width of octagon. C, is the centre. Make A, B, and B, E, equal A, C, and connect D, E. Draw the diagonals C, D and C, E. With C, as a centre, and A, C, as a radius, describe the arcs crossing the diagonals and locating the points F, and G.

Now with F, D, as a radius, strike the semi-circles H, I, and J, K. Connect H, I, and J, K, across the diagonal, and the lines for the octagon are complete and as accurate as it is possible to make them.

In conclusion it might be well to state that the figures on the steel square for laying out an octagon miter, are 17 inches on the blade, and 7 inches on the tongue. The tongue gives the cut.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1893.



Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

PATRONIZE those who advertise in THE CARPENTER. Give them a trial.

AGITATION by public meetings and the individual efforts of each member to bring non-union men into our ranks is the life-blood of our organization. Mere routine business, personal bickerings and apathetic indifference are its curse.

CAN'T you get an advertisement for THE CARPENTER? Try. Seesome of the hardware merchants, the tool manufacturers, or supply men in your town. You can help us make this journal better and better. We are doing our share—will you do yours? Send a postal to this office for advertising rates.

GEORGE McNEILL'S GREAT VICTORY.

ONE of the grandest efforts of his lifetime—yes one of the ablest in forensic power and argumentative skill, was recently made by GEO. E. McNEILL, of Boston, the sturdy labor veteran and time-honored Trade Union advocate. The occasion was the joint debate he had with MR. O. W. NORCROSS, on Feb. 9, in the Board of Trade rooms, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Norcross is one of the great firm of Norcross Bros., builders, who have immense granite quarries in New England and do a business of contracting all over the country. Mr. Norcross was one of the ring-leaders in the lockout of the Granite Cutters nearly ten months ago. He was particularly a bitter enemy of the Carpenters of Worcester, Mass., in their eight-hour movement of 1890, and was against the Carpenters of Baltimore, Md., last year.

The debate grew out of a challenge sent to Mr. Norcross by the Central Labor Union of Worcester. One hundred tickets were distributed for each side. A jury of ten were chosen, five from each side. The general feeling after the debate was that Mr. Norcross was routed completely. Geo. E. McNeill towered above him as an intellectual gladiator, and more than half convinced Mr. Norcross of the error of his position. We will give some space to this debate in our next.

RIVAL METHODS.



THE American Federation of Labor presents to the world an illustration of the principle of voluntary co-operation to achieve certain ends. Various bodies with varied interests therein federate for common purposes. The religious and political affiliations of its members are ignored in order to present a united front on definite economic measures. Protestant and Catholic, Republican, Democrat and Populist federate together without friction. Among its unions are some whose members are of the most conservative type; others whose socialistic proclivities are shown by their red banners. Yet one and all work together in harmony, with a common front against the aggressiveness of centralized power and greed.

A century since trade was at war with trade; journeymen of one trade delighted to antagonize those of another. Each held itself aloof and rejoiced in its exclusiveness. To-day increased liberty in the body-politic has led, as it ever does, to an increased social feeling, to solidarity through federation; while holding to charity for all, it also proclaims in essentials unity. Each union preserves its autonomy; the old doctrine of "State Rights" here finds its exemplification. When all unions united in support of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in their effort for fewer hours, the federative spirit was seen in its brightest phase.

In the administration of the Federation the same jealous care is shown to preserve in its integrity the independence of its units. Power is denied to the Executive Council to dictate; the rules of action are simple and the executive wheels run easily. Government comes from below, not above; the initiative and referendum here find practical illustration; general officers are agents whose line of action is clearly defined for them. The local unit is never coerced and silenced.

In recent trials, arising from labor troubles, we find another method illustrated; a method born of the old world and of old regime, which in contradistinction may be called compulsory co-operation. Pennsylvania, Idaho, Tennessee, offer us notable examples of this method. Instead of the federative, we find the centralizing spirit. Instead of simple rules of federative action, we find coercive laws defining privilege, charters conferring authority, human lives held secondary to property, social weal made tributary to corporate aggrandisement.

The conflict between these two methods becomes an irrepressible one, the more so as they represent divergent methods. One method shows its inherent nature by relying upon arms, such as the militia and the Pinkertons. The other as clearly reveals its spirit by the growing opposition to even the militia system itself, daily more clearly seen to be of use only for "labor troubles," and increasing reluctance of workmen to join its ranks. The obsequiousness of the judiciary to corporate privilege, the high-handed course of chartered greed, the indifference to aught else than endowed "rights," and all the legitimate offspring of the method to which they owe their origin.

But, an astonished reader may observe, you are attacking the State! Such is not the moral I wish to draw. Whether or not the federative or the coercive spirit is

the best to guide us in our social relations I discuss not in these columns. Whether or not the federative method can be incorporated, in our political associations as members of the republic, is a question foreign to the object I have in view in this connection, though even that theme might besafely and sagely pondered upon.

These same rival methods are seen in labor organizations. Both the spirit and the history of the American Federation show a peaceful evolution which has developed increased mutuality of interest among autonomous bodies jealous of their liberties. Other labor organizations have arisen and in just so far as they have adopted the other method have they declined in popular favor. "Hell is paved with good intentions" said old Dr. Sam: Johnson, and my readers need no inspiration to suggest to themselves the decline of a once strong labor organization which mistakenly entered upon the path of centralization and endowed its executive direction with power, metaphorically speaking, "to slay and spare not."

What I desire more particularly to emphasize here, is that in labor organizations the federative spirit has tended more and more to solidarity of interest and action, while the centralized method has resulted in jealousies and disintegration. The readers of this journal have reason to be aware of the benefits of federation. Many of them have been, some may be still, under the shield of the rival method. I simply desire to ask them to think whether consistency permits traveling in two paths where the signboard of history so clearly indicates their diverging goals?

DYER D. LUM.

A SEVERE WINTER ON CARPENTERS.

In over a dozen years the building trades generally were never so depressed as they have been the past five months. It has been severe indeed on carpenters—so many idle, and work so uncertain. From all sections come the universal cry of "Hard Times," and "Dull Trade." Fully one-half the men in the craft have been unemployed and are suffering this winter.

For spring the prospects are bright and lots of work, kept back by the hard winter weather, will be ready for our men this spring. But with the increased work this spring wages will not advance, save only where the men organize and move determinedly forward for better pay.

Fictitious newspaper booms instigated by real estate speculators bring men into overstocked cities, deluded there by promises of high wages and plenty of work. These poor men suffer terribly by these shrewd advertising practices of rascally schemers. The warning cry, "Keep away" is sounded from almost every city.

Southern California and the entire Pacific Coast are badly overrun with idle carpenters; so are the Southern States. In particular here is a list of places to be shunned just now by idle carpenters. Trade is flat in these places, viz: San Francisco, Oakland, Pasadena, Cal.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Buffalo, Denver, Ogden, Utah, Montreal, Waxahachie, Tex.; Philadelphia; Findlay, O.; Vancouver, B. C.; Newport, Ky.; Paris, Tex.; Houston, Tex.; El Paso, Tex.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Wabash, Madison, Ind.; Salt Lake City; Providence, R. I.; Spokane, Wash.; Albany, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind., and Hopkinsville, Ky.

14 NEW UNIONS CHARTERED.

Charters have been granted the past month to fourteen new Unions, viz: Union 338, Masillon, O.; 342, Pawtucket, R. I.; 357, Chicago, Ill. (Jewish); 378, Alexandria, Ind.; 384, Owensboro, Ky.; 414, Houston Heights, Tex.; 421, Detroit, Mich. (a consolidation of Unions 32 and 59 of Detroit); 427, Omaha, Neb.; 441, Brazil, Ind.; 442, Hopkinsville, Ky.; 443, Piqua, O.; 56, Boston, Mass.; 302, Dayton, O., and Union 216, Waltham, Mass., has been organized.

THE OLD HEBREW DOGMA.

It will be remembered that after the arrest of the Homestead leaders the labor organizations of Minnesota and the North-west raised a fund of \$2,000 and retained W. W. Erwin, the noted attorney of St. Paul, Minn., along with Geo. W. Argo, Sioux City, Iowa, to aid in the defense of the arrested Homesteaders. How well Mr. Erwin did his work is proven in the acquittals secured in all three trials in the Critchlow, Clifford and O'Donnell cases. His memorable line of defence on the ground of "justification," lifted these cases to the highest possible plane of action. His untainted, manly stand before the brow-beating Judge, and his thrilling, picturesque appeal to the jury made the trials resplendent with more than ordinary interest.

The views of such an eminent lawyer and tribune on the status of Labor in the Courts of Pennsylvania are expressed in these extracts from a recent interview:

"Pennsylvania is a workshop of modern industry. The fierceness of competition, led on recklessly by an increasing desire to personally acquire great wealth—this terrible insanity of the last thirty years—has crowded all of the old virtues, heretofore thought inseparable to a great state, out of the forum of enterprise. The old colonial spirit of Pennsylvania has been buried under this madness for gain. The colonial spirit was for personal equality and personal liberty. Now the patriotic spirit stops at worship of national greatness and the splendor of great personal acquisition.

"The courts of the commonwealth, modeled on the plan of England, on the divine rights of kings, are content to enforce the usages and practices specified in the Magna Charta. They stand petrified—content to maintain the liberty of a land of kings, barons and yeomen—a land of classes and chartered privileges to the few. The labor emeutes of the past twenty years have passed under the judicial legislation of that great State, only to enforce the law of conspiracies and acts tending to disturb the king's peace. Armed with the sacred deposit of the common law powers to judiciously determine the rules of justice to every disturbing abrasion of men in every act of life, they seem to have endeavored to pass upon the new questions now arising up from the agitated ocean of American liberty, this commanding genius of our Republic, by an application of old rules and dogmas of the government of kings.

"The Hebrew dogma of master and servant—that fatal idea which has ever stifled all liberty except religious and political liberty—seems still the Gibraltar which the courts dare not disturb. Here is the critical view of the situation. For if relief comes not from the courts, where can labor hope for relief?

"The principles of the relation of master and servant now maintained in the law were founded upon the truth that the master knew better than the servant what ought to be done by the servant. But now skilled labor has so enthroned the special knowledge of each craft in every fiber of the workman's soul and body that he, the servant of the law, alone knows what the servant should do to labor well. Bare capital asserts the old rights of a God-fearing master.

"The courts must limit the relations of skilled labor from the sweep of the Hebrew dogma. The Christ's 'love one another' must be substituted in the law forums for the Mosaic 'servant, obey thy master.' The great danger is the cowardice of the public press and the silence of the pulpit."

"Labor has no herald to tell the simple truth in Pittsburgh. They should have an organ. Carnegie has wealth and all of its giant conveniences.

"This will be a battle, and not a 'walk-away.' Americans will be compelled to ring the 'cracked bell' out again once more. All organized labor in the nation should make this battle their own. It is not political in remedy—it is but judicial honesty and old-time fairness that skilled labor needs."

REMEMBER THIS SCABBY CONCERN.

The New York Lumber and Wood Working Company, of Batavia, N. Y., is an enemy of organized labor. It has broken up Carpenters' Union No. 13, of Batavia, N. Y. This Company furnishes material very largely for buildings in New York and Brooklyn. The Carpenters' Unions in those cities should remember this firm in its enmity to our organization.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

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NO LIST OF OFFICERS.

Notwithstanding blanks were sent December 16, 1892 to each and every Local, to make re-
turn of the list of newly elected officers, there
are some Unions have not up to date made any
report of their officers as elected last December.
Only a couple of weeks ago a notice of this fact
was sent the President and Recording Secretary
of these Unions, and still the matter is not
attended to. We trust this publication will stir
these Unions, to no longer delay and to at once
send in their list of officers elected last Decem-
ber.

Here is the list of Unions:

65	292	413	570	764
87	293	417	566	768
92	303	458	597	772
105	318	486	623	773
127	320	488	642	781
159	325	503	656	782
190	330	524	660	785
212	353	526	673	797
213	372	531	676	801
218	392	552	693	
252	405	562	720	
262	411	566	761	

PROTECTIVE FUND AND SPECIAL
ASSESSMENTS.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund
and Special Assessments received by the G. S.
during the month of February, 1893.

All moneys received since February 28, will be
published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1—\$832 65	177—\$	20—371—\$	7 60 561—\$	9 46			
3—85 98	181—	21—85 373—	1 50 555—	22 65			
8—26 87	186—	23—60 374—	51 50 585—	19 20			
11—180 40	192—	36 95 377—	56 96 578—	10 40			
14—11 75	198—	21 16 379—	22 40 591—	1 15			
18—13 70	199—	14 50 386—	28 00 594—	4 25			
23—107 30	213—	95 393—	15 55 600—	7 60			
25—43 25	214—	13 78 401—	16 62 611—	6 80			
31—18 65	215—	59 35 405—	4 20 617—	40 55			
43—98 55	217—	21 65 407—	132 15 628—	40 25			
46—7 20	255—	3 10 415—	6 66 631—	30 80			
47—21 55	240—	47 08 418—	4 20 635—	9 90			
51—85 15	243—	18 05 435—	1 35 646—	1 85			
62—130 85	246—	62 10 436—	9 90 649—	46 55			
68—42 20	248—	1 75 438—	7 20 654—	13 20			
73—61 85	251—	34 20 451—	73 00 658—	21 35			
76—1 95	253—	25 00 468—	96 65 659—	11 90			
81—4 40	257—	142 76 469—	1 45 696—	50 35			
86—12 30	266—	10 15 470—	15 00 699—	37 00			
89—23 95	278—	1 00 471—	74 47 701—	14 15			
94—38 85	283—	22 90 473—	49 80 702—	7 30			
97—17 65	284—	50 474—	41 30 706—	40 00			
100—73 69	285—	2 65 475—	80 711—	1 40			
101—7 25	286—	71 15 479—	7 25 716—	14 15			
106—11 95	290—	93 60 480—	42 60 732—	7 65			
112—89 45	296—	18 00 483—	60 35 736—	14 60			
119—1 20	299—	143 35 485—	18 60 737—	1 90			
125—46 65	304—	31 90 488—	4 45 740—	35 85			
132—6 00	310—	4 05 491—	4 80 762—	2 05			
137—16 25	311—	82 30 496—	4 05 767—	17 65			
139—4 45	323—	6 65 497—	10 60 768—	5 55			
141—53 05	325—	6 00 500—	3 30 781—	1 20			
142—165 40	329—	14 96 501—	65 788—	65 70			
151—47 75	340—	233 15 507—	2 59 799—	85			
152—3 90	346—	2 90 513—	9 50 802—	5 85			
153—40 35	350—	1 25 520—	18 65 807—	6 50			
163—29 50	354—	23 65 530—	15 70 808—	2 15			
167—53 70	355—	47 80 546—	12 05 810—	1 00			
175—74 62	359—	39 60 559—	13 70 811—	3 40			
176—49 49	367—	29 35 560—	9 25				
Total				\$5,311 60			

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.
105—\$ 5 00	278—\$	5 20 465—\$	11 00 631—\$	13 40			
197—1 10	298—	1 20 541—	3 20 641—	29 60			
244—4 00	310—	11 60 617—	16 60 749—	1 00			
Total				\$102 90			



BISH, CHURCH, a contractor of Norwich, Conn.,
is a dead "skin." He never pays his workmen.
Let all union men avoid him.

REAL ESTATE speculators are booming Pitts-
burg, Kan., beyond all reason, and the lying
local papers stand in with them. They want lots
of cheap labor. Four-fifths of the resident car-
penters are idle, so it is no place for strangers.

SAM MITCHELL, from Fort Madison, Ia., is now
in Galesburg, Ill. He is a scab of the deepest
dye, and will work against union men every
time. He swears he will never join the Union.
Further information can be had by writing
Union 81, Fort Madison, Ia., and Union 166, Rock
Island, Ill.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—FRED. O'NEAL gave bond
after arrest for carrying concealed weapons, and
then skipped the town. J. W. GIBSON borrowed
money from one friend and stole the clothes
from another, and has also departed hastily.
Look out for these dead heads. Both are expelled
from Union 559.

KEEP AN EYE OPEN ON THIS cheap-labor show—
BARNUM & BAILEY'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
They employed carpenters the past winter at
their winter headquarters, Bridgeport, Conn. (a
nine-hour town), at the meanest and lowest of
wages, requiring them to work mostly for \$2 and
\$2.25 per day, ten hours a day. How can they
expect union men to patronize their show?

HARVEY, Ill.—The Harvey Land Association
has been lately advertising in the Chicago papers
for "250 Non-union Carpenters Wanted at
Harvey. 20 to 35 cents per hour, according to
ability." This scabby concern for 18 months
fought the formation of a Carpenters Union in
Harvey. Now that we have Union 279, this
company wants to break it up. The rate of
wages they offer is a menace to Chicago men.

LOOK OUT FOR CALVIN ROSS!

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 1, 1893.
CALVIN ROSS, OR CHAS. C. ROSS left this
city, suddenly of late. He succeeded in
securing various sums of money on the
"old story" of awaiting a check. He
claimed to be a general organizer of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners, but could not prove himself even
a member. Then he tried to join the
Carpenters' Union of this city. He also
wanted to join the Knights of Labor but
didn't succeed in getting anyone to
recommend him. He has letters of
recommendation from General Secretary
P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and L. K.
Taylor, of Tennessee—at least he claims
they are genuine.

His story is that he was injured while
working on a building in Birmingham,
Ala., and is temporarily embarrassed,
and borrows money (to be paid back
when he gets his check from an Accident
Insurance Company, which will arrive in
a few days, etc., etc.) from every one who
will lend to him. He is a pretty slick
fraud. His description is about as follows:
CALVIN ROSS or "Chas. C. Ross," is
between 35 and 40 years of age, about 6 feet
2 inches in height, blue gray eyes, light
brown hair, full blonde beard, clipped
short, weight 210 or 220 pounds, has a
slight limp in walking and carries a cane,
has four or five upper teeth missing, talks
a great deal in loud and boastful manner.
He called two or three public meetings
here and his "hobby" was "My Lec-
tures on the Pinkertons at Homestead."

At these meetings he would pass the
hat around to help pay expenses. He
always claimed to be traveling in the in-
terest of organized labor. As he fleeced
many who belong to no labor organiza-
tion, it tends to bring us into disrepute.
We must denounce and publish such
frauds as this CALVIN or CHAS. C. ROSS.

Fraternally,

JOHN H. ROBERTSON.

REMARKS OF EDITOR.—The above de-
scribed CALVIN ROSS was known in Chat-
tanooga, Tenn., as CHAS. C. ROSS. He
tried to secure a commission as organizer
for the U. B. but was refused one. Car-
penters' Union 669, of Chattanooga, pro-
tested against him, and he, only a few
months ago, had to leave the city.
Wherever he is found he should be
arrested and we will take action to send
him to jail. No organizer of the U. B.
should be recognized unless he can pro-
duce an organizer's commission in due
form with seal of the Order attached and
signed by the General Secretary.

We warn our members about parting
with money too readily to travelers.
The true test of membership in
Order is a clear card of membership
accompanied by the current pass-word.

THE BROTHERHOOD PIN.

CALUMET, ILL.,
FEB. 15, 1893.

ERMIT me to show
the members of the
Brotherhood the use
or necessity of a gen-
eral introduction of
our beautiful little
emblem—the badge
or pin—of our Broth-
erhood upon the
breast of every mem-
ber.

I often read in our
official journal we should cultivate a better feel-
ing of friendship. Upon this subject many sug-
gestions have been offered, such as introducing
reading-rooms, holding lectures, having dances,
sociables, etc., all of which, in their way, may be
very good. I believe I have struck the keynote
of how to cultivate friendship among our broth-
ers, and that is by the universal wearing of our
emblem pin. My brothers, at first thought, may
ask how will that cultivate friendship? Here is
an illustration.

I almost regularly attend my Union, and, of
course, meet many faces of brothers there whom
I do not know. Come to think of it, is it not
strange to call a man a "brother," and yet admit
that you do not know him? Nevertheless it is a
fact—I mean socially. Of some four hundred
members in my Union I candidly admit if I met
them on the street I would not be able to recog-
nize three hundred out of the four hundred. If
that is so in relation to my own Union, what
about the other seven thousand union carpenters
in this city of Chicago? How many of those can
I recognize or become sociable with?

How many brothers sit in their Unions and
never exchange greetings with one another?
Why? Because they do not know one another.
And from past experience they all seem very
slow to scrape an acquaintance. This has been
my observation in the Union. There is a kind
of distant relation between one member and
another, instead of a friendly relation. This
should not be. Let each and every brother think
over this. I would ask each member how many
brothers of his own Union he is sufficiently
acquainted with to grasp by the hand and ask
familiarly: "Hello! John. How'd'ye do? How's
the folks? Where are you working," etc.

How many feel sufficiently acquainted to do
this simple little act? You do not hesitate one
minute to do it to any one with whom you are
acquainted. Then is it not rather a cold way we
have of meeting each other—and call ourselves
brothers?

If we do not know each other in the Union
surely we are not expected to be able to recog-
nize one another upon the street. The face is
not familiar because there was never anything
in particular ever occurred to attract one to the
other, at the Union. Oft times one may walk
right side by side for many blocks and fail to
recognize a member because of the lack of
wearing the pin of our Brotherhood, which
otherwise might have ripened into the greatest
kind of friendship.

What brought this question of wearing pins so
forcibly to my mind was the circumstance of
recently taking a long, tedious, lonely ride of
several miles upon a street car. I felt I was
alone and should be silent among strangers.
After half hour of loneliness the gentleman
next me, also in solitude accidentally discovered
I wore a Brotherhood pin and a friendship grew
up immediately. We both regretted very much
we were not acquainted half an hour sooner.
We discovered both of us were old members of
the same union and still had not been acquainted.

All that is necessary for me to add is: through
that little emblem—the Brotherhood pin—I be-
came acquainted with a "brother" and a gentle-
man that I will feel proud to meet any time.
He promised hereafter he would always wear
our pin. I feel grateful to think that through
wearing the pin, I found one that I feel like
grasping by the hand at any meeting and saying
"How do you do." I believe that if we all wore
the pretty emblematic pin that it would lead to
many other friendly greetings among us—in
other words it will be the cause of our cultivating
an everlasting friendship.

Perhaps some of the Brothers that have not
seen the pin may think that they are too cheap
to be worth wearing. I will state right here
that after wearing mine over a year that it looks
just as good to-day as a pin of another society
which I belong to which cost me \$3.50. I would
further suggest that each union appoint a mem-
ber whose duty it shall be to try and induce
members every meeting night to procure pins
until every member in the Brotherhood is sup-
plied.

Complimenting you upon the greatly im-
proved appearance of our valuable official jour-
nal.

I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. P. KIMMELL.

Member L. U. 62, U. B., etc.

Calumet, Ill., (Chicago.)

EXPULSIONS

J. PRATT, Union 420, Weymouth, Mass., viola-
tion of trade rules.

EWING WHITE, Union 669, Chattanooga, Tenn.,
for misappropriation of funds.

Fred. Omal and J. W. Gibson, Union 559,
Waxahachie, Tex., for dishonesty.

KARL ZIMMERMAN, Union 234, Cleveland, O., for
attempting to defraud Union in trying to draw
benefits when not entitled.

THOMAS J. BARNHART, or "Mail Carrier No.
4," Union 79, Alton, Ill., for misappropriation of
funds, in drawing capita tax and not sending it
to G. S.

GEO. H. SMITH, Union 561, Boston, Mass., for
misappropriation of moneys given for Union
561, by the District Council. He was formerly a
member of Union No. 8, of Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF
AMERICA.

The above organization is affiliated
with the American Federation of Labor
and thus appeals to all our members:

You are in a position, by virtue of your
great patronizing power, to directly assist
us in organizing the great number of
overall and jacket workers of the country,
whose products you so extensively use,
by refusing to purchase goods that do not
bear the white union label of the United
Garment Workers of America.

Several large manufacturers such as
Sweet, Orr & Co., and other wholesale
clothiers, who are directly dependent on
your trade, have told us that they will
only adopt our label, and all the union
conditions which that implies, if a de-
mand is created for union goods from the
retailer.

We call your attention to the following
resolutions passed by the Twelfth
Annual Convention of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, at Philadelphia, Pa.,
December 12, 1892, on this subject:

WHEREAS—The product of overall
manufacturers of this country is almost
entirely patronized by the well organized
trades; therefore,

Resolved—that this convention recom-
mend to organized labor to refuse to buy
overalls or clothing that does not bear
the white label of the United Garment
Workers of America.

You can do practical work for our
cause, which we hope to repay, by send-
ing a committee to the retail dealers in
your vicinity to make a request for goods
bearing the union label, as a guarantee
that they are made under proper condi-
tions.

Please inform me of your action in this
matter and its effect.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. REICHERS,
General Secretary, U. G. W. of A.

703 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—You will find the linen label at-
tached by machine stitching to the inside
breast pocket of the coat, on the inside
of the buckle strap of the vest, and on
the waist band lining of the pants.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

Queer world this! A lawyer and an
editor stood on a street corner in an Ohio
town and saw a man murdered in cold
blood. The murderer is a rich man, and
after committing the deed he said to the
lawyer and editor, "Here are a thousand
dollars for each of you; defend me before
the court and the people for the crime I
have committed." They took the money
and defended him in their own way and
according to their own profession—the
editor through his paper and the lawyer
through his mouth. The murderer,
through their joint efforts, was acquitted.

But see the difference, mark the result.
The people said: "The editor is a scound-
rel and did so for pay. Lo! We will
stop his paper and and not patronize
him." The paper was stopped, the
editor ruined financially and reduced to a
pauper. But of the lawyer the people
said: "He is an able man, learned in
the law, and deserves great credit for ob-
taining the acquittal of a man guilty of
murder! We will give him our law busi-
ness and pay big fees." They made him
a judge, and as such he sent his partner,
the editor, to the workhouse, and said he
he was a bad man and should not only
be deprived of the means of living, but
punished. We don't indorse the act of
an editor in laboring for what is wrong—
but how about the lawyer?—Trestle Board,

TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS THIS SEASON.



E earnestly urge all traveling carpenters to not go near any of these towns or cities where trade movements are to be made this season.

We will have quite a large number of trade movements this Spring—principally for an advance in wages in very low paid towns. Before strikes will be entered into or sanctioned by the G. E. B., every effort at conference and conciliation with the contractors will be exerted. In most cases these conferences are now going on and are likely to bring about a peaceful settlement without having a strike. The Unions in the most instances here reported have trade rules coupled with their demands.

DEMANDS CONCEDED.

On February 1, Union 148, Bar Harbor, Maine, got the nine-hour day.

On March 1, our Unions in Easton, Pa., Great Falls, Mont., Fitchburg, Mass., and Providence, R. I., were conceded the nine-hour day without any trouble. There are fears, however, there may be some trouble in Providence, R. I., on May 1, in case the contractors violate their promises. If they do we will be prepared for them as our organization of late in Providence has become very strong. Union 239, Easton, Pa., is booming and will hold the nine-hour day firmly.

LOCKOUTS THIS MONTH.

Just as we are going to press, news reached us of a carpenters' lockout in Lexington, Ky. Twenty men out.

In all such contests it must be remembered the entire financial reserve of Protective Fund in our U. B., if necessary, will be spent to maintain the rights of our members.

In Tampa, Fla., and in one planing mill in Cincinnati, O., ineffectual efforts of the contractors have been made to break down the nine hours. And in Utica, N. Y., Contractors Balch, Rosell and Maracoe have been trying the same game, to get back to ten hours.

March 9, the members of Union 386, Chillicothe, O., were locked out and are still out. The contractors took advantage of the necessities of the men this severe winter, to try and break up Union 386 and offset the proposed demands of the men for May 1. Brother D. P. Rowland is attending to this difficulty and the U. B. will sustain our Chillicothe men.

In Springfield, Mo., on February 27, the contractors put the men back to the ten hours day. Brother S. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Neb., was ordered on the ground, the men held firm; the financial help of the U. B. was offered and in three days the lockout was broken and the men retain the nine-hour day. They fear some trouble May 1, again, when they will ask for a new set of trade rules and an advance in wages. They are in a splendid shape to win, no matter if opposed on May 1.

This month our members had trouble in the Hollow Ware Works, Beaver Falls, Pa., and in S. G. Purvis & Co's mill, Butler, Pa. The men were being forced back to the ten-hour day. Brother A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburgh, settled both difficulties and secured the maintenance of the nine-hour rule. In the Butler mill the men held out firmly for three days. In Heibman's mill, Kittanning, Pa., our men are locked out since March 8, against returning to the ten hours. The men will stand out until the firm goes back to the 9-hour system. The locked out men will be sustained financially by the U. B.

MOVEMENTS APRIL FIRST.

On the above date the carpenters in Fostoria, O.; Henderson, Ky., and Great Falls, Mont., will seek the enforcement of the nine-hour day. In Great Falls it is already conceded.

Same date, movements for increased wages—mostly an advance of 25 cents per day—will be made in Wheeling, W. Va.; Canton, O.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Dunkirk, Ind.; Springfield, O.; Galesburg, Ill., and Ottawa, Ill.

Same date in April, the Unions in Cleveland, O., and Indianapolis propose to enforce new trade rules. In Cleveland they intend to not work with non-union men.

MOVEMENTS MAY FIRST.

Los Angeles, Cal., Ashland, Wis., and Stockton, Cal., will enforce the eight-hour day.

New Portage, O.; Akron, O.; Middletown, N. Y.; Battle Creek, Mich.; South Bend, Ind.; Middletown, O.; Richmond, Ind.; Ottumwa, Ia., and the mill men of Evansville, Ind., will ask the nine-hour day.

Advances in wages will be urged by Buffalo, N. Y.; Springfield, Mo.; Columbus, O.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Jackson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Saginaw and East Saginaw, Mich.; Lancaster, Pa.; Harrisburgh, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Pueblo, Col.; Auburn, N. Y.; Muncie, Ind.; Janesville, Wis.; Chillicothe, O.; Zanesville, O.; Brandon, Manitoba, and Grand Rapids, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS MOVEMENTS.

Efforts are being made to secure a conference with the contracting carpenters of Pittsburgh, Pa., to mutually arrange trade rules.

June 1, Portsmouth, O., nine hours, and on August 1, Union 481, Stair Builders, Cincinnati, O., will ask an advance in pay. Later on Pekin, Ill., will move for the nine hours.

Chicago carpenters made a two-year agreement with their employers in 1891.

It expired this year. Our organization in that city is in such excellent condition it has secured recognition. They have secured another year's agreement from April 3, 1893, to April 3, 1894, at eight hours per day and 40 cents per hour. Only let carpenters stay away from Chicago, and the men in that city can hold their own.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF EMPLOYING BUILDERS.

On Feb. 14 in St. Louis, Mo., the seventh annual convention of the National Association of Builders assembled with 97 delegates present, representing 24 cities. The national body is composed of 33 Builders' Exchanges in as many cities with 555 local branches. Secretary Sayward's report showed that in the past year the Pittsburgh Builders' Exchange had withdrawn from the Association and the Pueblo, Colo., Exchange had been suspended for non-payment of tax. The Butte City, Mont., and Scranton, Pa. Exchanges had joined the past year. There are 52 building bodies not yet affiliated. While the National Association had 40 cities affiliated last year, this year they have only 33.

He said that there was a marked improvement in the affairs of the local bodies, due to the influence of the National Association. The mid year meeting of the officers and directors of the Association which was held at Indianapolis October 17, last was reviewed by Mr. Sayward. Among other things the Federal eight-hour law was discussed and information about it was sought from the Attorney-General. A request from P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, to address the present convention on the labor problem was denied by the mid-year convention on the ground that the time was inadvisable for such an address. At present the exchanges in six cities have their own buildings, the total value of which is \$2,000,000, while two exchanges have new premises under way. Mr. Sayward insisted that the ownership of buildings by local exchanges was essential to their progress.

He advocated a standard uniform contract form. He did not see much cause for congratulation in the present state of the labor problem; he condemned recent efforts at one-sided forcible solutions, and declared that when, sooner or later, a settlement of the question is made on the true lines, the pacific principles of the Builders' Association would be recognized and followed. The report concluded with many recommendations, of which a few were for State Lien laws, trade schools, apprentices, a board of reference in each exchange for the settlement of disputes between architects and builders.

All the subjects treated in Mr. Sayward's report were discussed at length, and in the debate on the apprentice question, Mr. Sayward said the only way to settle the question was for each and every employer and each and every association to get right down with the workmen and talk with them, and work with them. All through the convention Mr. Sayward showed a much more liberal tolerant spirit toward Trade Unions, than was manifested by the majority of the delegates. Of course we cannot expect much better of a convention composed, as it is every year, very largely of dealers in building materials and only a small percentage of contractors.

The next convention will be held in Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1894.

MONEYS \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending February 31, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. E. B. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-3	2 00	138-3	20 00	276-3	4 60	412-3	4 60
2-3	96 40	139-3	13 90	277-3	11 60	413-3	6 75
3-3	34 60	140-3	11 10	278-3	7 20	414-3	4 50
4-3	118 20	141-3	27 05	279-3	12 00	415-3	31 20
5-3	33 26	142-3	69 00	280-3	20 00	416-3	1 25
6-3	4 60	143-3	14 20	281-3	1 25	417-3	2 20
7-3	18 20	144-3	7 80	282-3	11 75	418-3	2 35
8-3	19 60	145-3	2 50	283-3	13 20	419-3	3 60
9-3	26 20	146-3	6 10	284-3	19 20	420-3	4 21
10-3	16 60	147-3	21 10	285-3	15 70	421-3	3 60
11-3	57 10	148-3	4 35	286-3	36 60	422-3	12 60
12-3	19 00	149-3	6 10	287-3	12 40	423-3	1 20
13-3	150-3	150-3	6 10	288-3	15 85	424-3	3 60
14-3	5 66	151-3	31 40	289-3	10 00	425-3	8 20
15-3	19 65	152-3	2 60	290-3	42 00	426-3	11 30
16-3	46 50	153-3	16 30	291-3	6 00	427-3	13 60
17-3	10 40	154-3	13 00	292-3	12 00	428-3	4 95
18-3	5 60	155-3	16 20	293-3	4 30	429-3	13 60
19-3	156-3	156-3	1 80	294-3	12 26	430-3	17 50
20-3	17 20	157-3	18 10	295-3	5 50	431-3	19 80
21-3	43 80	158-3	40 80	296-3	7 80	432-3	17 50
22-3	189-3	159-3	296-3	297-3	13 38	433-3	14 30
23-3	81 60	160-3	6 60	298-3	12 20	434-3	2 20
24-3	7 20	161-3	7 20	299-3	60 80	435-3	8 60
25-3	80 35	162-3	127 90	300-3	137-3	436-3	3 00
26-3	29 30	163-3	13 70	301-3	10 40	437-3	2 00
27-3	12 30	164-3	10 30	302-3	140-3	438-3	2 00
28-3	109 90	165-3	55 60	303-3	12 00	439-3	4 55
29-3	78 45	166-3	22 30	304-3	6 65	440-3	4 55
30-3	19 40	167-3	21 30	305-3	4 44	441-3	3 00
31-3	5 20	168-3	27 10	306-3	5 00	442-3	3 00
32-3	169-3	169-3	46 50	307-3	4 20	443-3	7 10
33-3	97 60	170-3	6 60	308-3	8 10	444-3	23 80
34-3	171-3	171-3	19 80	309-3	37 70	445-3	8 75
35-3	8 00	172-3	7 00	310-3	19 00	446-3	31 80
36-3	13 60	173-3	310-3	311-3	4 80	447-3	31 80
37-3	4 60	174-3	6 15	312-3	7 20	448-3	31 80
38-3	7 00	175-3	36 00	313-3	4 52	449-3	30 00
39-3	21 70	176-3	22 20	314-3	17 60	450-3	454 13 65
40-3	21 40	177-3	30 20	315-3	485-3	8 60	
41-3	178-3	178-3	25 35	316-3	486-3	8 49	
42-3	11 40	179-3	316-3	317-3	487-3	7 83	
43-3	46 90	180-3	10 00	318-3	2 60	488-3	3 80
44-3	9 20	181-3	180 10	319-3	5 40	489-3	4 80
45-3	2 80	182-3	5 80	320-3	15 00	490-3	4 80
46-3	8 80	183-3	3 20	321-3	2 60	491-3	36 05
47-3	11 30	184-3	3 21	322-3	4 80	492-3	6 10
48-3	8 90	185-3	16 60	323-3	18 40	493-3	36 05
49-3	40 20	186-3	11 20	324-3	20 55	494-3	8 10
50-3	12 20	187-3	4 85	325-3	4 20	495-3	6 10
51-3	42 10	188-3	4 85	326-3	4 00	496-3	11 50
52-3	10 35	189-3	6 40	327-3	500-3	501-3	3 95
53-3	7 00	190-3	2 85	328-3	502-3	503-3	503-3
54-3	34 25	191-3	10 50	329-3	19 20	504-3	10 45
55-3	55 00	192-3	14 80	330-3	12 20	505-3	506-3
56-3	193-3	193-3	6 15	331-3	507-3	508-3	2 49
57-3	5 75	194-3	4 20	332-3	509-3	510-3	53 40
58-3	195-3	195-3	8 00	333-3	9 50	511-3	23 05
59-3	5 00	196-3	6 20	334-3	29 10	512-3	3 50
60-3	33 10	197-3	3 67	335-3	6 20	513-3	22 00
61-3	45 95	198-3	7 60	336-3	5 55	514-3	22 80
62-3	104 10	199-3	45 20	337-3	22 80	515-3	5 40
63-3	34 90	200-3	15 40	338-3	6 00	516-3	5 40
64-3	31 65	201-3	12 40	339-3	10 65	517-3	5 40
65-3	202-3	202-3	7 80	340-3	10 67	518-3	3 40
66-3	12 00	203-3	340-3	341-3	27 60	519-3	39 00
67-3	7 00	204-3	341-3	342-3	75 40	520-3	519-3
68-3	19 25	205-3	3 40	343-3	520-3	521-3	6 80
69-3	6 85	206-3	23 40	344-3	821-3	522-3	5 60
70-3	14 15	207-3	28 00	345-3	10 50	523-3	2 20
71-3	8 20	208-3	9 00	346-3	20 20	524-3	5 60
72-3	84 65	209-3	37 00	347-3	6 00	525-3	14 30
73-3	33 60	210-3	8 95	348-3	2 60	526-3	5 40
74-3	7 40	211-3	119 40	349-3	14 85	527-3	5 40
75-3	3 30	212-3	349-3	350-3	12 20	528-3	8 20
76-3	13 70	213-3	1 90	351-3	529-3	529-3	5 40
77-3	2 50	214-3	13 20	352-3	7 20	530-3	5 40
78-3	26 60	215-3	25 40	353-3	1 46	531-3	1 46
79-3	2 92	216-3	10 00	354-3	35 25	532-3	3 60
80-3	14 40	217-3	8 60	355-3	27 80	533-3	3 60
81-3	13 20	218-3	355-3	356-3	7 60	534-3	3 60
82-3	27 60	219-3	6 35	357-3	3 60	535-3	3 60
83-3	41 00	220-3	7 60	358-3	401-3	536-3	5 40
84-3	9 60	221-3	8 00	359-3	5 00	537-3	4 20
85-3	2 40	222-3	4 30	360-3	6 20	538-3	2 20
86-3	9 20	223-3	5 60	361-3	12 40	539-3	3 60
87-3	6 80	224-3	16 70	362-3	7 40	540-3	3 60
88-3	4 20	225-3	24 40	363-3	541-3	542-3	2 20
89-3	15 45	226-3	3 40	364-3	543-3	544-3	3 60
90-3	49 00	227-3	364-3	365-3	51 15	545-3	5 40
91-3	3 30	228-3	24 75	366-3	3 30	546-3	8 40
92-3	229-3	229-3	10 49	367-3	44 80	547-3	4 40
93-3	4 00	230-3	33 76	368-3	3 30	548-3	4 40
94-3	23 40	231-3	3 20	369-3	3 30	549-3	4 40
95-3	9 60	232-3	1 80	370-3	4 40	550-3	4 40
96-3	22 90	233-3	2 60	371-3	5 15	551-3	4 40
97-3	3 80	234-3	31 60	372-3	3 30	552-3	4 40
98-3	4 80	235-3	18 60	373-3	4 40	553-3	4 40
99-3	11 26	236-3	7 50	374-3	5 15	554-3	4 40
100-3	12 35	237-3	34 80	375-3	3 30	555-3	4 40
101-3	4 40	238-3	13 00	376-3	4 40	556-3	4 40
102-3	8 00	239-3	15 00	377-3	5 15	557-3	4 40
103-3	5 10	240-3	20 40	378-3	3 30	558-3	4 40
104-3	19 70	241-3	7 40	379-3	4 40	559-3	4 40
105-3	4 80	242-3	4 50	380-3	5 15	560-3	4 40
106-3	243-3	243-3	3 85	381-3	3 30	561-3	4 40
107-3	16 00	244-3	8 20	382-3	4 40	562-3	4 40
108-3	49 40	245-3	22 67	383-3	5 15	563-3	4 40
109-3	92 40	246-3	35 60	384-3	3 30	564-3	4 40
110-3	5 60	247-3	6 35	385-3	4 40	565-3	4 40
111-3	4 40	248-3	1 00	386-3	5 15	566-3	4 40
112-3	39 70	249-3	7 50	387-3	3 30	567-3	4 40
113-3	9 20	250-3	15 20	388-3	4 40	568-3	4 40
114-3	7 10	251-3	10 50	389-3	5 15	569-3	4 40
115-3	11 60	252-3	2 40	390-3	3 30	570-3	4 40
116-3	253-3	253-3	10 50	391-3	4 40	571-3	4 40
117-3	254-3	254-3	1 25	392-3	5 15	572-3	4 40
118-3	50 255	255-3	65 80	393-3	1 46	573-3	4 40
119-3	20 40	256-3	38 00	394-3	35 25	574-3	4 40
120-3	3 25	257-3	7 40	395-3	27 80	575-3	4 40
121-3	22 20	258-3	6 00	396-3	7 60	576-3	4 40
122-3	20 60	259-3	3 60	397-3	3 60	577-3	4 40
123-3	2 40	260-3	2 40	398-3	5 40	578-3	4 40
124-3	7 00	261-3	2 40	399-3	5 40	579-3	4 40
125-3	20 60	262-3	2 40	400-3	5 00	580-3	4 40
126-3	263-3	263-3	401-3	401-3	6 20	581-3	4 40
127-3	264-3	264-3	12 40	402-3	7 40	582-3	4 40
128-3	2 00	265-3	2 80	403-3	541-3	542-3	2 20
129-3	266-3	266-3	4 40	404-3	543-3	544-3	3 60
130-3	267-3	267-3	5 60	405-3	51 15	545-3	5 40
131-3	8 00	268-3	22 80	406-3	3 30	546-3	8 40
132-3	12 00	269-3	15 30	407-3	44 80	547-3	4 40
133-3	6 60	270-3	11 20	408-3	3 30	548-3	4 40
134-3	20 20	271-3	2 40	409-3	4 40	549-3	4 40
135-3	272-3	272-3	8 80	410-3	5 15	550-3	4 40
136-3	8 80	273-3	11 20	411-3	3 30	551-3	4 40
137-3	8 00	274-3	11 20	412-3	4 40	552-3	4 40

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, März, 1893.

Elizabeth, N. J. Die Versammlung der Deutschen Carpenter Union No. 687, von Elizabeth, N. J., findet vom 1. Februar an alle 14 Tage statt.

J. Hoffmann, Secr.

Die Local-Unionen von Missouri und Pennsylvania wirken gegenwärtig sehr eifrig für die Annahme eines Gesetzes zum Schutze des Union-Labels.

Die Zimmerleute in Sydney, Australien, agitieren für die Herabsetzung der jetzt 48stündigen wöchentlichen Arbeitszeit auf 44 Stunden. — Die Zimmerer Deutschlands müssen sich stellenweise noch 12–13 Stunden täglich schinden und quälen, und haben dabei noch nicht einmal soviel Lohn, daß sie und ihre Angehörigen ohne Darben das Leben fristen können.

Wie gedankenlos doch manche Leute sind! Sie glauben, daß sie die Löhne aufrecht erhalten können ohne Organisation. Ohne Organisation ist jeder Einzelne gezwungen, gegen das verbundene Kapital anzukämpfen. Welcher Wahnsinn, zu glauben, daß man eine solche Macht unterwerfen kann mit einer Armee von Leuten, die keine Führer haben, von denen Jeder auf seine eigene Faust kämpft und Bedingungen annimmt, die ihm am Besten passen. Wie unendlich besser ist es doch, sich einem großen Körper anzuschließen und zusammen zu stehen zum Selbstschutz, damit der Arbeiter im Stande ist, seine Bedingungen zu diskutieren, statt sich von Anderen vorschreiben zu lassen, für welchen Preis er seine Arbeitskraft verkaufen soll. Du hast die Arbeitskraft zu verkaufen, sie gehört Dir und Du hast das Recht und bist es Dir selbst und Deiner Familie schuldig, daß Du hierbei solche geeignete Mittel anwendest, um dafür den höchstmöglichen Preis zu erzielen. Warum willst Du nicht aufwachen und Dich aus dem Staub erheben, anstatt liegen zu bleiben und Dich wie ein Stück Vieh treten zu lassen. Ja, Du bist wie das liebe Vieh, Du hast die Macht, aber Du scheinst sie nicht zu erkennen. Versetze Dich und lerne Deine Kraft erkennen, damit Du sie zu Deinem Vortheil verwenden kannst. Das Kapital hat sich zum Selbstschutze in große Korporationen vereinigt, und der Arbeiter muß das Gleiche thun, oder er ist verloren. (Danton Workman.)

Kleine Arbeiter-Notizen.

— In St. Louis wurde ein Trades-Council für die dortigen Holzarbeiter-Gewerke organisiert.

— Die Exekutive des National-Verbandes der Brauerarbeiter hat alle Local-Unionen des Verbandes beauftragt, falls irgend ein Mitglied der Miltz angehört, es zum Austritt aus derselben zu veranlassen.

— In Melbourne, Australien, haben 400 chinesische Möbelerbeiter die Arbeit eingestellt, weil die Kontraktoren die Löhne reduziert haben.

— Die Arbeiter-Organisationen in New South Wales haben eine Agitation entfaltet, daß der 1. Mai zum gesetzlichen Feiertag gemacht werde.

— In der heutigen Gesellschaft hat die Gewalt das „Recht“. In einer vernünftigen und human organisierten Gesellschaft wird das Recht die Gewalt haben.

— Neue Verhältnisse schufen neue Bedürfnisse, neue Bedürfnisse erweckten neue Ideale auf Grund des jeweiligen Möglichen. Die modernen Idealisten sind daher eigentlich die besten Realisten, sie haben nur den „Fehler“, dem Trost der Gewohnheitsmenschen um Rasenlänge voraus und deshalb von ihnen als Neuerer verschrien zu werden.

— Die größten Fortschritte macht die Rückwärtsseherei, weil sie in Form der Geldladepresse im Bunde mit dem monopolisierten Telegraph am besten organisiert ist und weil den Massen Zeit und Mittel zu gründlichen Studien fehlen.

— Mein es ist nicht genügend, daß die Arbeiter sich den geistigen Unrath vom Leibe halten; es ist vielmehr ihre Pflicht, ihren Geist mit geistiger Nahrung zu versorgen, denn erst müssen sie wissen, ehe sie im Stande sind, vernünftig zu handeln. — Diese ihnen nötige geistige Nahrung finden sie in der internationalen Literatur und in der Arbeiterpresse.

— Das Referendum ist die große Schule des Volkes in politischen Fragen geworden und wird dem Fortschritt stets förderlich sein.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—February, 1893.	
From the Unions	\$9,037 27
Advertisements	1 75
Rent and Gas	28 50
Clearances	13 49
D. C. Supplies	2 39
Special Assessments received in February, 1893	102 90
Balance on hand February 1, 1893	6,057 95
Total	\$15,244 16

EXPENSES—February, 1893.	
For Printing and Engraving	\$ 762 83
Office, etc.	710 49
Tax to A. F. of L. etc.	90 60
Traveling and Organizing	90 50
Premium on Bond	200 00
Benefits Nos. 2197 to 2253	5,895 80
Balance on Hand March 1, 1893	7,593 54
Total	\$15,244 16

DETAILED EXPENSES—February, 1893.	
Printing 5,000 Constitutions	\$50 00
2,000 French Constitutions	67 50
3,000 German Constitutions (from plates)	37 57
5,000 Membership Cards	12 50
5,000 Remittance Blanks	11 50
5,000 Agitation Cards	12 50
5,000 Copies F. S. Report	23 25
5,000 Appeals	7 50
1,000 French Appeals	2 25
2,000 Clearance Cards	6 00
18,000 Direction Labels	18 75
3,000 Notices of Arrests	6 00
5,000 Auditors' Reports	12 50
500 "How to Form Unions"	4 75
3,000 Envelopes	5 00
1,500 Postal Cards	3 00
500 Instructions for New Unions	5 25
250 Advertising Circulars	2 25
61–100 Page Ledger	47 58
35,000 Copies Feb. Journal	289 00
Binding 2 Volumes THE CARPENTER	2 25
Engraving for THE CARPENTER	6 00
6,000 Lithograph Letter Heads	55 50
2,000 Clasp Envelopes	22 18
4,000 German Constitutions comp. Ac.	72 00
5 Electros of German Constitution	17 50
Postage on February Journal	16 45
Supplies, Constitutions, etc.	26 20
2,000 Stamped Envelopes	41 00
1,500 Postals	15 00
Expressage on Supplies, Constitutions, etc.	66 18
9 Telegrams	8 14
Salary and Clerk Hire	462 66
Office Rent for February	25 00
P. J. McGuire—Expenses to New York, etc.	9 00
D. P. Rowland—Investigation in Indianapolis	18 00
John Valerius—Investigation in Indianapolis	18 00
Thos. Kierman—Org. Pawtucket, R. I.	3 00
U. Ballard—Org. Gas City, Ind.	6 25
H. R. Herbert—Org. Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	10 00
E. W. Mowrey—Org. Springfield, Mass.	6 25
A. G. Hensley—Org. in Dayton, O.	10 00
Jas. McKim—Org. in New Jersey	10 00
Premium on Bond of G. S.	200 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (Dec.)	90 00
Rubber Stamps and Dating Stamps	12 53
Ton Coal and carrying of same	3 69
Twine and Stationery	1 55
Type Writer Ribbon	1 00
Janitor Cleaning Office	6 00
Benefits No. 2197 to No. 2253	5,895 80
Total	\$7,740 62

FROM SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

Union 479, Seneca Falls, N. Y., held their first annual banquet Feb. 16. The non-union men were invited and a goodly number of them were present, also a large representation of the other Labor Unions.

Brothers L. Carl, and E. Craven of 453, of Auburn, N. Y., were the speakers of the evening. Brother Craven's subject was "Labor as it is." He very clearly demonstrated the fact that it is mighty hard work for a carpenter with the present low rate of wages to keep his nose above water. Brother Carl's subject was "The Wants of Labor and How to Get Them." Brother Carl's address is very highly commended and was a splendid argument for the U. B. After the speaking, which occupied about an hour's time, a magnificent supper was served in an adjoining room.

After supper cigars were passed (of course they were Union cigars, for we don't use any others). Everyone was well pleased, but the best of all was seven applications were made out and seven stalwart volunteers were added to the ranks of Union Carpenters. More have joined us since—the good work goes on. All unions might do well to follow the example of Seneca Falls. Labor indeed wants much, and will have to hustle to get it. The boys of No. 479 have worked hard and gained ground and are in this fight to a finish.

AN OBSERVER.

THE Parliamentary Committee of the British Trade Union Congress will be represented in the International Labor Congress in Zurich, Switzerland, this year, and will invite all their affiliated Unions to send delegates.

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

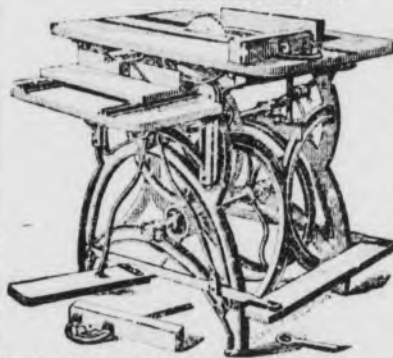
WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by our Association where Union men are employed.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

MARSTON'S HAND AND FOOT POWER MACHINERY.



Circular Saw, Iron Frame, Steel Shafts and Arbors, Machine Cut Gears, iron center part in top. Send for Circular and Price-List.

J. M. Marston & Co., 242 Ruggles Street, Boston, Mass.

COOK'S PATENT LEVEL.

Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.

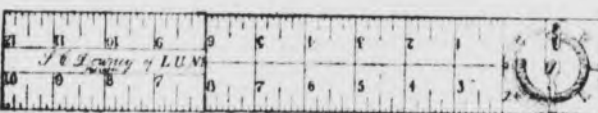
Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to

TAKE NO OTHER.

DAVIS & COOK, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

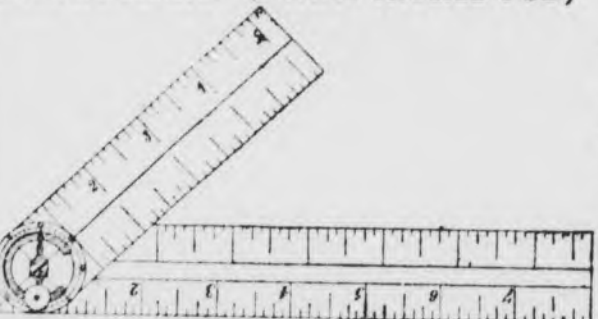
THE DOWNEY FOLDING SQUARE

IS WHAT YOU HAVE BEEN LOOKING FOR.



Cut Folded Ready for Box.

(1.) Because you can fold it to put it in your box. (2.) You can set it to any miter without the steel square. (3.) You can get all of your miter from your plans, and it will tell you what degree it is. (4.) You have a square, water-square and rule in one tool. (5.) You can get all miters that a carpenter uses at his trade. (6.) Your steel square is only one fourth of a circle or 90 degrees. Did you know that? Well, if you do know, if you are not setting timber plumb or level, you are setting it at some angle between 0 and 90 degrees. The Downey Square will give you all of the angles between 0 and 90 degrees, and when you are through using it you can fold it up and put it in a small space in your box. It will be made in three sizes, 12 inches, 18 inches and 24 inches. 24 inches is full size square. 18 inches makes a 2-foot rule when straight. 12 inches makes a 1-foot rule when straight. This tool is kept by all first-class hardware dealers. (PATENT APPLIED FOR.)



This Cut is an angle of 45 degrees on a square miter.

Patent applied for.

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AND
FINE BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
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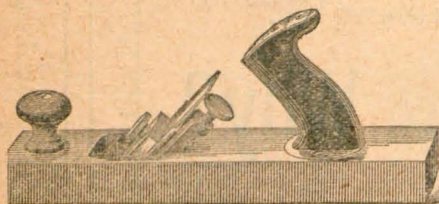
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FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

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VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union P.O. of
Date 189

To the GAGE TOOL Co., Vineland, N. J.:

I am a member of Union and desire to try your Self setting Planes, which are not sold in our town. If you will send me a Plane, about inches long, with an iron about inches wide, all sharpened and ready for use, I will try it and either send you the price or return the Plane at your expense within 30 days from receipt. As proof of my membership, etc., our Secretary has impressed hereon the seal of our Union—Your truly,

Name
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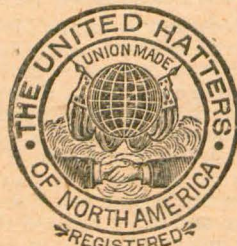
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UNITED HATTERS
OF NORTH AMERICA.

The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor. The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeited and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for

Fur-Felt Hats.

BUY NO FUR-FELT HAT WITHOUT IT!

EDWARD BARRETT, President,
Hat Makers' International Association.

JAMES H. PENROSE, Secretary,
523 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

JAMES GRAHAM, President,
Hat Finishers' International Ass'n;

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
477 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Band or

Scroll Saws,

and we will name lowest prices.

Mention this Paper.

EMERSON SAW WORKS Manufacturers of
Saws. Our specialty is Inserted Toothed Saws.
Hand Book for Sawyers, and Band Saw Book,
sent free to any part of the world, on receipt of
name and address.
EMERSON, SMITH & CO., Limited,
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We will send a copy of our

Sawyers' Hand Book,

Also, Band Saw

Pamphlet

free to any person sending us their address.

Mention this Paper.

DISSTON'S

It will pay you to buy a saw with "DISSTON" on it. It will hold the set longer, and do more work without filing than other saws, thereby saving in labor and cost of file. They are made of the best quality of crucible cast steel and are

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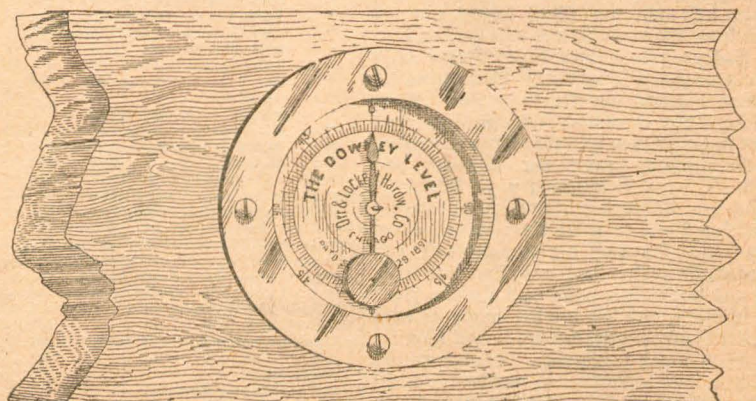
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Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
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And for sale by all first-class Hardware Dealers. Send for their Tool Catalogue.

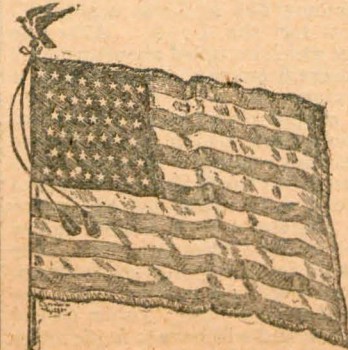
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S. C. DOWNEY, of L. U. 162, Patentee.

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TESTIMONIALS OF ADVERTISERS.

L. P. HICKS, book publisher, Omaha, Neb., writes: I used to advertise in THE CARPENTER several years ago; found it a good paying medium; am only too glad to patronize it again.

Wm. McNiece & Son, saw manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., says: It always pays us to give THE CARPENTER our advertising.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 4.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1893.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

CHIPS.

UNION 432, Pine Bluff, Ark., lately lost all its furniture and stationery by a disastrous fire.

BLACKSMITH'S Local Unions will meet in convention to form a National Union at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., May 15, next.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, has organized a Building Trades Council. There are over 150 cities with such central bodies in the building trades.

ARRANGEMENTS are on foot to amalgamate the German Typographia (a National Union of German Printers) with the International Typographical Union.

WISCONSIN trade unions should all be represented at the coming convention to form a State Federation of Labor. It will be held in Milwaukee, June 6, next.

A BROOM MAKERS' convention to form a National Union, will be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 9, next. Convict labor in the prisons and contract Chinese competition on the Pacific Coast makes this step necessary. For particulars write to C. J. Anderson, 2830 Blake st., Denver, Colo.

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters have arranged for an organizing fund, and members are to pay the first levy of three pence each by the end of next June. The fund is called for by the General Headquarters in Manchester, England. The society now has 582 branches and 37,831 members.

RICHMOND, Va.—The mayor of this city is in partnership with Gilbert & Hunt, one of the worst enemies of Unionism. They are building five fine houses. The mayor was elected on an eight-hour platform and still he has his work done by scabs and non-union men. With the nineteen labor organizations of this city united such anomalies would disappear.

THE American Federation of Labor is circulating petitions to Congress, to establish a government telegraph and telephone service. These petitions are to be presented to the new incoming Congress next November. Let our members write to Samuel Gompers, 14 Clinton Place, New York and get copies of these petitions. Get signatures everywhere for them. There ought to be four or five million names to such a petition.

EIGHT IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

The decisions of Judges Taft and Ricks, at Toledo, and of Judge Billings, at New Orleans, and the famous treason rulings of Judge Paxson against the men at Homestead, were all in the line of hostility against organized labor.

But these decisions are more than counterbalanced by the late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the literal interpretation of the eight-hour law in favor of the letter carriers' right to extra pay for overtime worked beyond eight hours a day.

And again, in the honorable decision of Judge Speer, of Georgia, in the engineers' case.

And still further, in the decision of Judge Barrett, of New York, in refusing to grant a permanent injunction against the right of the Garment Workers' Union and American Federation of Labor to boycott the clothing manufacturers.

What is still more favorable is the charge of Judge White, in Pittsburgh, and the verdict of the jury this month, when three leading members of the Builders' Exchange, of that city, were found guilty of criminal conspiracy for refusing to sell material to men who employed union bricklayers during the strike of 1891.

This great judicial duel between organized labor and organized capital seems to have ended, so far, in a draw as to points, with the indications favorable to organized labor, if it will only assert itself, and not be cowed by even the adverse decisions of Courts influenced by corporate wealth.



IF THE CARPENTER does not reach you regularly each month drop us a postal, or if there is any other fault to find with the journal let us know.

W. E. CANNON, Muncie, Ind.; C. C. McGinty, Lexington, Ky.; S. B. Thompson, Columbia, S. C.; Geo. Crawford, Jacksonville, Fla.; Jos. Vujtech, Collinsville, Ill.; R. B. Hall, Chicago, Ill. and L. W. Carter, Columbus, O., have been appointed District Organizers.

GOOD WORK has been done lately by General President Trenor and by Bros. Kent, Dukehart, Swartz and Rowland of the G. E. B., and by Bro. R. C. Longsdon of St. Louis, Mo., in settling trade troubles in various sections. Bro. Longsdon was very successful in Springfield, Ill., so was Bro. Swartz in Wheeling, W. Va.

THERE are very few Knights of Labor Assemblies of Carpenters. These are in New York, Chicago, Washington, Baltimore and Minneapolis. Where they do exist they simply detract from the unity of the trade by allowing of a divided authority in the jurisdiction of trade matters. In time these few remaining Assemblies now outside the U. B. will join us, so to have but one United Organization of Journeymen Carpenters in America.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Bright are the prospects of carpenter work and building for the season we are now entering. The great bulk of the cities will have an abundance of work, and badly indeed is it all needed for fully 60 per cent. of the journeymen carpenters have been idle from two to three months the past winter. They will now need not only steady work, but more money than they have been getting for a day's work.

In scores of cities and towns wages of carpenters are far below a decent rate for a mechanic. That it is so is the fault of the carpenters themselves, that they don't unite and stand for better pay, shorter hours of toil and decent treatment. Hod Carriers organized command more wages than the bulk of carpenters disorganized!

While trade is quite generally brisk just now, there are a number of places very dull. Among them are New York City and Brooklyn; New Orleans, La.; Augusta, Ga.; Paducah, Ky.; Everett, Wash.; Louisville, Ky.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Harriman, Tenn.; Wabash, Ind.; Zanesville, O.; Pomeroy, O., and Cripple Creek, Col.

AFFAIRS IN CHICAGO.

The Carpenters' Unions of Chicago have all united in a vigorous policy to unionize the city. They refuse to work with non-union men and have enforced the rule rigidly on all contract work in the city. By agreement with the Contractors on April 3, they established a code of rules to hold good for two years. This has had the good effect of bringing in new members at ten dollars initiation fee. They come in to the number of from ten to fifty new members every meeting in each one of the twenty Local Unions under jurisdiction of the U. B. in Chicago. On April 10, over 2,000 members of the U. B. employed on the World's Fair Grounds quit work against non-union men and returned to work under a tacit understanding, the non-union men would be influenced into the Union. The discipline of our men in Chicago is excellent and there is great bustle and life in the entire organization.



D. P. ROWLAND.

Demas Perlee Rowland was General President from 1888 to 1890. He was born on a farm in Dearborn county, Indiana, March 27, 1851, and his father, who was a contracting carpenter, put young Demas at the trade at an early age. His early schooling was limited to the district county school.

He came to Cincinnati in 1879, and went home in 1880 to rebuild his father's house, which had been destroyed by fire. In April, 1882, he returned to Cincinnati and joined Union 2, of that city, and in 1885 was elected its President.

Declining a re-election, the next term afterward Mr. Rowland was persuaded to stand for re-election, and became President for three successive terms. At the Detroit Convention, in 1888, he was elected General President, and declined re-election in 1890, at Chicago.

In October, 1890, he was elected Business Agent of the carpenters of Cincinnati, and served in that capacity for fully two years. At the time he took the office the Carpenters' Unions in Cincinnati had a membership of 800; now they have nearly 3,000 members—a growth more than three-fold in numbers. This was largely due to the conservative course and persistent work of Mr. Rowland.

For several terms he has been delegate to, and President of, the Amalgamated Building Trades' Council of Cincinnati, and was delegate to the Ohio State Trades' and Labor Assembly four terms, and was Vice-President of that body.

D. P. Rowland is an untiring worker for our cause. He is a man of herculean mould, possessed of wonderful energy, deliberate and cautious. In negotiations with employers and contractors he has been usually extremely successful, for he is at once seen to be of a fairly disposed spirit. He is a plain, practical speaker, a matter-of-fact man.

Since early last fall he has been Superintendent of the Free Public Employment Office at Cincinnati, under supervision of the State Commissioner of Labor of Ohio. In that position he has rendered the labor movement of Cincinnati excellent service.

BOISE CITY, Idaho.—It seems indeed strange that when work is plenty men think it of no use to belong to a union, and when trade is dull the same men think the union cannot help them. The truth is such men can hardly help themselves and they have little manhood or independence. The Coeur D'Alene miners in this State, last summer were the victims of political spleen, and were ridiculed at the time. Now the men are successful and all good citizens demand a non-partisan investigation why United States troops were brought there and why were the miners treated as they were.



JAMES J. LINEHAN, Union 1, Chicago, is now President of the Chicago Trades' Assembly.

THOS. DELACKY, Union 718, Scranton, Pa., is likely to become Inspector of the Federal Building in that city.

L. E. TOSKEY, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., did excellent missionary work last month for our order in Grand Rapids, Mich.

HUGH MCKAY, Chairman of the G. E. B., is convalescing slowly. He has had a hard, long spell of months of sickness.

GENERAL PRESIDENT TRENOR, of New York, and "Billy" Shields, of Boston, stirred up the carpenters of Providence, R. I., March 28. We must make Providence a nine-hour city this spring. The contractors promised it, but their promises, alas, are only to the ear! It now depends on the carpenters of that city to get the nine-hour day.

HARRY BLACKMORE, Union 4, St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed Labor Commissioner of Missouri. Since 1882 he has been a zealous, devoted, energetic worker in the ranks of the union carpenters of St. Louis. He is a man of conservative views and great firmness of character. In his new position the labor movement will find in him a thoroughly representative man.

HENRY A. ROBINSON, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed by Secretary Morton to the responsible position of Statistician of the Agricultural Department at Washington. "Hank" is an old time union carpenter. By successive steps he has been Secretary to the Mayor of Detroit, Civil Judge, and State Labor Commissioner. He is a radical reformer on the land, currency, transportation and labor problems.

JOHN BURNETT, of London, England, who was for over eleven years the General Secretary of the powerful Amalgamated Society of Engineers, is now making a tour of this country and called on us last week. Mr. Burnett is labor correspondent of the Board of Trade, a government department in England. He is now acting as one of the two Commissioners of the British Government to make a study of the emigration laws of this country and their effect on labor.

W. J. SHIELDS, of Boston, ought to be gratified at the grand results he achieved last month in Manchester, N. H. At expense of Union 118, he went there, remained a week, visited the contractors, held public meetings and stirred up the men thoroughly. The results are, the membership of the Union was more than doubled, over a hundred men joined and the nine-hour day is an assured fact, right where the Union was very weak and the movement had been sluggish for years. If this can be done in an old-fashioned town like Manchester, it can be done everywhere. All it needs is tact, energy and enthusiasm.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Our Carpenters' Unions are making an aggressive stand against scabs and piece workers.

A DRAFT of bill for a new mechanics' Lien Law has been prepared by the Union Carpenters of this State and is now pending in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. It is in the hands of Representative John R. Farr, of Scranton. Let us see if our State Solons will be as ready to pass it as they are to attend to corporation interests.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1893.



REFORM GEMS.

New occasions teach new duties;

Time makes ancient good uncouth;

They must upward still and onward,

Who would keep abreast of truth.

—James Russell Lowell.

Is life worth living? Well, my friends,

That is a question now indeed,

I guess you'll find it all depends

Upon the kind of life you lead.

"To thine own self be true,

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Perish policy and cunning,

Perish all that fears the light;

Whether losing, whether winning,

Trust in God and do the right.

Before the law was written down with parch-
ment or with pen;Before the law made citizens, the moral law
made men,Law stands for human rights, but when it fails
those rights to give,Then let law die, my brother, but let human
beings live.

—Rev. Miller Hageman.

The time has come when men with hearts and
brainsMust rise and take the misdirected reins
Of government, too long left in the hands
Of aliens and of lackeys. He who standsAnd sees the mighty vehicle of state
Hauled through the mire to some ignoble fate
And makes not such bold protests as he can, is

no American.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

TRADE DEMANDS.

FOSTORIA, O.—Demands of Union 202
for an increase in wages may be con-
ceded without a strike.LANCASTER, Pa.—Nine hours per day,
more generally for non union men, and
\$2 per day as a minimum.NEW ORLEANS, La.—Carpenters' Unions
quietly secured an annual agreement
March 1, to increase wages and establish
apprentice rules.LOCKLAND, O.—Union 703 has suc-
ceeded in raising wages from \$2.50 per
day to 33 cents per hour for a nine-hour
day and eight hours Saturdays.OTTAWA, Ill.—We now have the nine-
hour day solidly for union and non-union
men. Three-fourths of the carpenters are
union men, and we have adopted an
apprentice system.EASTON, Pa.—Six months ago we had
no Carpenters' Union. Now we have over
100 mechanics in Union 239. This led the
contractors to concede the nine-hour day;
it went into effect March 1, with full pay.CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Union carpen-
ters have been making gradual advances
in wages each season, and on April 1 we
will secure another increase in pay. This
will make the minimum \$2 per day—50
cents per day more than when we first
organized.PROVIDENCE, R. I.—By a vigorous agi-
tation the past six months Carpenters'
Union 94, of this city, brought the Build-
ers' and Traders' Exchange to concede
the nine-hour day, without a strike, on
March 1, 1893. This was done to forestall
the demands of the men for a nine hour
day, to go into effect May 1, 1893. The
builders think by this move to offset and
check the growing power of union among
the men in Providence. But had these
men not organized as strongly as they
have of late the bosses would never have
been quite so kind or considerate. The
organization of the men, which was good
enough to bring about this result, is good
enough to be maintained by the men.St. Louis, Mo.—In the recent munici-
pal campaign this spring it was delightful
to see the extreme solicitude of candidates
and politicians to show they favored the
eight-hour day and Union labor. Organ-
ized labor has the power to influence
politics and government and all that
affects the working people's interests.MONEY \$ \$ \$
RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending

March 31, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

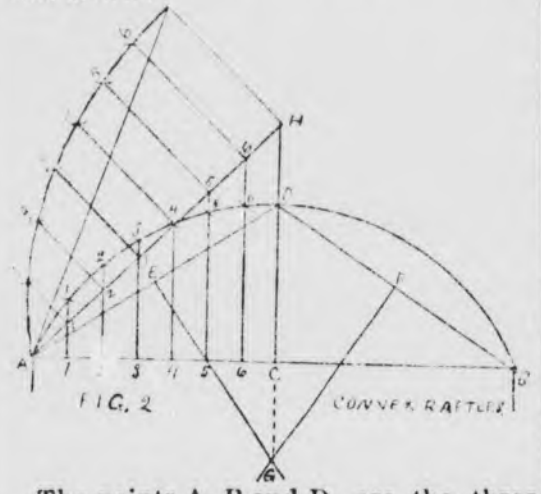
Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$312.20	138	\$18.00	276	\$5.10	412	\$4.40
2	83.60	139	12.20	277	23.10	413	6.75
3	35.60	140	6.80	278	9.10	414	10.00
4	118.20	141	47.95	279	415	3.00	
5	39.40	142	71.60	280	416	37.85	
6	3.60	143	1.00	281	417	13.45	
7	19.20	144	12.20	282	418	2.20	
8	80.40	145	7.50	283	419	32.70	
9	27.00	146	22.20	284	420	11.20	
10	14.00	147	1.50	285	421	5.00	
11	85.60	148	6.58	286	422	3.60	
12	19.60	149	8.40	287	423	13.00	
13	3.80	150	13.45	288	424	6.40	
14	4.80	151	30.00	289	425	2.20	
15	—	152	6.40	290	426	—	
16	42.50	153	19.60	291	427	14.50	
17	—	154	11.00	292	428	10.60	
18	5.40	155	15.80	293	429	—	
19	6.40	156	3.14	294	430	6.75	
20	19.70	157	12.80	295	431	13.00	
21	46.80	158	58.60	296	432	7.20	
22	127.70	159	—	297	433	20.80	
23	80.95	160	6.90	298	434	21.60	
24	6.00	161	6.80	299	435	5.60	
25	4.25	162	—	300	436	8.85	
26	26.20	163	13.20	301	437	5.80	
27	12.80	164	11.30	302	438	—	
28	457.40	165	56.60	303	439	—	
29	78.40	166	22.40	304	440	30.20	
30	18.00	167	24.20	305	441	10.10	
31	—	168	39.20	306	442	10.00	
32	—	169	46.10	307	443	10.00	
33	97.80	170	7.58	308	444	2.80	
34	5.20	171	21.90	309	445	14.80	
35	7.80	172	9.50	310	446	73.00	
36	13.00	173	—	311	447	—	
37	4.60	174	14.25	312	448	2.80	
38	7.00	175	55.05	313	449	23.80	
39	40.00	176	20.20	314	450	8.60	
40	20.40	177	29.40	315	451	32.20	
41	—	178	7.60	316	452	—	
42	12.20	179	9.00	317	453	30.70	
43	45.40	180	19.75	318	454	10.00	
44	9.20	181	112.65	319	455	3.00	
45	2.80	182	5.80	320	456	5.20	
46	3.20	183	20.95	321	457	23.40	
47	9.20	184	1.70	322	458	5.10	
48	18.07	185	17.00	323	459	18.80	
49	26.18	186	10.80	324	460	—	
50	12.40	187	—	325	461	8.40	
51	41.60	188	6.00	326	462	32.60	
52	9.60	189	6.40	327	463	15.20	
53	7.40	190	1.60	328	464	12.30	
54	62.95	191	10.00	329	465	1.00	
55	43.40	192	14.20	330	466	15.70	
56	11.00	193	6.00	331	467	—	
57	2.00	194	6.40	332	468	38.80	
58	6.50	195	16.40	333	469	11.15	
59	4.60	196	3.60	334	470	10.00	
60	54.00	197	3.60	335	471	48.40	
61	57.00	198	6.80	336	472	13.85	
62	106.80	199	46.30	337	473	23.10	
63	31.20	200	15.60	338	474	20.30	
64	31.00	201	11.20	339	475	4.60	
65	—	202	8.00	340	476	—	
66	12.40	203	37.90	341	477	12.80	
67	11.60	204	6.60	342	478	16.70	
68	17.40	205	3.40	343	479	7.61	
69	2.80	206	23.50	344	480	16.60	
70	14.00	207	23.50	345	481	21.00	
71	2.60	208	9.25	346	482	20.60	
72	34.45	209	36.40	347	483	27.60	
73	34.80	210	—	348	484	11.80	
74	7.80	211	99.40	349	485	8.85	
75	1.75	212	—	350	486	11.20	
76	9.80	213	3.00	351	487	4.40	
77	13.00	214	—	352	488	16.30	
78	29.15	215	25.20	353	489	0.00	
79	2.20	216	1.25	354	490	5.60	
80	17.60	217	8.40	355	491	—	
81	5.00	218	28.70	356	492	6.05	
82	18.60	219	7.70	357	493	26.00	
83	35.20	220	—	358	494	2.00	
84	9.20	221	8.20	359	495	25.40	
85	2.65	222	22.20	360	496	6.00	
86	5.40	223	13.26	361	497	44.40	
87	4.20	224	11.75	362	498	6.20	
88	3.00	225	22.55	363	499	8.10	
89	12.00	226	8.00	364	500	7.10	
90	47.80	227	24.80	365	501	3.10	
91	—	228	41.40	366	502	10.00	
92	—	229	9.60	367	503	—	
93	3.00	230	31.90	368	504	10.00	
94	29.40	231	8.00	369	505	—	
95	9.10	232	2.90	370	506	—	
96	17.00	233	2.20	371	507	10.00	
97	8.00	234	30.00	372	508	28.80	
98	—	235	12.00	373	509	50.95	
99	10.20	236	4.60	374	510	—	
100	9.00	237	68.60	375	511	22.80	
101	4.60	238	19.25	376	512	6.40	
102	—	239	15.00	377	513	36.20	
103	8.50	240	26.85	378	514	6.00	
104	10.05	241	7.70	379	515	24.80	
105	—	242	—	380	516	3.40	
106	—	243	8.00	381	517	—	
107	21.60	244	—	382	518	34.00	
108	41.80	245	—	383	519	26.00	
109	89.10	246	23.50	384	520	6.80	
110	5.40	247	60.40	385	521	—	
111	5.45	248	—	386	522	—	
112	—	249	25.50	387	523	3.80	
113	7.40	250	4.60	388	524	3.20	
114	7.10	251	16.80	389	525	3.00	
115	10.80	252	5.20	390	526	15.30	
116	10.25	253	8.70	391	527	—	
117	24.20	254	—	392	528	—	
118	22.80	255	8.25	393	529	9.00	
119	21.60	256	—	394	530	6.60	
120	2.75	257	65.00	395	531	—	
121	20.80	258	21.60	396	532	—	
122	20.00	259	7.00	397	533	1.12	
123	4.80	260	7.50	398	534	16.00	
124	—	261	2.55	399	535	—	
125	10.70	262	2.40	400	536	—	
126	—	263	31.50	401	537	4.85	
127	—	264	5.00	402	538	1.50	
128	2.75	265	8.35	403	539	3.80	
129	—	266	4.80	404	540	1.40	
130	57.75	267	5.60	405	541	—	
131	7.65	268	22.60	406	542	4.00	
132	17.00	269	87.65	407	543	4.40	
133	7.25	270	26.20	408	544	—	
134	20.00	271	4.80	409	545	9.30	
135	—	272	3.20	410	546	4.45	
136	8.00	273	11.00	411	547	—	
137	9.30	274	24.00	412	548	—	

Total, \$10,611.81

AMALGAMATED Carpenters in their Jan-
uary report had 579 Branches and 37,826
members.THE new State of Washington held its
first State Labor Congress at Olympia,
Feb. 13, with 50 delegates present.ANTI-PINKERTON measures have been
adopted recently in three States: New
York, Massachusetts and West Virginia.MONTREAL, Can.—Trade very dull at
present, but good hope for spring. There
is so much piece work done that it keeps
the wages down.A DRYING HOUSE for lumber has been
erected at Ottawa in which electricity is
the heating power. This is the first
establishment of the kind in the world.DELAWARE, two years ago, got a good
Mechanics' Lien Law through the Legis-
lature. It has helped the building trades
and has driven out a class of skin builders.To MAKE glue waterproof, soak it in
water until soft; then melt it in linseed
oil, assisted with a gentle heat. This
glue is not acted upon by water or damp-
ness.KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Union 225 had a
grand public installation of officers in
January. It was attended by musical
exercises and addresses, and had excel-
lent effect.SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Twelve thousand
men are in enforced idleness in this city.
Many of them are skilled mechanics. Mass
meetings of the unemployed have been
held and committees

wish to illustrate comes from the change of pitch in the work line of the common rafter.

We will now suppose we have a convex hip rafter to lay out, which shall correspond to a given convex common rafter, the work line of which is one third pitch. Referring now to Fig. 2, A, B is the span of building, A, C is one-half the span and run of common rafter, C, D is the rise and is one-third of the span, then A, D is the work line of the common rafter and is on a third pitch by the above method, but not by the division of a circle into degrees. The method of determining roof pitches by the divisions of a circle into degrees is not in common use, and as it will not coincide with the methods now in use except on half pitch roofs, we will make no use of it in this article.



The points A, B and D, are the three points through which to strike the circle for the profile of the common rafter. To find the radius for striking this circle connect D, B, set off the centre of A, D and D, B as shown by E and F; square down from E and F until the lines meet at G, which will be the centre, and D, G will be the radius which will strike the arc A, B, giving the profile of the common rafter.

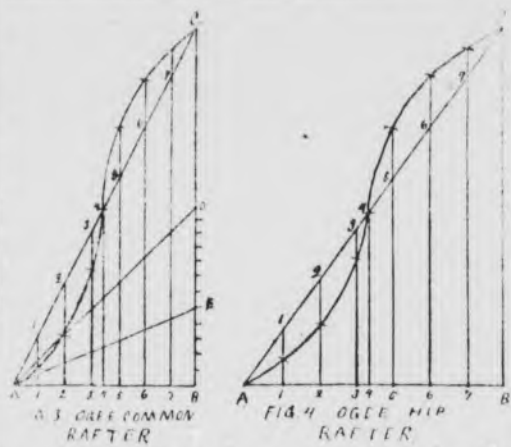
To find the profile of a corresponding hip make C, H equal to A, C, and connect A, H for the run of the hip. From H square up the rise of hip to I and I, A, for work line of the hip. Divide the run of common rafter A, C, into any number of parts and square up the lines to profile of the common rafter, and run of hip as shown by the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. At the points where the lines intersect the run of hip square up the same distances as were squared up from A, C to the convex line A, D, as shown by the lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Now trace the line A, I, through the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, which completes the profile of the hip.

In setting of the points for tracing the hip take distances from figures on line A, C, to figures on convex line A, D, designated by the scratch marks, and set off the same distances from figures on run of hip A, H, to the scratch marks through which the hip is traced. The rise of roof is what gives it the pitch; the rise of a common rafter and a corresponding hip is always the same, therefore, while C, D and H, I, change with every different pitch of roof yet in all cases they must both be of the same length.

By referring to the sketch it will be noticed that a change in the length of these lines changes the form of the entire figure and brings it to conform to any pitch desired. The lines A, C and C, H, should always be of the same length on any hip which runs on an angle of 45 degrees with the plates; if hip runs on any other angle, then this line changes accordingly. This point will be considered in another form of roof in which we will embody both forms of roof previously given and cover every point in the art of framing concave, convex and ogee rafters in the simplest manner possible.

The form of roof which we will introduce now is known as the ogee, a term which means both concave and convex, as shown in Fig. 3. We will now illustrate the principles set forth in Figs. 1 and 2 in a manner so plain and easily understood that even the most inexperienced will readily understand it. We will take the form of an ogee tower roof for illustration. Referring to Fig. 3, let A, B, represent half the width of the tower and run of common rafter, B, C, the rise, and A, C, the length and work-line. Now, with any radii desired, strike the ogee line A, C, forming the profile of the common rafter. Divide the run of the common rafter, A, B, into any number of parts, and draw perpendicular lines, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, joining the work line and touching the highest points of the rafter, if any portion extends above the work line.

Now, for a hip running on an angle of 45 degrees with the plates set off, B, D,



equal to A, B, and connect A, D, for the run of the hip. To produce the profile of the hip, take A, D, the run of hip and set it off A to B (Fig. 4); square up the rise of hip B, C, and connect A, C, for the work line of hip rafter. Divide the run of hip rafter A, B, in Fig. 4 into the same number of corresponding spaces as the run of common rafter was divided into in Fig. 3.

This may be readily done by taking the distance from line to line on the line, A, D, in Fig. 3, the distance across the lines diagonally in Fig. 3, A, D, being equal to A, B, in Fig. 4. Now square up the lines in Fig. 4 to the corresponding heights of the lines in Fig. 3. Next take the distances from work line of common rafter, Fig. 3, to the scratch marks on the profile of common rafter and set them off respectively from the work line of the hip in Fig. 4, measuring up or down, as the case may require, and as shown by scratch marks. Trace the curved line A, C, through the points thus located, and the profile of the corresponding hip rafter is complete.

We will now show how easily this method may be varied to meet the requirements of any kind of hip. If an octagon hip is wanted, divide the line B, D, into 12 equal spaces; set off 5 spaces, as B, E, and connect A, E, for the run of hip. Take A, E, for run of hip in another diagram, and transfer the distances as described before. It will be readily seen that the run of the hip crossing the parallel plumb lines diagonally, gives the exact spacing on the run of hip every time it is changed, and as the plumb lines are drawn to their respective heights, and the hip line traced the profile of a corresponding hip is always obtained, no matter what the angle of the hip may be. (To be continued).

THE ends of all timber, and especially of large beams, should be free (for it is through the ends that moisture chiefly evaporates). They should on no account be imbedded in mortar.

BEAMS may appear sound externally and be rotten within, for the outside, being in contact with the air, becomes dryer than the interior. It is well, therefore, to saw and reverse all large scantling.

OAK may be given the appearance of age by sponging with sulphuric acid and water, equal parts, or, what is preferable, staining with umber in thin shellac varnish. Iron work may be treated with a wash of sulphate.

It is better not to paint a tin roof until it has "weathered" a little, say about five or six months; this permits of all greasy substances wearing off, and by "weathering" a little the paint will not be so apt to scale or peel off. Paint with some oxide paint; there are a number of makes in the market. We cannot recommend any particular brand. All the oxide paints, if pure, are excellent for painting roofs, tin or shingle.

COMPARATIVE tests of cut and wire nails: The test of the comparative holding power of cut nails and wire nails recently made at the Watertown Arsenal showed the cut nail to have considerably greater resistance. The following is the record of some of the tests. Comparative holding power, lbs:

Wire nail . . . 733 673 675 594 879

Cut nail . . . 836 742 804 964 1200

Difference . . 103 69 129 370 321

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

Every Union must be not only a camp, but a recruiting station. As only in union lies strength, so no pains should be spared to increase its solidity. Every non-union man should be besought to enroll, its advantages shown, and inducements offered. Speakers, tracts, papers should be generously used. A Union that sits down supinely to mere routine work is recreant to its duty.

DIFFICULT ROOF FRAMING.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright 1893.)



PART II.

Y article this month will show my readers of THE CARPENTER a roof of another and rather uncommon plan, and one which

will be interesting to work out. It is a form of roof which sometimes occurs and will prove useful.

A, B, C, D, is the plan, and it will be noticed that the side walls are not parallel, or at equal distance apart from end to end, but spread or widen out from A to B, and from C to D, or B, D, is longer than A, C. Similarly A, B, is longer than C, D, and not parallel to C, D. For this reason coupled with the necessity of keeping the ridge level on both sides a deck is formed on the top, or more properly two ridges are needed, one for each side, and parallel to each wall plate; these are shown as E, F, and E, G.

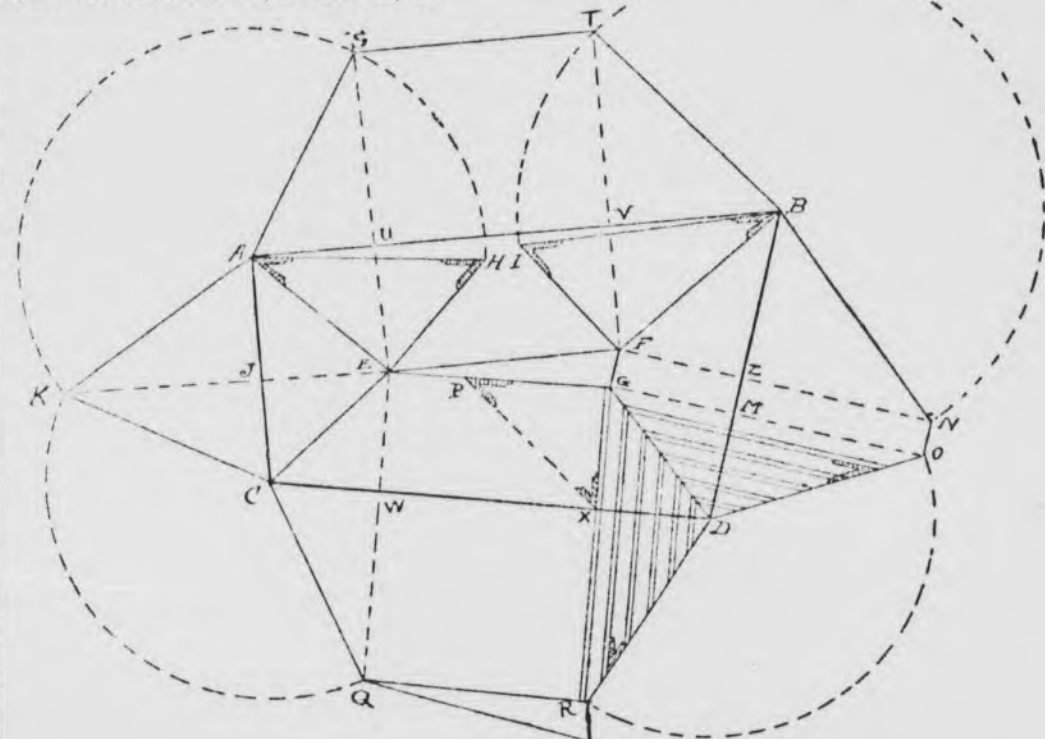


FIG. 1.

The seats of the hips as A, E, C, E, B, F, and D, G, are found by bisecting each of the separate angles on the plan, which can be done by taking any two points equidistant from the apex of the angle as A, and striking intersecting arcs. (As every carpenter knows how to do this I will not illustrate it here.) This process will give the seats of the hips as shown and lettered, with the addition of a short piece of ridge F, G.

To find the lengths and bevels of the rafters, proceed as follows:—For the common rafters to range from U, E, to V, F, on the one side; and from E, W, to G, X, on the other side; raise up the pitch G, P. Square out from G to X, and join P, X, which joining line will be the exact length of the common rafter from outer edge of plate to centre line of ridge. To obtain length of hip rafters square up from each point at the peaks, as E, H; F, I, on one side. Make E, H, and F, I, each equal to G, P; A, H, and B, I, will be the lengths of the hip rafters, which will rise over A, E, and B, F. The hip rafters which will be set up over the seats, C, E, and D, G, are determined in a similar manner. The top and bottom bevels delineated at the peaks and bottoms are the top and bottom cuts of each, and it will be noticed that no two bevels are alike, so that each rafter must be carefully laid out and marked for each particular corner. There will be four hips of different lengths and with different bevels, so they must be properly framed. In regard to the jack rafters, they are shown on the right side spaced out on the wall plate from X to D, against the hip, G, D. Their top down bevel or plumb cut will be the same as that at P, and that at R will be the side bevel. Similarly with those from D to M, the plumb cut will be the same as P, but the bevel will be that at O.

In order to develop the planes of this roof, commence by drawing E, U, S, from E, through W, at right angles to E, F, or A, B; also draw F, V, T, parallel to E, U, S. Make A, S, equal to A, H, by taking

A as center with radius A, H, and striking the arc H, S. Through S, draw S, T, parallel to A, B. If a center be taken at B, and an arc struck as I, T, N, it will be found that the arc will pass through T, or F, V, produced at T. The surface A, S, T, B, will cover the plan. A, F, F, B, on the pitch E, H.

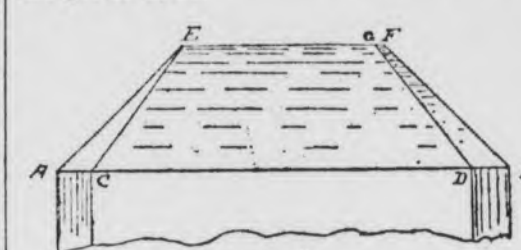


FIG. 2.

Draw E, J, square to A, C, and produce to K. Sweep H, S, to K, and join A, K, and K, C. A, K, C, will be the covering plane which will cover over A, E, C, on plan. For the plane of A, E, G, D, draw E, W, square to E, G, and produce to Q. With C as centre and C, K, as radius, strike the arc K, Q; draw Q, R, parallel to C, D. Join C, Q, which will be the centre of the hip rafter on this side. Draw G, X, square to C, D, and produce to R; join R, D, C, Q, R, D, will be the covering plane which will cover over C, E, G, D, on the pitch G, P.

Now draw G, M, and F, L, square to B, D, and produce them to N and O. With D, as centre and D, R, as radius describe the arc R, O, also the T, N. Join N, O. B, N, O, D, will be the covering of the plan B, F, G, D, on the pitch G, P. Q, R, Y, Z, will be the covering or deck, being the same size or area as E, F, G.

Below the plan and lay out of the roof will be seen the elevation, or as it will appear when framed, raised and covered.

A model can be made of this roof by cutting out the entire outside outline of the covering and making a slit from A to B, from B to D, from D to C, from C to A, also from Q to R, which being folded up will show the completed roof with the rafters, cuts and bevels in position.

MORTISING FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOORS A DAY.

Within the last sixty days thirty patents on mortising machines have been taken out. The Paine Lumber Company, Oshkosh, Wis., has a private machine of its own which it claims will mortise 1,500 doors a day. Think of that! And then there is the endless chain mortiser which carries knives on the square links of a chain belt. Great claims are made for it, both in quantity and quality of work.

TRADES UNIONS AND POLITICS.

We believe the trades Unions will broaden as their members become more enlightened, and that they will be found at the proper time to be the most powerful organizations for political purposes, but until such time as tailors, carpenters, etc., are ready to stand as one man in their Unions to secure better prices for their labor it appears to many thoughtful trades unionists, folly to try to get them to act unitedly on political principles, of which many men have no conception. The trades Unions propose to secure full justice and freedom for the workers by doing "first things first."—J. B. Lennon.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to

P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1893.



OWING to increased advertising patronage and to publication of the list of secretaries this month, we had to crowd out the Norcross-McNeill debate and other interesting matters.

We are now considering the propriety of enlarging the size of THE CARPENTER to 12 pages at no distant date.

THE "BOYCOTT" IS DEAD!

LONG LIVE THE RIGHT TO WORK OR TRADE
WHERE YOU PLEASE.

THE DRUMMOND CHEWING TOBACCO.

The tobacco manufactured by the Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo., is not much esteemed nowadays by union men. The firm employed scab labor in the construction of their new building. When written to on the subject they replied in an insulting letter. Recently the firm promised to hire none but union men, and then backed down from their agreement. The brands of chewing tobacco manufactured by this firm are known as "The Horseshoe," "Drummond's Natural Leaf," "Five A," "Fair D," and "Fish Hook." These brands are not desired by union men.

REMEMBER THIS SCABBY CONCERN.

The New York Lumber and Wood Working Company, of Batavia, N. Y., is an enemy of organized labor. It has broken up Carpenters' Union No. 13, of Batavia, N. Y. This company furnishes material very largely for buildings in New York and Brooklyn. The Carpenters' Unions in these cities should remember this firm in its enmity to our organization.

LIST OF FIRMS REPRESENTED IN THE CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The following firms have instituted the great lockout now going on in New York city of their employees who are members of the Cutters' Unions of the United Garment Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Many of these firms by their action have broken strict written agreements with the Unions. Fully one thousand men are locked out.

This lockout is the result of a criminal conspiracy to disorganize the employees of the shops of the Association, and thereby place them completely at the mercy of a class of manufacturers who foster the dreadful tenement house and sweating system of the clothing trade:

Banner Brothers, Charles S. Baum & Co.; Alfred Benjamin & Co.; Bierman, Heidelberg & Co.; Brodick, Freudenthal & Co.; H. & B. Brown; I. Holland's Sons; Hammerslough Brothers; Hellman & Co.; Hornthal, Weissman & Co.; William Hyams & Co.; Klee & Wallach; H. Kuhn & Sons; A. Levy & Bro.; Lippman, Hilborn & Co.; David Marx & Sons; Myers & Wallach; Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.; D. L. Newborg & Son; Newborg, Rosenberg & Co.; Nathan Brothers; Present & Co.; J. Peavy & Bros.; Ross & Wronker; Otto Sampter & Simon; Shattman Brothers; Sinsheimer, Levenson & Co.; Stern, Falk & Co.; Swartz & Jerkowski; S. Sykes & Co.; L. M. Younker, Son & Co.; Heller & Co.; Heavenrich, Trounstine & Co.; Steinhardt, Heidelberg & Co.; Woog & Freeman; S. J. Nathan, Son & Co.; C. Kenyon & Co.; Hirshberg & Steinman; Charles M. Levy & Co.; Weinman, Hirshman & Co.; H. B. Rosenthal & Co.; Max Sampter & Son; S. & J. Werner; L. Kaufman & Co.; I. Kaufman & Co.; Shrier, Stern & Bernheimer; Rothschild, Dorriner & Kauffman; Holzman Bros.; Max Ernest; Cohen, Goldman & Co.

These firms supply ready made clothing to stores in all sections of the country. Union men should buy clothing made under more healthy and honorable conditions.

GAS AND GASOLINE STOVES.

The Schneider and Treukamp Company, Cleveland, O., manufacturers of the "Reliable" Gas and Gasoline Stoves have wilfully locked out their best working men, some of whom have been in their employ from seven to ten years, simply because they interferred for the rights of other men regardless of their trade or union proclivities. They have insulted organized labor and have invited and defied workingmen to do their worst. One committee after another have waited on the firm without result. All that is left now is for working people to not buy the "Reliable" Gas and Gasoline Stoves until the firm becomes fair to its employees.

NO SURRENDER!



and threatened with a fine for "contempt of Court." "On the contrary," replied Randolph, "I have tried to conceal my contempt for this Court!"

Somewhat in the same vein must have been the sentiment of the engineers and firemen at Toledo, O., upon finding themselves charged by Judge Ricks with a similar grave offense in daring to resign their positions rather than to handle certain freight. That so conservative a union official as Chief Arthur should be brought into Court for alleged conspiracy against the peace of the land gives rise to serious consideration to all loyal union men. Nor is the instance quoted a single one. In the same week we find other cases where a disposition to wipe out trade union "conspiracy" was manifested. The telegraphers find some of their prominent members suddenly dismissed without the usual formal notice, and a pledge presented for signatures abandoning their union.

Judge Billings, at New Orleans, distinguished himself by declaring the action of labor organizations in that city, to order a general strike involving transportation, to be "in restraint of commerce." The Judge said:

The combination starting out to secure and compel the employment of none but union men in a given business, as a means to effect the compulsion, finally enforced a discontinuance of labor in all kinds of business, including the business of transportation of goods and merchandise which were in transit through the city of New Orleans from state to state, and to and from foreign countries

It is conceded that the labor organizations were at the outset lawful. But when lawful forces are put into unlawful channels, *i. e.*, when lawful associations take on unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts, the associations themselves become unlawful. The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of the defendants consists in this, that until certain demands of theirs were complied with they sought to prevent, and did prevent, everybody from moving the commerce of the city. It was the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country in which the Court finds their error and their violation of the statute.

Another case presents itself in the garment cutters' difficulty in New York, where the machinery of the courts is resorted to in order to legally enjoin the Union from boycotting non-union goods.

These, among other recent events, indicate clearly that the existence of trade unions is itself at stake. When striking and boycotting are judicially declared illegal, and even individual resignation becomes "contempt of Court," thoughtful union men may well exclaim: "Where are we at?"

While the contest at present is necessarily a purely legal one, and to be fought out in the Courts, there is no indication that union men will for a moment entertain the thought of abandoning organization nor the present methods. The action already taken by many of these organizations forbidding their members to become members of the militia in an industrial commonwealth reveals a growing conviction that the sole object of the militia in times of peace is to overawe and restrain organized union effort.

We thus see "an irrepressible conflict" looming before us in the near future. Already railroad corporations, under the spur of Judge Rick's decision, intimating

that employment henceforth will be of a militant character, the men "enlisting" for a specified period; but while resignation will thus be guarded against, "dismissal for cause" will remain within the limits of legality.

The situation is a grave one, and calls for cool and dispassionate judgment, rather than hot-headed counsel or action.

The American Federation of Labor has too much at stake to surrender at a mere trumpet call. Still, the query arises, if transportation is already of a quasi-governmental character, whether the entire control of it by the Government would not further restrain individual action?

But without discussing theories, concerted action is clearly seen to be a necessity of the hour. The trade union cannot be uprooted, and if repressed in one form, it will survive in another. The present duty of every toiler, who would not see the benefits of organization sunk in the mad waves of avaricious greed, is to see that the Federation is loyally sustained. The time has passed to seriously discuss, for the readers of THE CARPENTER, any argument in defense of strikes and boycotts; no unionist but regards them as weapons forced upon him by conditions which he would gladly see changed.

Our foe again appears with a double face. In one place with bayonets and Gatling guns; in another, frowning from the judicial bench; and yet again, seeking through "Hessian" allies to exalt "scabism" into a knightly act. While, for the Judge, we may imitate John Randolph, and try to conceal our contempt for their allied chevaliers of industry, we are still graciously permitted to express an honest and unfettered opinion.

DYER D. LUM.

DEATH OF DYER D. LUM.

Two days after he wrote the above article specially for THE CARPENTER, Dyer D. Lum, died suddenly on April 7, of heart disease. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., 53 years ago. He served during the war in the Fourteenth New York cavalry, acting as adjutant, was severely wounded, and at the close, was a brevet captain. He was for a time in Libby prison.

By trade Mr. Lum was a bookbinder, and soon after the war he entered the labor movement. In 1876 he was a candidate for lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, the nominee for Governor being Wendell Phillips. In 1877 he was secretary to the Hendrick B. Wright Congressional Committee "to inquire into the depression of labor." Mr. Lum after that became widely known as "Gurth" a versatile writer for the *Irish World* on social economic topics. He was the author of several works, among them "The Philosophy of Trade Unions." He figured in the Greenback movement. Knights of Labor and other reform movements, and resided in Chicago several years, and latterly lived in New York City. His remains are interred at his old home at Northampton, Mass. All honor to his memory!

CHARTERS have been granted since our March issue to seven new Unions, viz.: No. 307, Milwaukee, Wis.; 489, Kankakee, Ill.; 502, Ludington, Mich.; 504, Montgomery, Ala.; 505, Malone, N. Y.; 510, Rockville, Conn.; 517, Atlantic Highlands.

THE PITTSBURGH *Journal of Building* gloats over the defalcations of former Treasurer Stapenbeck, of Union 164, Pittsburgh. It whines out: "There's something of the serpent's fang in that kind of treatment from a 'labor' leader." The *Journal of Building* forgets that Stapenbeck became rascally only after he was a "boss" and had gone to contracting. He was then no longer a "labor leader."

THE RATIFICATION of the proposed treaty with the Russian Government in arranging to deliver over political offenders, would be a compact with despotism far from the thought and spirit of the American people. As liberty-loving citizens we cannot allow our Government to consider men who strike for freedom in their own mother land to be regarded as criminals, not entitled to the right of political refuge and asylum which has always been granted under our flag. The American Federation of Labor is very properly out in an appeal against this treaty in its present form.

ADVICE TO WEAK UNIONS.

When Local Unions control the trade in a city, then it is right to charge a high initiation fee of \$5 or more. It is practically a fine on those who staid out too long, and it is a warning to those who might drop out that they had better stay in, or it will cost something to rejoin.

But when a Union is weak in membership and exercises little or no control in the trade, it is suicidal to charge more than the lowest possible initiation fee. In such an instance the best policy is to first gain members, and thus secure strength and power to afterward charge more.

Hold open or public meetings once a month. Secure local speakers, good trade union men, men from your own trade or from other trades, to talk and stir up a lively, enthusiastic interest.

Stop squabbling; sit down on all petty dissensions and narrow jealousies. Close up the ranks and establish good fellowship and a friendly feeling.

Stir each member to the greatest individual exertions to increase the membership. Go among the non-union men at work with you, or who are neighbors, and feel a manly pride in winning them over to join your Union.

After you have built up your Union and have some influence with the men in the trade, then institute the card system. That will prevent non-union men from sharing in the benefits of union men's exertions and sacrifices. The card system will make these non-union men come into line and share some of the work and burdens of the movement. The card system will also keep men from backsliding or dropping into arrears after they are in the Union.

To sum it all up, the weak Unions need:

Courage.
Unity in the Ranks.
A Low Initiation Fee.
Lively Agitation Meetings.
Individual Effort of the Members.
Strict Enforcement of the Card System.

TRADE MOVEMENTS GOING ON
AMONG CARPENTERS.

There are no changes in the lockouts of Carpenters at Kittinging, Pa. and Lexington, Ky. But in Chillicothe, O., the men have been practically successful in breaking the lockout. All three places have been very fully financially sustained by the U. B.

Wheeling, W. Va., went on strike April 1st for 20 per cent advance in wages. On April 3d the contractors agreed to concede an increase in wages and the strike was adjusted.

In Santa Cruz, Cal., by public meetings and conferences, the contractors have agreed to hire none but Union men and pay \$3 per day minimum. Only two scab contractors in the town, and 77 out of 98 men are getting Union terms.

Rockland, Me. and Manchester, N. H., will get the nine-hour day May 1st.

St. Louis mill bench hands and machine hands are talking of a demand this season. The mill men of Utica, N. Y., are arranging to secure the nine-hour day this spring.

Toledo, O., and Rochester, N. Y., May 1st will ask for an advance of wages to 30 cents per hour.

Richmond, Va., is moving to establish the card system.

Unions 144, Houston, Tex., and 414, Houston Heights, Tex., Union 312, Gas City, Ind., are arranging for the nine hours.

Union 813, Chicago Heights, Ill., got two-thirds of their contractors to sign for the eight-hour day.

The Millwrights' Unions of New York and Brooklyn are out since April 1st for the eight hours.

Pasadena, Cal., carpenters will get the eight-hour day this season. The painters gained it.

Venice, Ill., has the eight hours, and most of the carpenters in Lincoln, Neb., are also working on that rule.

A conference in New Orleans is talked of between the contractors and journeymen carpenters.

Mill Men's Union 37, Cincinnati, O., and the mill bosses recently had a conference, as some mill-owners wanted to modify the nine-hour rule. The result was the mill men hold to the nine-hour day and their old agreement.

(Further items on page 2.)

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 911, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence to the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
Hugh McKay, 253 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.
S. J. Kent, 2016 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.
D. P. Rowland, 253 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.
W. T. Dukchart, 103 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

PROTECTIVE FUND AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund and Special Assessments received by the G. S. during the month of March, 1893.

All moneys received since March 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
2	\$217 45	100	\$13 45	334	\$15 70	590	\$1 70
5	71 30	161	9 47	335	28 08	592	90
6	9 30	163	3 90	343	10 09	593	3 60
10	37 15	164	49 30	350	1 50	594	21 35
12	47 35	165	136 60	362	3 55	598	27 35
17	23 65	168	43 80	366	28 45	599	17 35
20	40 72	169	112 90	360	42 80	590	14 85
21	79 50	172	23 30	362	8 65	591	8 00
25	81 40	175	10 18	367	4 65	596	12 70
26	56 70	179	1 60	376	7 61	597	7 35
27	36 80	180	24 25	382	164 65	602	1 75
29	59 06	181	6 55	383	18 25	605	25 10
30	39 80	189	14 70	384	6 09	609	32 60
31	193 20	191	11 00	391	11 21	615	10 10
34	13 65	202	16 85	395	52 11	620	20 85
38	17 85	203	39 10	397	15 90	621	47 70
39	36 55	214	14 40	404	11 55	622	50 95
42	24 80	207	64 20	410	78 36	636	3 20
51	10 65	219	81 55	411	18 20	638	61 40
52	25 35	211	226 90	413	9 20	639	50 76
55	127 00	222	31 75	417	17 10	644	5 85
57	11 30	224	30 05	420	15 88	650	22 55
59	14 05	225	69 75	424	11 95	661	50 76
60	67 75	227	29 25	426	8 65	666	15 20
61	97 55	228	73 35	427	14 75	672	13 20
62	7 65	229	21 60	430	13 40	673	8 65
64	73 95	230	73 70	431	27 90	675	8 10
69	6 60	231	2 40	437	10 60	678	107 59
71	1 60	234	69 40	440	26 85	683	40 00
72	10 00	236	8 10	444	8 30	692	31 25
74	21 00	237	80 55	445	15 75	695	9 20
78	60 50	247	99 50	448	8 40	704	27 70
82	44 65	250	4 00	449	68 80	713	27 00
84	31 20	252	7 55	458	2 60	715	49 25
85	6 35	265	12 35	460	14 50	716	50 05
89	4 10	267	14 40	461	16 55	721	39 85
95	22 80	270	48 40	463	1 40	724	8 00
96	35 70	271	3 00	464	26 35	725	40 15
101	80	273	27 55	470	4 40	729	68 76
104	110 80	274	62 55	471	33 73	733	9 10
108	27 50	276	12 65	472	8 40	736	2 25
121	47 76	277	29 90	477	50 35	738	13 75
122	50 00	283	13 00	478	15 00	739	42 70
127	8 85	286	8 85	486	15 60	751	9 15
131	14 00	291	21 30	490	13 90	751	14 95
133	8 55	295	1 40	491	6 60	756	8 05
134	36 60	298	34 50	493	59 60	772	6 90
136	18 95	301	40 15	497	86 35	775	12 30
140	18 40	303	7 70	499	12 25	785	15 35
143	29 75	305	14 80	513	71 60	789	25 06
145	28 10	313	8 60	526	35 46	791	10 54
160	37 05	316	37 45	529	9 30	794	5 30
161	25 85	325	13 45	538	6 55	806	3 20
164	19 55	328	21 95	542	16 10	809	3 30
158	54 65						

Total \$6,602 17

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.	Local Union.	Special Assessment.
15	\$13 00	166	\$26 00	411	\$6 00	662	\$3 80
20	22 35	170	7 01	416	9 80	673	3 40
21	37 80	172	8 40	487	21 80	676	3 40
45	3 20	221	10 60	493	51 83	685	17 40
44	15 80	231	3 20	497	44 00	714	10 00
57	3 60	237	54 75	500	10 80	719	11 00
58	3 00	252	4 25	511	22 40	741	4 80
85	3 40	271	2 60	519	15 00	766	2 95
96	17 80	291	8 60	525	4 20	768	5 80
111	4 80	303	3 60	526	15 00	774	6 00
114	6 80	308	4 40	533	20 60	777	4 00
127	3 20	327	61 60	578	14 40	786	12 60
134	4 00	333	13 20	633	4 60	799	8 40
139	9 60	344	4 60	591	3 20	802	7 60
145	8 20	377	30 00	597	3 00	806	4 20
148	11 60	385	8 00	629	34 40	813	5 40

Total \$816 20

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any person having any knowledge of the whereabouts of ALFRED G. BROWN, a former member of Union No. 61, Columbus, Ohio, will confer a favor by sending his present address to S. S. Baker, Secretary United Carpenters' Council, Ill., 167 Washington Street, Chicago.



(Insertion under this head cost ten cents per line.)

OMAHA, Neb., March 15, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the great and Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother S. NICHOLSON, be it
Resolved, That Local Union 686 extend to the brother our heartfelt sympathies in the loss of wife and mother.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the bereaved family and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.C. MORTENSEN,
A. TOPPENBERG,
C. A. PETERSEN,
Committee.OMAHA, Neb., March 1, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the great and Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our worthy Brother REINHARD YOUNG, be it
Resolved, By his death we lose one of our most worthy and esteemed members, and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the bereaved family and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.CARL MORTENSEN,
C. A. PETERSEN,
Committee.ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Feb. 20, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst one of our most worthy members, Brother H. W. CUMMINGS, therefore be it
Resolved, that it is the sense of Union No. 62 of U. B. of C. & J. of A. in all due respect to his memory that we all mourn and feel deeply afflicted by his loss and most sincerely sympathize with those that were near and dear to him in his lifetime and be it further
Resolved, that this union extend its most sincere sympathy and condolence to his afflicted family who mourn deeply his loss.
Therefore be it resolved that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy of same be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.E. CROSSAN,
J. P. KIMMEL,
A. BROWN,
Committee on Resolutions.

L. S. FRITZ, from Union 269, Chicago, for embezzlement.

L. W. BAXTER and JOHN J. McDONALD, from Union 24, Somerville, Mass., for scabbing.

A. L. HANSON, from Union 806, Selma, Ala., for appropriating the funds of the Local to his own use.

J. E. WOLKER, from Union 724, Charleston, Ill., for advocating dissolution of Union and inciting dissension.

H. C. HARTMAN, from Union 76, New Orleans, La., for misappropriation of initiation fees of candidates.

CHAS. LITTEST, from Union 386, Chillicothe, O., for telling the proceedings of the meetings to the contractors.

JAS. H. IRELAND, from Union 437, Portsmouth, O., for collecting money belonging to the Union and keeping it for his own use.

C. J. SIMPSON, from Union 119, Kittanning, Pa., for scabbing conduct in refusing to come out of Heilman's mill when it returned to the ten hour day.

E. W. MOWREY, from Union 564 Springfield, Mass., for misappropriation of Union funds, advocating dissolution, and general bad conduct.

M. E. HOLLAND, from Union 98, Sedalia, Mo., for skipping off with some funds of the Union and of Trades' Council, and swindling a fellow-member.

WILLIAM BAILEY, reported in our February issue as expelled from Union 791, New Haven, Conn., was expelled from that Union for defaulting on Union 606 Port Richmond, N. Y., of \$14.50 for picnic tickets.

INDIANAPOLIS CARPENTERS IN COMMODIOUS QUARTERS.

The Indianapolis or Marion County (Indiana) Carpenters' District Council, have leased new quarters and fitted them up in accordance with the increasing importance of the organization. The property leased is the third story of No. 27 1/2 South Meridian street. The dimensions are commodious enough for the 1,500 Union Carpenters in Indianapolis, included in Unions 67, 60, 299, 446, 609 and 706. A five years' lease on the quarters has been taken, at \$50 per month. These headquarters were dedicated on March 16 by a large mass meeting of carpenters, their families and friends.

The suite of rooms, as completed, consists of one large hall, 21 by 78 feet; one smaller hall 21 by 39 feet, and one room, 21 by 24 feet, which is the library and general office of the Council, and headquarters of the business agent. Paper of light hues and artistic pattern adorns the walls and ceilings; doors, windows and wood-work glow with fresh paint; an old passage way has been removed to make way for ante-rooms and new divisions of the floor space. Electric lights have been placed in every room, and about \$650 worth of new furniture, and carpets on all the floors and hallways, give the quarters the effect of comfort. The whole makes up the best Union quarters to be found in Indianapolis.



ALABAMA

89 MOBILE—E. Marschal, 607 S. Elmita st.
92 " W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
806 SELMA—H. F. Götter, 919 Maxey st.
243 SHEFFIELD—Wm. R. Ambrose.

ARKANSAS

469 HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery.
292 LITTLE ROCK—J. M. Strickling, Box 252.
541 " O. L. Lucas, Box 291.
432 PINE BLUFF—John Matz, Box 126.

CALIFORNIA

47 ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave.
217 EUREKA—M. B. Fowler, Box 336.
35 HOLLISTER—N. W. Lamb.
332 LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 102 South Hill st.
35 OAKLAND—J. F. Gallia, 1419 Ninth st.
645 PASADENA—P. ter Hall, Box 713.
231 RIVERSIDE—W. J. Embree, 347 Cridge st.
341 SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1301 J st.
375 " (Cars.) T. H. Mills, P. O. Box 286.
96 SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
22 H. Meyer, 260 Stegel st., B. H.
334 (Ger.) M. Trepte, 1723 Stevenson st.
432 W. H. Bagge, 436 Greenwich st.
616 (Stair Bldg.) J. W. Nisbett, 1917 Stevenson.
316 SAN JOSE—M. Blake, 141 N. Fourth st.
35 SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226 SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
133 SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.
337 STOCKTON—S. Hastings, 344 Stanislaus.

CANADA

791 BRANDON, MAN.—Edw. Richardson
83 HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.
18 HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.
194 LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council
J. O. Heausoleil, 1443 St. Catharine st.
134 (Fr.) O. Chevalier, 1375 Ontario st.
211 (Fr.) S. Dupras, 187 3d Fiat, St. Charles st.
376 Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.
466 (Fr.) A. Dajenis, 13 St. Lawrence, Mile End.
491 (Fr.) J. Lussier, 207 Dezerie st.
755 NANAIBO, B. C.—Jas. Brown, Milton st.
321 OTTAWA—(Fr.) M. Martel, 13 Kent st., Hull.
38 ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
397 ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.
27 TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
Dovercourt Branch Office.
617 VANCOUVER, B. C.—J. F. Gladwin, Box 798.
314 VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.
343 WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

COLORADO

430 ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.
590 COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hambl.
515 COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.
55 DENVER—C. J. Heenderhott, Box 427, Highlands P. O.
289 FREMONT—O. C. Wilder.
590 LA JUNTA—B. F. Davis, Box 174.
410 PUEBLO—John Lipsett, Box 404.
46 TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115 BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 60 Alice st.
364 GREENWICH—E. F. Clift, Box 117.
413 HARTFORD—Robert Wright, 182 Allyn St.
49 MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.
37 NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, 75 Curtiss.
799 NEW HAVEN—G. W. Brame, 2 Christopher st.
137 NORWICH—Jas. Grierson, 15 Elm st., Preston
716 NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.
620 STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.
269 WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40 WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190 WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1741 Saxon, N.W.
531 " M. D. Bailey, 620 Whitney av., N.W.

FLORIDA

124 JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) F. Crockett, Hanson Town.
405 " W. P. Johnson, 104 W. Adams st.
74 PENSACOLA—W. B. Hillard, Box 71.
300 TAMPA—(Col.) E. E. West
96 " W. Higgins, Box 232.

GEORGIA

13 ATLANTA—J. T. Smith, 26 Hilliard st.
36 AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.
322 DUBLIN—D. W. Wyatt.
144 MACON—J. A. Webb, 126 Third st.
53 ROME—G. S. Klein, 33 Pennington ave.

IDAHO

631 BOISE CITY—Harry Bowers.

ILLINOIS

79 ALTON—A. P. Herron, 709 Union st.
397 AUBURN—F. Richardson, 38 S. Broadway.
134 BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.
70 BRIGHTON PARK—A. Landrie, 3733 Grant ave.924 CAIRO—(Col.) Moses Hardy, 527 16th st.
421 " J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.
777 CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.
769 CHAMPAIGN—E. B. Ellis.
724 CHARLESTON—C. A. Parker, Box 322.
413 CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. H. Dunlap, Box 71.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council.
Fred. Carr, 167 Washington st., top floor.1. G. Wichmann, 155 Armitage ave.
21 (French) S. Sauvageau, 87 Norton.
23 G. J. Merrylees, 626 Baker ave.
28 D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
54 (Bohem.) Frank Kosa, 174 Newberry ave.
73 (Ger.) Wm. Krugmann, 2613 Cottage Grove av.
31 (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.
269 J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.
37 S. Siskind, 467 Union st.
416 Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419 (Ger.) J. Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.
446 (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Gano.
323 (Bohem.) Anton Kulel, 4721 Loomis st.
390 (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. H. Quilmeyer, 1126 Hinman st.255 COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vutjeh, Box 471.
282 DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.
785 DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
558 DEKALB—Albert Horn.
169 EAST ST. LOUIS—R. J. Tojo, 816 St. Louis ave.
347 EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.
244 ELMHURST—Aug. Lange.
62 ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 631 Rosenmuelle ave.
117 EVANSTON—N. F. Hollenbeck, Box 30.
572 FREEPORT—Henry Fredericks, 70 State st.
390 GALESBURG—Jas. R. Rogers, 417 Mulberry st.
141 GRAND CROSSING—A. Moline, Box 454.
279 HARVEY—D. C. Morse.8 HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162 HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.
49 JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 468 Hardin ave.
434 KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano Cook Co.
250 LAKE FOREST—P. H. Shiel, Box 196
291 LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.
568 LINCOLN—H. C. Philbrick, 903 Broadway.
75 MADISON—W. S. McElwee.
91 METROPOLIS—
762 MOLINE—J. Swim, 2407 6th ave.
80 MORELAND—Alfred Daniels, Box 281.
753 OLNEY—O. S. Hughes.
661 OTTAWA—R. P. Spohn, 817 E. Joliet st.
740 PEKIN—Geo. Pyle, 625 Market st.
245 PEORIA—R. W. Schuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.
313 " (Ger.) J. Semlow, 616 Howitt st.
195 PERU—David George.
189 QUINCY—Herman J. Marks, 1425 Elm st.
166 ROCK ISLAND—G. C. Barnes, 602 Eighth st.
529 ROGERS PARK—H. W. Cook.
199 SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
758 S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, Calumet P. O.
16 SPRINGFIELD—John Dick, 615 Eastman ave.
495 STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.
120 VENICE—N. J. Palmer.
448 WAUKESHA—W. J. Strickland, 506 Julian
241 WHEATON—James B. Weldon, Box 331.

INDIANA

378 ALEXANDRIA—O. E. Wharton.<

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—Continued.

MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. M. Jones, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
 Boston—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Eaton, Kilton st., Dorchester.
 33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.
 56. (Jewish) M. Silverstein, 30 Cross st.
 545. (Stairs) J. E. Eaton, Kilton st., Dorchester.
 561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.
 136. CROOKLINE—Wm. Story, Roberts st.
 138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
 204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
 309. DORCHESTER—L. E. Tarbell, Hunt st., Atlantic, Mass.
 218. EAST BOSTON—H. A. Delorey, 7 Union Pl. off Princeton st.
 139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 341 Pleasant.
 403. " Jas. Walton, 76 Fourth st.
 390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 29 Orange st.
 571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.
 380. GLOUCESTER—Wm. Swinson, 27 Haskell st.
 82. HAVERHILL—D. Leroy Wilson, 9 Sixth ave.
 424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
 455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
 508. " (Fr.) H. Jacques, Jr., 77 High st.
 662. " (Ger.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.
 400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
 196. HYDE PARK—E. Daly, 55 Loring st.
 111. LAWRENCE—Jas. McLaren, 149 Water st.
 596. LOWELL—Frank Kripler, 203 Lincoln st.
 108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
 221. MARLBOROUGH—A. T. Steele, Box 432.
 154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.
 192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen, 18 Western ave.
 409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.
 275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 13 Rockland st.
 124. NEWTON CENTRE—A. Davis, Box 215.
 193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Roubarger, 37 Witt st.
 308. NORTH EASTON—Elmer E. Watts.
 227. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.
 435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.
 417. QUINCY—John Parsons, 21 Chestnut st.
 159. REVERE—H. P. Balcom, Withthrop av., Beachmont.
 67. ROXBURY—Alex. McRae, 21 Printiss st.
 140. SALEM—F. Wilkinson, 3 Parker st.
 702. SAKONVILLE—John Thompson.
 24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 21 Prescott st.
 230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvin Mank.
 96. SPRINGFIELD—J. Bissette, Box 766.
 654. " H. W. Merrill, 30 Catherine st.
 491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
 216. WALTHAM—Jos. McGan, 109 Charles st.
 226. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.
 430. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.
 93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. Diaz—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—Bert Robinson, 63 North.
 636. BENTON HARBOR—E. F. Pulver, Box 567.
 418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Walrath.
 Detroit—Secretary of District Council, John Crawford, 974 4th ave.
 219. (Ger.) Aug. Haak, 112 Scott st.
 421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
 36. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.
 184. LAKE LINDSEY—Geo. W. Guibord, Box 678.
 218. LANSING—J. K. Moore, 604 Butler st.
 450. MANISTE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.
 130. MUSKOGEE—C. W. Gaylord, 53 N. Tenice st.
 123. OSWEGO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.
 SAGINAW—
 163. R. Wellock, 1143 S. 4th st. E. S.
 248. (Mill) L. Malar, 131 Bayard st., W. S.
 324. C. F. Wetlaufer, 1511 Madison st., W. S.
 466. (Ger.) Peter Frisch, 1502 S. Warren ave.
 538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutlin.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. Gibson, Box 624.
 356. " (Seand) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.
 411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 1631 6th st., N. E.
 87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.
 362. WINONA—Carl Kuederlit, 107 E. Second st.

MISSISSIPPI

749. MEMPHIS—S. R. Smith.
 456. VICKSBURG—E. R. Carroll, 1010 Pearl st.
 562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, Box 128.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—W. M. Keith, Billion ave., Cheltenham (St. Louis).
 790. CARTHAGE—H. T. Yeoman, 207 W. Eldorado.
 160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.
 353. LANSING—D. A. Grant.
 97. SEDALIA—A. J. Hogan, 818 E. 10th st.
 377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
 430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 1322 North 20th st.
 St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.
 4. Geo. J. Swank, 1701 Newstead ave.
 5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2335 Menard st.
 12. (Ger.) Edw. Kieseling, 2508 N. 22d st.
 113. V. S. Lamb, 4128 Sarpy ave.
 210. (Ger.) Jacob Voebel, 1913 N. 15th st.
 267. J. R. Miller, 4221 Hebert st.
 270. E. S. Hinkel, 2628 Belle Glade ave.
 396. (Mill) Paul Gardner, 6013 Shaw ave.
 423. G. Siemens, 2615 Sarah st.
 518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
 574. (Stair Bldg.) H. G. Hartman, 2921 N. 9th st.
 699. F. W. Pierce, 2652 Lucas ave.
 734. (Ger. Mill) B. Laux, 2207 Grayvois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—F. E. Taylor, Box 834.
 112. BUTTE CITY—A. M. Slattery, Box 623.
 286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmertson.
 280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 593 Third st.
 317. NEIHART—George Cudmore.

NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—C. E. Woodard, Box 1231.
 330. NEBRASKA CITY—W. C. Willman, 302 S. 17th.
 OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
 58. Peter Doerner, 20 4 Martha st.
 684. C. Peterson, 1722 S. 26th st.
 427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. W. Shalls, Box 630.
 118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglas st.
 585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Dennett st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Segor, Box 897.
 486. BAYONNE—Gus Sippel, 33 W. 24th st.
 711. " J. Anderson, 478 Ave. E.
 121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.
 20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 37 Mechanic st.
 384. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
 167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
 687. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.
 647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.
 891. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleler, 117 Bloomfield st.
 265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.
 HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.
 482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.
 488. R. Leonard, 224 Belmont ave., J. C. Heights.
 564. (J. O. Heights) F. P. Holzschuh, 142 Franklin

710. (Greenville) R. Eekins, 261 Old Bergen road.
 594. LAKEWOOD—Chas. O. Pettit.
 151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson, Box 183.
 232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
 305. MILLVILLE—Vanderman, 805 N. Second st.
 618. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Dents, Box 163.
 NEWARK—Secretary of District Council, Chas. H. Clond, 24 S. 14th st.
 119. S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.
 172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.
 415. (Ger.) Andrew Roger, 68 Ann st.
 602. OCEANO—Geo. W. Emery, Box 72.
 477. ORANGE—Thos. Ferguson, N. Centre st.
 325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
 140. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
 339. PHILADELPHIA—Wm. Hodge, 921 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.
 155. PLAINFIELD—P. A. Van Fleet, 43 E. Third st.
 406. RADWAY—Frank Witheridge.
 665. SOMERVILLE—W. W. Pittenger.
 456. SUMMIT—M. A. Jilison.
 31. TRESTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st.
 543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, 277 Bergenline ave.
 642. WEST HOBOKEN—H. Burgraf, 94 Paterson Plank Rd.

NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeil, 51 N. Knox st.
 639. " (Ger.) Alex. Kleckert, 416 Elk st.
 6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, 19 Cory st.
 453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
 131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
 210. " J. D. Martinus, 20 Cory st.
 BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Chelton, 177 6th ave., Brooklyn.
 109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving place.
 147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
 175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.
 247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.
 254. H. P. Colver, 17 Cornelia st.
 291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.
 349. (Sash, etc.) H. Robinson, 127 44th st.
 341. Herbert Kent, 282 Marion st.
 367. Chas. H. Richardson, Box K, Flatbush, N. Y.
 451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
 471. Fred. Brandt, 706 Twelfth st.
 567. (Midwights) W. E. Kell, 12 Butler st.
 639. M. E. McCabe, 163 39th st.
 BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, A. E. White, 207 Prospect ave.
 9. G. Ulmer, 674 Genesee st.
 355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.
 374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
 449. H. A. Gruner, 52 Eaton st.
 802. J. H. Hoover, 122 Military rd.
 99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
 581. CORNWALL—Hudson—H. Berndt, Box 287.
 805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.
 315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.
 323. FISHKILL—O. Hudson—Jas. Hayes, Mat-teawan, N. Y.
 714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 151 New Locust st.
 500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
 229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.
 272. HERKIMER—Chas. A. Paul, Box 572.
 173. HOOSICK FALLS—Edwin Chapman.
 149. IRVINGTON—Michael Klerman, Box 38.
 503. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 129 W. Buffalo st.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Clapp, Box 100.
 591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 49 Arthur st.
 465. LONG ISLAND CITY—W. Hutcheon, 248 Hancock st.
 150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 267 Grant st.
 493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 158 S. 5th ave.
 105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 47 York ave.
 301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, S. William st., co. Monument.
 271. NEW DUMP, S. I.—C. Barringer.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGoough, 7 Division st.
 507. NEWTONS—R. J. Frost, Box 31, Woodside, L. I.
 NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, Patrick Kavanagh, 427 W. 52d st.
 51. Chas. A. Judge, 2325 Bathgate ave.
 63. Patrick Kennedy, 604 Columbus ave.
 64. J. U. Lounsbury, 813 Columbus ave.
 200. (Jewish) Charles Leavitt, 60 E. Broadway.
 340. A. Watt, Jr., 827 Amsterdam ave.
 382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K, 160 E. 86th st.
 457. (Seand) O. C. Jensen, 227 E. 96th st.
 464. (Ger.) L. Damer, 623 E. 159th st.
 468. Dennis Davin, 311 E. 14th st.
 473. H. B. Rogers, 41 Perry st.
 478. J. G. Plager, 1167 Washington ave.
 497. (Ger.) Frank Schneider, 716 E. 12th st.
 509. Jas. Haverly, 712 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J.
 513. (Ger.) N. Rosenberger, 545 E. 81st st.
 715. Jas. Harris, 77 East 109th st.
 786. (Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., Brooklyn.
 474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONTARIO—C. N. Bingham, 11 Valley View st.
 34. PEKESKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 939 Diven st.
 404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye, N. Y.
 606. P. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, New Brighton, S. I.
 203. Poughkeepsie—N. R. Dalsell, Box 32.
 675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thomas Priestly, Rochester.
 72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
 179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
 479. SENECA FALLS—W. F. Laughlin, 8 Boardman.
 146. SCHENECTADY—J. A. Malloy, 114 Barrett st.
 768. SEA CLIFF—Wm. E. Fisher, Jr., Box 48.
 413. SHREVEHEAD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.
 667. STAPLETON, S. I.—B. Oberwasser.
 STATEN ISLAND—James G. Joyce, 140 Gordon st., Stapleton, S. I.
 SYRACUSE—
 15. (Ger.) Emil Kretsch, 922 Townsend st.
 565. W. McDermott, 816 Belden ave.
 314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
 78. TROY—John J. Hanlon, Box 145.
 125. UTICA—F. N. Paddon, 457 Blandina st.
 540. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.
 233. WAVERLY—Frank Beardslee, Box 175.
 252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
 747. WHITE PLAINS—Augustus Garritt.
 593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—Henry Harrison.
 273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.

NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

NORTH CAROLINA

796. GREENSBORO—J. W. Causey.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
 156. L. Myers, N. Howard st.
 171. BELLAIR—W. W. Whitmore, Box 27.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice, Box 52.
 501. CUYAHUGA—J. A. Fink.
 143. CANTON—J. Brennan, Russell ave.
 356. CHILlicothe—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hirt st.
 CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, John Valerius, 335 Wade street.
 2. D. Fisher, 55 Clifton ave.
 209. (Ger.) August Welles, 359 Freeman ave.
 324. (Ship Carp) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
 327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
 481. (Stairs) B. Menkhous, 178 Western ave.
 628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
 664. (East End)—E. E. Finch, Ferris ave., Sta. O.

667. A. G. Hensley, 595 McMillan st., Station D.
 676. John N. Fergus, 919 Vine st.
 681. C. R. Henke, 12 Noble court.
 683. H. Papper, Jr., 1665 W. Sixth st.
 692. John Speller, Salem ave., Fairmount.
 713. (Mill & Elevator Bldg.) W. L. McGrew, 606 Vine st.
 774. (Cars.) E. E. Beckett, 12 Saunderson st.
 CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, H. L. Elhardt, 158 Superior st.
 11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
 39. (Bohem.) E. Tyburec, 12 Colorado.
 161. H. L. Elhardt, 16, Seelye ave.
 234. (Ger.) Wm. Koehler, 52 Bliss ave.
 241. D. F. Erwin, 1233 Lorain st.
 393. (Ger.) Theo. Weirich, 16 Parker st.
 449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.
 461. John Milner, 71 Burt st.
 632. (Boh.) Wm. Maers, 1372 Central ave.
 633. (Mill) John Behringer, 61 Willett st.
 231. COLLEGE HILL—F. Williamson, Mt. Healthy.
 COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, H. A. Goddard, 299 N. 17th st.
 61. U. G. Broyles, 136 E. Gay st.
 326. H. A. Goddard, 299 N. 17th.
 350. (Northside) Peter Bonner, 167 Summit ave.
 DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.
 104. D. S. Zinn, 25 S. St. Clair st.
 302. (Mill) A. Fisher, N. Taylor st., N. D.
 316. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
 396. (Car Bldg.) J. H. Shorp, 1526 E. 2d st.
 187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
 677. DELAWARE—B. P. Williams, 205 N. Union st.
 775. DELHI—James Shattery, Home City.
 782. DELPHOS—Frank Strothman.
 328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Pittenger, Box 634.
 138. FINDLAY—Geo. Humm, 414 Garfield ave.
 202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Fader, 722 W. Center st.
 544. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
 637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammer, 212 Ross st.
 267. LIMA—J. Vanswearingen, 712 S. Main st.
 485. LOCKLAND—(Mill) F. S. Mostellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.
 703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
 369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.
 255. MANSFIELD—N. H. Kime.
 356. MARIETTA—A. Armstrong, 112 New st., W. S.
 14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.
 338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
 725. MIDDLETOWN—J. F. Mount, Flick st.
 303. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
 736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.
 183. NEW PORTAGE—J. C. Rhodenbaugh.
 705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Ivanhoe, Cincinnati.
 440. PIQUA—Frank Wombolt, 121 First st.
 630. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
 437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell.
 708. SALEM—Wm. Bousal, 371 W. Main st.
 107. SANDUSKY—G. Fetter, 250 Lawrence st.
 284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Kinsley, 215 Linden ave.
 186. STEUBENVILLE—Chas. Buecy, 100 E. South st.
 243. TIFFIN—Jos. Daniel, 129 W. Market st.
 25. TOLEDO—A. Smith, Rooms 20 and 21 Worthington Block.
 168. " (Ger.) J. Bischoff, Lagrange st.
 475. (E. Side) S. Weiss, 140 Oak st.
 412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.
 792. WASHINGTON, COURT HOUSE—R. Messmore, 659 N. North st.
 171. YOUNGSTOWN—H. J. Casner, 225 Woodland.
 716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—W. D. Hall, Box 443.
 50. PORTLAND—D. E. Miller, Box 548.
 544. THE DALLES—W. T. Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
 211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
 257. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 145 S. Canal st.
 487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.
 246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Butry, Box 611, New Brighton.
 254. BELLEFONTE—
 655. BELLE VERNON—Isaac Coldren, Box 207.
 192. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus.
 180. BRADDOCK—John N. Aba, 847 Talbot ave.
 550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 24 Boylston st.
 222. BUTLER—H. G. Kell.
 738. CARBONDALE—Fred Shuman, 21 Thorn st.
 267. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
 408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.
 530. DUCESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 116. ERIE—John Moore, 12th and Halland.
 422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st. Truoy.
 401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.
 122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
 462. GREENSBURG—Adam Schonecker, 226 Concord.
 398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.
 597. GROVE CITY—H. B. Black, Box 214.
 287. HARRISBURG—Eli Hollinger, 619 North st.
 288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.
 253. JEANETTE—H. Crisman, Box 86.
 794. JERMYN—Ira G. Wescott.
 205. JOHNSTOWN—M. G. Shank, 56 Napoleon st.
 110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.
 208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.
 319. LECHBURG—C. E. Shaner, Shearer's Cross Roads.
 436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, Clinton Co.
 177. McKESPORT—Jas. Diffendal.
 438. MANAYUNK—E. F. Frantz, 449 Green la, Rm 1.
 431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haulrich, Mansfield Valley P. O., Box 184.
 552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, Box 616.
 278. MERCER—J. D. Boyd, Box 410.
 333. NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn, Box 73, Parnassus.
 206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor Philadelphia.
 8. Chas. Hardican, 2219 Manton st.
 227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant.
 238. (Ger.) P. Ruge, 3009 Baltz st.
 459. (Mill) Geo. W. Miller, 2336 N. Fifteenth st.
 PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
 142. H. G. Schomaker, 125 Webster st., Alleg.
 164. (Ger.) Adolph Baltz, 131 12th st., S. S.
 165. (E. End) F. B. Deiman, 47 Inwood st., E. B.
 230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bauman st., Knoxville.
 385. (W. End) Jas. S. Connell, 194 Steuben st.
 402. (Ger.) J. H. Heinen, Mt. Oliver, P. O.
 737. Jas. Reed, 11 Southern ave.
 615. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin st.
 145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—J. W. Tucker.
 336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.
 368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 162.
 SCRANTON—Secretary of District Council, J. F. Lavery, 513 Harrison ave.
 563. E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave.
 718. Emmet Puder, 439 Phelps st.
 751. Fred. Dewitt, 903 Jones st.
 184. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, 109 S. Main av.
 37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Camero.
 268. SHARON—A. R. Peters, 12 Elm st.
 185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfisch.
 514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
 276. TAYLOR—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
 459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown.
 480. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, Box 227.

102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
 458. WILKINSBURG—James Todd, Box 796.
 265. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
 191. YORK—W. P. Groetsch, 318 W. Princess st.

RHODE ISLAND

540. NARRAGANSETT PIER—H. Chapman.
 176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.
 342. PAWTUCKET—Henry Bell, 272 Randall st., Central Falls.

94. PROVIDENCE—J. A. Meeks, 161 Fountain st.
 759. WESTERLY—G. C. Barber, 7 John st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bollinger, 62 Bo-gard st.

69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

673. BRISTOL—W. O. Cumbly.
 669. CHATTANOOGA—H. L. Huntington, Box 46.
 754. ELIZABETHTON—Wm. Francis, Box 11.
 614. HARRIMAN—G. A. Bender.
 225. KNOXVILLE—N. Underwood, 11 Anderson st.
 391. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
 463. NASHVILLE—M. H. Noigrass, 1414 Arthur ave.
 766. " (Mill) J. W. Weaver, 30 Printers alley.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.
 731. CORPUSCANA—J. T. Parkinson, 1017 W. 11th.
 198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 295.
 371. DENISON—H. B. Chase, 608 W. Day st.
 414. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 S. Union st.
 277. FT. WORTH—E. J. Thomson, care W. J. Bracewell, 17th and Elm st.
 811. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Waits, 511 N. Morris st.
 526. GALVESTON—Wm. Lawes, 2014 Church st.
 611. " (Ger.) Jos. Riecke ave. N and 47th.
 114. HOUSTON—Carl Sorenson, 2347 Union st.
 414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.
 358. NO. GALVESTON—Chas. K. Bowen.
 539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.
 367. SAN ANTONIO—Wm. Eckenroth, 119 13th st.
 460. " (Ger.) Herm. Pfeiffer, 118 Mesquite st.
 73

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



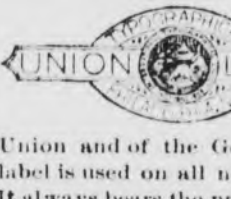
This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe Trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



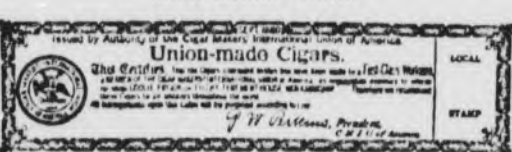
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeyman Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenebrous made goods.

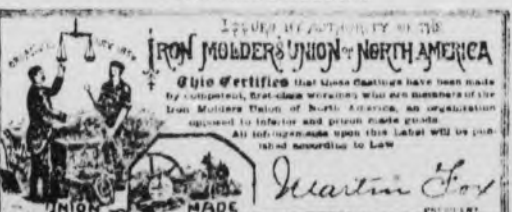
UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—March, 1893.

From the Unions, (Tax, etc.)	\$10,611 81
Advertisements	53 75
Clearances, Subscribers, etc.	33 80
Rent	10 00
Special Assessment	816 20
Balance on hand March 1, 1893	7,563 64
Total	\$19,029 10

EXPENSES—March, 1893.

For Printing and Engraving	\$ 643 35
Office, etc.	826 22
Tax to A. F. of L., etc.	90 00
Traveling and Organizing	250 53
Benefits Nos. 2251 to 2293	4,300 00
Transferred to Protective Fund	4,488 06
Balance on hand April 1, 1893	8,450 95
Total	\$19,029 10

DETAILED EXPENSES—March, 1893.

Printing 50 Day Books	\$ 33 50
1,000 Charter Applications	6 25
2,000 Organizing Circulars	10 25
6,000 Notecards	16 00
1,000 Letterheads	5 00
5,000 Arrears Notices	10 00
5,000 Membership Cards	12 50
110 Fin. Sec. Rec. Books	27 50
110 Treas. Rec. Books	27 50
1,500 Postal Receipts	3 00
60 Treas. Cash Books	21 00
800 Password Circulars	3 50
800 Quarterly Circulars	11 10
1,000 Stamped Envelopes	1 25
7,000 Appeals	11 00
110 Sec'y Order Books	27 50
31,000 Copies March Journal	282 00
5,000 Agitation Cards	12 50
5,000 Applications	7 50
2,000 Clearances	6 00
Postage on March Journal	16 47
Printing 1,000 Norwegian Constitutions	50 00
1,200 Bohemian	58 00
Engravings for THE CARPENTER	16 15
Owen B. Maginnis, Mechanical Cor.	13 00
S. C. Griggs, Roberts' Rules of Order	6 00
Postage on Supplies, etc.	26 00
Quarterly Password	14 00
1,000 Stamped Envel. and 1,500 Postals	37 00
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	44 89
17 Telegrams	9 61
Salary and Clerk Hire	524 66
Office Rent for March	25 00
R. C. Longsdon, St. Louis Law Suits	6 00
H. A. Loevy, Atty.	30 50
L. R. Carl—Org. Geneva, N. Y.	5 00
C. L. Hickman—Org. in W. Va.	10 00
W. E. Swan—Org. Alexandria, Ind.	5 00
R. Flagg—Org. in Maine	5 00
H. McCormack—Org. Harvey, Ill., and Jewish Union	8 83
L. E. Tossey—Investig'n Grand Rapids	48 20
P. J. McGuire—to Elizabeth, Jersey City, etc.	13 50
Isaac Coleman—Org. Freehold, N. J., etc.	10 00
J. B. Banks—Org. Princeton, Ind., etc.	10 00
H. H. Trenor, Gen. Pres. Org. N. Y. District	160 00
R. Blumenberg, Quarterly Bill	14 65
Jas. McKim—Organizing	35 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (Jan.)	90 00
P. J. Lambert, Attorney Fees	20 00
Rubber Stamps and Dates	10 40
Incidentals and Stationery	6 33
Janitor Cleaning Office	6 00
Benefits No. 2251 to No. 2293	4,300 00
Total	\$6,110 10

UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by our Association where Union men are employed.

AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

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FRONT VIEW.

This Tool is far superior to any other on the market. Some of its advantages over others are: The blade can be easily adjusted; it will cut on a flat surface, and when reversed from one side to the other, will cut on a small curve; it is simple, made of the best material, highly finished, set ready for use, and every one guaranteed to be perfect in every respect.

Apply to dealer or we will send sample postpaid for 85 cents.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY LOCK CO.,

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Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.

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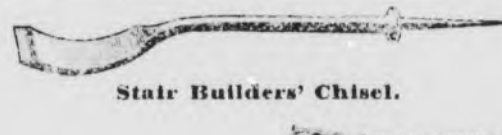
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TAKE NO OTHER.

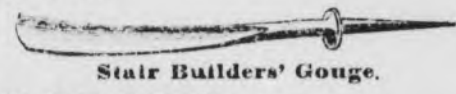


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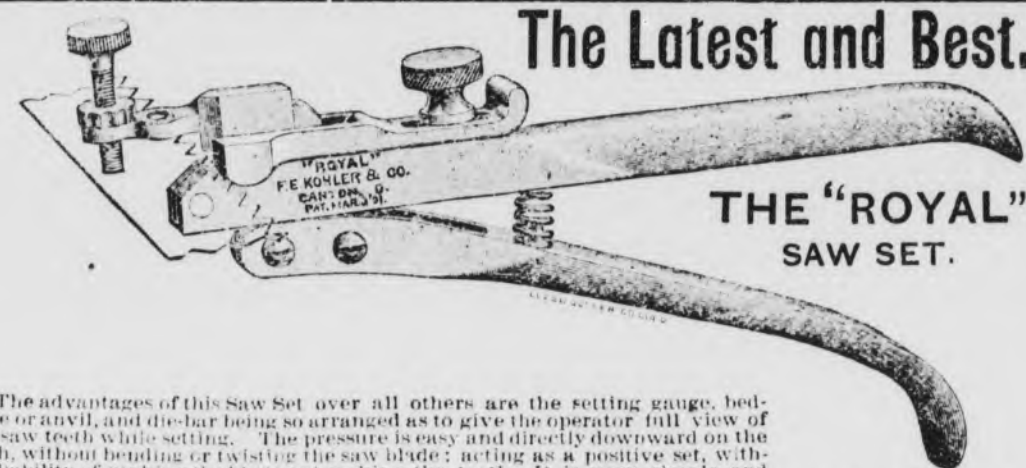
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without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the Barton Tools are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

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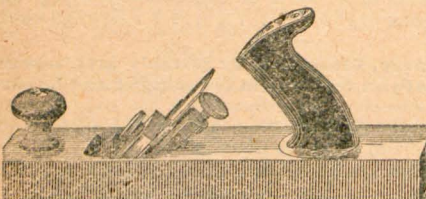
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VINELAND, N. J.

Carpenters' Union P.O. of
Date 189

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Name
Address

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A valuable book for carpenters, embracing in detail and in a practical manner the construction of centers. It is comprised in 16 chapters, the first four of which cover arches of small span to those of 16 feet span. Following these are centering of circular windows, suspended center, oblique or skew, flaring or splayed, wide spans, sewer centers, plumb rule, trimming windows for shutters, setting jambs, working hardwood and clamping, extemporizing scaffolding. The work concludes with a number of useful hints and suggestions. The work embraces each subject in detail and in language that practical men can understand. Price \$1.50.

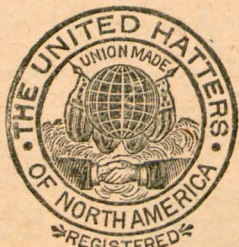
ALSO:

"How to Join Mouldings; or, the Arts of Mitring and Coping," by Owen B. Maginnis, is a complete treatise on the proper modern methods to apply practically in joining mouldings. A book for carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers, picture-frame makers and wood-workers, and is simply and clearly explained by over 40 engravings, with full directive text.

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The chapters contain:—"Mitre boxes, how to make and lay them out"—"Sawing the box"—"Mitring simple mouldings and proving the cuts"—"Mitring panel and raised mouldings"—"Octagon and polygonal figures, mitres formed by straight mouldings with circular mouldings"—"Mitring crown and sprung mouldings, Base and wall mouldings or door trim"—"Mitring chair rail, picture molding, column bases and the use of the mitre templet"—"Varying mitres in both straight and circular mouldings"—"Art of copying mouldings, etc., etc."

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The Label has received the indorsement of the General Executive Board of the K. of L. and of the American Federation of Labor.

The Label is placed on every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated on the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

This is the Only Correct Union Label for Fur-Felt Hats.

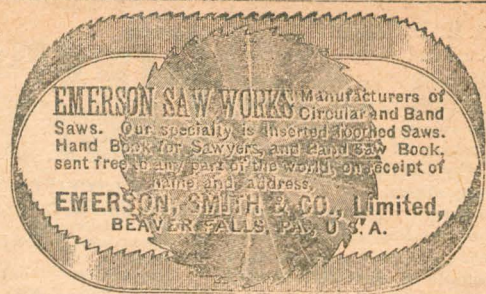
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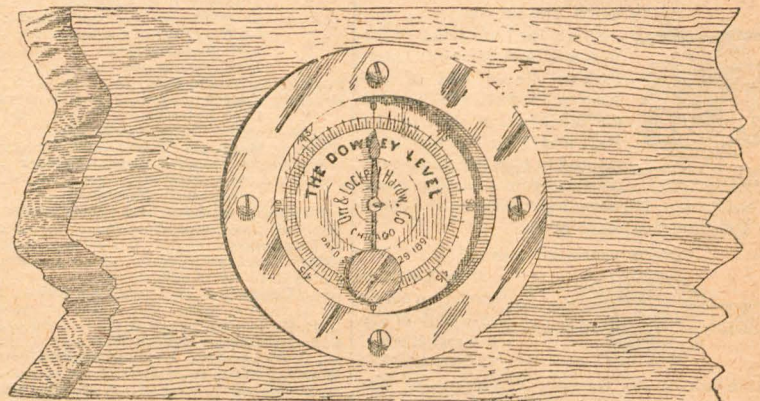
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And for sale by all first-class Hardware Dealers. Send for their Tool Catalogue.

Yours respectfully,

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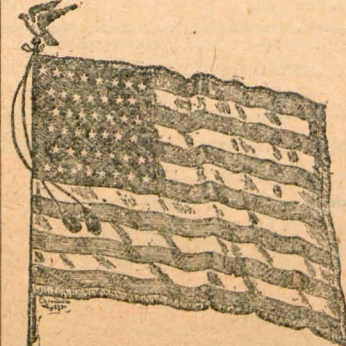
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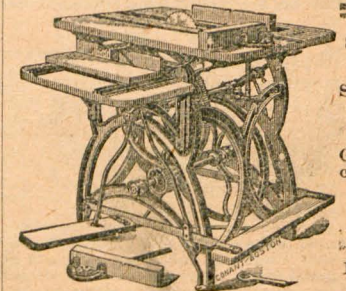
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L. P. HICKS, book publisher, Omaha, Neb., writes: I used to advertise in THE CARPENTER several years ago; found it a good paying medium; am only too glad to patronize it again.
Wm. McNiece & Son, saw manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa., says: It always pays us to give THE CARPENTER our advertising.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 5.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1893

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE STRIKING CARPENTERS OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

In reply to all inquiries relative to the carpenters' strike, the Executive Committee wishes to state that the carpenters of Manchester have endeavored to avoid a strike by all honorable means. In fact, we have met our employers through committee long before the 1st of May, and presented to them our desires toward these ends, and received from them expressions of approval, and, in a large majority of cases, promises of assistance in bringing about this much-desired reform, which would place Manchester in line with the rest of the cities through our country.

We have, through personal conference on our streets with many of them, recommended arbitration as, according to our laws, a reasonable method of settling controversies. We have waited in vain up to the present time, and they have refused to grant us, not only concession, but any conference at all. The impression has gone abroad, and we understand through the carpenter builders, that we have asked for a nine-hour day with ten-hour wages. This we refute.

We have simply asked them to shorten our hours, and on contracts figured in the cases of ten hours we promised to finish such on the basis of nine hours' pay. Feeling that a carpenter's condition is the lowest of any mechanic employed on the building, we asked that in estimating on work in the future that they figure on the basis of nine hours' labor with ten hours' pay. We would state that we are not waging any war, but are simply asking to be granted inherent rights, feeling that we have the right to improve our condition if we can by fair means. We, as free-born American citizens, feel that we have the right to name both the price and the length of our day's labor, the same as any merchant selling his commodities.

The people acknowledge the rights of the merchant to say how much flour and cloth he will sell for a dollar. Labor is all that the worker has to sell. He is forced to place his labor upon the market as the merchant places his goods, and is governed by the law of supply and demand. If this be the case, and the merchant has the right to limit the merchandise that he will dispose of for a given sum, can the American public refuse the right of the laborer to say how much of his labor shall be sold for a given sum of money; or the conditions under which it shall be sold, providing the wants of the public are respected? In this city we wish to sell but nine hours' labor per day. When men say that we shall sell more than this, is not the system of slavery inaugurated? And do the American people desire to support any system of slavery?

We are able to trace back in the history of time when David, in his charge to Solomon, reminded him of the fact that there were workmen in abundance, and Solomon, recognizing the fact, acted wisely in the premises, and established the eight-hour day in the building of the temple. If it was desirable then, is it not even more so now, when the productive power is so enormously increased by the introduction of machinery and modern inventions for the saving of labor? The feasibility and advantage of shorter hours of toil are now almost universally conceded, more work and better work is done in short hours than hours of toil unduly protracted.

Is it not time that this ridiculous assumption of superiority on the part of one class of men toward another should be abandoned? Surely the day is passed in this free land for man to hold himself aloof from his fellow-men because of the accident of positions liable to be reversed at any time.



W. T. DUKEHART.

The Southern representative of the General Executive Board of the U. B. is W. T. Dukehart. He was born in Emmetsburg, Md., April 20, 1855. In 1871, at the age of sixteen, he removed to Waynesboro, Pa., and there was apprenticed to the carpenter trade.

In 1875 Mr. Dukehart became a member of the Mechanics' Progressive Association of Waynesboro, a local labor society. He served three years as Treasurer of that body, and in 1885 he went to St. Louis to work at the trade, and drifted about in various Western towns for two years.

In 1886 he joined Union 123, Wichita, Kan., and was Vice-President of that Union and represented it in the Central Labor Union of Wichita.

In 1888 he took up residence in Nashville, Tenn., and early in 1890 he was the prime mover in organizing Union 463, of Nashville. He has been President of the Union five terms, and was one of the organizers of the Nashville Central Labor Union, and has been a delegate to that body from its first inception.

He served two terms as Vice-President of the C. L. U. of Wichita, and one term as President, and has been Chairman of the Organizing Committee. He has been a hard, plodding worker in organizing every one of the immense array of trade unions of Nashville. Union 463 chose him as delegate to the State Labor Congress last year, and then as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention of the U. B. last August, where he was elected a member of the G. E. B. At that Convention he was also a member of the Committee on Constitution.

W. T. Dukehart is a practical, plain and conservative worker. He is a good adviser and counselor, cool and collected, and, taken all in all, he is a thoroughgoing, untiring, persistent worker in the labor movement. He is an earnest speaker and fully awake to all the advanced thought of the labor world. He has done excellent work in adjusting labor troubles this season, and his efforts in behalf of the mill men of Evansville, Ind., are highly praised.

EASTON, Pa.—Since March 1, when the carpenters commenced working nine hours a day, the stone masons and painters held meetings and secured the nine-hour day April 1. This is a solid nine-hour city. Six months ago there was little or no organization at all.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Trade worse than dull—only one first-class job in the city. Three fourths of the carpenters idle. This is the last place to come to. Men work for any price. Here is a sample. A scab took a job of fencing for \$1.50 and worked hard at it for 2 1/4 days.

SINGLE TAX.

A lecture was delivered recently by Hamlin Garland on the "Single Tax," at the New Century Drawing Room in Philadelphia. Mr. Garland, who is a well known author of works pertaining to social questions, briefly defined the meaning of the terms Anarchist and Individualist. Anarchy, he said, was a communism devoid of restrictive law, while Individualism was philosophic anarchy. Socialism is a vague and indefinite term, as it has different meanings in different parts of the country.

The lecturer then set forth the fundamental principles in the single tax which he said, stands halfway between nationalism and individualism, and is only a method leading to equal rights. The single tax proclaims that every privilege, of whatever nature, shall pay a proportional rental into a common treasury for the common good.

Mr. Garland said: "I believe in the destruction of every privilege which raises one man unnaturally above another. I believe in the destruction of all privileges, such as copyrights, grants to issue money to run railroads, and to operate large industrial plants." He said that no article of industry should be taxed, but let the tax be centred on the privilege alone.

DISCUSSING THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Editor of the *Daily Thunderer*: "Labor is a little restless just now. He listens too much to that pesky Anarchist."

Lawyer: "For a reasonable fee in advance, I can give him good advice."

Soldier: "My orders are: 'Don't talk, but shoot to kill.'"

Politician: "The trouble is in the tariff. We'll adjust it for him (as we have been doing for the last hundred years) if he will be careful to vote the party ticket straight."

The Man of God: "Labor is in the position assigned him by Divine Providence so that the pious rich may have opportunity to exercise the grace of charity. But if Labor repents of his sins, and pays his church dues regularly, he shall have a harp of gold in the next world."

The Billionaire: "The trouble is over-production." Then he adds softly to himself, "Yes, over-production—of fools."

The Laborer, meanwhile carries them all on his back and patiently says: "Well, I am glad somebody is able to hire me so that I can support myself and family. We should starve if these kind people did not furnish me with work."

The Donkey: "If you had half as much sense as I have, you'd kick."—*Cincinnati Golden Rule.*

SOME LABOR LEGISLATION.

In the matter of convict labor, Ohio limits the number who may be employed in such work to 5 per cent of the total number of free laborers in the State engaged in the same industry, making an exception in manufactories employing not more than 50 free laborers.

Other laws affecting labor in Iowa, Maryland and New Jersey, provide for the protection of labor unions in the use of trade-marks and labels; South Carolina, Virginia and Utah recognizing "Labor Day"; Massachusetts prohibiting the coercion of employees into agreements not to join labor organizations; Iowa requiring mercantile and manufacturing houses to furnish seats for female employees; New York applying the ten-hour law to railway men, and Virginia making it an offense to hinder discharged workers from obtaining work elsewhere.

Carpenters are on strike since May 1, in Manchester, N. H.; Springfield, Mo.; Lexington, Ky.; Toledo, O.; Bar Harbor, Maine; Harrisburg, Pa.; Evansville, Ind. (mill men); and Ashland, Wis.

Trade troubles are only partly settled in Richmond, Va.; Decatur, Ill.; Auburn, N. Y.; and South Bend, Ind.

All the above-named places are getting financial aid of the U. B. Carpenters are advised to not seek work in any of them until these strikes and troubles are over.

THREE VERY DULL PLACES.

CHICAGO.—Work in the World's Fair Grounds is nearing completion, and a great many men are being thrown out of jobs daily. The larger part of the city work is also about finished up. The consequence is we have fully 7,000 surplus carpenters now around the streets of Chicago idle, and many of them penniless and hungry. Each week will find more and more men thrown idle. There are numbers of workmen who still continue coming to Chicago each day. This is to their detriment, and hurtful to us all. We are upholding the eight-hour day and Union rules, and we want union and non-union carpenters to stay away during the present overcrowded condition of the labor market in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Business in the building line was never so dull, and the prospects are discouraging. We are particularly overrun with carpenters, and most of them without means. Hundreds are in this city to-day who a few years ago had comfortable homes in the Eastern States, but were induced by the lying statements of the press in the interest of land sharks, railroads and other speculators, to sell their all and rush here, to find themselves duped and defrauded. Wages are going lower and lower, the outcries of the unemployed on this coast are pitiable, money is held back from investment, and distress is very general. We fear an influx of the men lately at work at Chicago on the Fair Buildings. To come here will be only to suffer and to injure others now hard pressed for want of work. San Francisco and the whole Pacific coast are overdone with men. The unemployed workmen of this city have organized and appeal to workmen everywhere to not be deceived by false reports. The city of San Francisco is crowded with idle men. There are thousands of us tramping the streets hungry, hopeless and destitute. For God's sake keep away from this city. Advertisements for laborers, sailors or mechanics are false. Place no faith in them. There are ten men here for every job.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Notwithstanding the misrepresentations of unprincipled contractors and real estate swindlers Salt Lake and Ogden are both filled with idle, hungry carpenters. There are over 200 idle "chips" in each of the two cities. The season has not fully opened so don't flock here or you will be fooled. Union 253 is doing its utmost to keep up trade rules by holding public meetings once a month.

THE DRUMMOND BOYCOTT LIFTED.

The Drummond Tobacco Company, St. Louis, Mo., employed scab labor in the construction of its new building last fall. When written to on the subject the firm replied to the Carpenters' District Council in an insulting letter. A vigorous boycott was put on the Drummond tobacco. The result is the firm finally capitulated and sent a polite letter acknowledging the rights of organized labor and agreeing to hire none but union labor. So the boycott is now removed, and union men relish the Drummond tobacco more heartily than formerly. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was very instrumental in bringing about the settlement.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1893.



LABORS' ADVANCEMENT.

I.

The tyrant sat in his stately hall,
Whilst vassals cringed around;
Prepared at his beck on their knees to fall,
Prepared for death if he frowned,
And when he cried "Ho, there my slaves;
Go, build me a massive tower,
In which I'll lodge with my trusty braves,
The props of my might, and power,"

II.

Straightway they went with abject eyes,
And built a fortress fair;
While their hearts were torn by a suppressed sigh,
And their lives cursed by despair.
For toil and toil, through the summer heat,
And toil when the high winds blew;
Toiling through the wintry blast,
Was all their dark lives knew.

III.

Ere the sun shone o'er the eastern hills,
They began their weary toil;
And night's weird shades were on the rills,
Ere ceased their weary moil.
And on their backs the knotted lash,
Was laid to urge them on;
Yet whilst they bled from many a gash,
They dare not call it wrong.

IV.

Their very lives, the tyrant claimed,
Were his and not their own;
He thought he had their spirits tamed,
And their very manhood gone.

V.

But O, the spark within their breasts,
Was not quenched, though smouldering low;
And though they obeyed his dread behests,
They yearned to strike a blow.
At the power that held their lives in thrall,
And elevate their state;
To "strike" and win or lose it all,
—To raise the veil of fate.

VI.

And secretly they organized
To hasten the glad day,
When from the ranks of the despised,
They'd rise in grand array,
And claim the fruits of their hard toil,
As theirs and theirs alone;
That tyrants could no more despoil,
And rob them of their own.

VII.

The struggle came and the tyrant fell,
And the toilers freemen stood;
And now as then no power can quell
A UNITED BROTHERHOOD.

L. U. 63 New York City.

T. C. WALSH.

THE NORCROSS-McNEILL DEBATE.

This debate took place in the Board of Trade rooms, Worcester, Mass., February 9th. It was jointly under the auspices of the Board of Trade and the Central Labor Union of that city. We referred to it editorially in March. It grew out of the granite cutters' lockout. Mr. Norcross is one of the leading contractors and builders of this country and owns immense quarries of granite in New England.

In opening the debate, Mr. Norcross spoke first and said:

"The labor question which brings us here to-night, is one which demands the most careful consideration, and unless carefully handled and settled on principles of justice and fairness and wisdom, is likely to cause great disaster to our country. Differences arising from it have, within a few years, caused a loss of many lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. Twice within the past year we have seen the necessity of an armed force to quell disturbances arising about it.

"We must consider all labor from a different standpoint. Some machines have multiplied the product of men's labor thousands of times. The new condition of things we must meet, and it is not fair or right that it should be left entirely to the consideration of the man who is doing the manual work.

"Out of the desire for a better condition of things have grown labor agitations, troubles, organizations, co-operative societies; also out of it have come the great gifts of money, schools, libraries, parks and a general anxiety for the welfare of all, which is shown by such works as the Boynton School, Jaques Hospital, Cooper Institute, the Auchmuty Trade Schools, the Tilden Library, Carnegie's gifts [a laugh], the University of Chicago, our Institute Park, the Park at the Lake, the Lookout at the Lake. All these are doubtless necessary for a wise settlement of this most important matter.

"The man who has been obliged to work in Europe for his bare living comes to the United States and earns three times as much. Straightway he thinks he is much abused and acts accordingly. There are doubtless many cases where

labor is not fairly treated, and the man that holds it is right to hire others at the lowest possible rate is certainly as wrong as the most extreme on the opposite side.

"Under the bill of rights all men are born free and equal and have certain inalienable rights and privileges, one of them being the right to pursue and promote his own happiness.

"There are also very many cases where capital, enterprise and the interests of employers, who have spent their lives in pushing a great business, are in their turn oppressed by the exactions of the trade unions and organizations, and the rule seems to be that unless the greatest care is taken in selecting help that the more liberal dealing labor receives as a class, the more unreasonable the exactions become."

He proceeded: "My first point was that we have no great strikes that are right." He referred particularly to the strike at Homestead, the freestone cutters' strike of a few years ago, the carpenters' strike in Worcester for eight hours a few years ago, and to the granite cutters' strike on May 1d.

The speaker referred to the foolishness of the carpenters' strike in Worcester a few years ago for eight hours, when everybody else was working ten, and pointed out that the carpenters in the Norcross shop began to work nine hours a day a month before the carpenters' strike was ordered. He added that the granite cutters at Stony Creek struck May 2, in violation of an agreement by which either party was to give three months' notice.

Any leader who inaugurates and leads a policy that is damaging to the general prosperity of the country as well as to the workmen themselves, we may consider vicious and just in proportion to the power he wields, if he wields it wrongfully.

There has been no case of difference between our firm and any union where an examination will not show that the union has infringed upon personal liberty or violated personal laws.

Norcross Brothers locked out their men at Milford because of the strike at Stony Creek. All were at work on the West Point monument. The base and capital were being got out at Milford and the shaft at Stony Creek. The Milford men, who were at work, were sending money to the strikers at Stony Creek. The only reason given for this Stony Creek strike is found in the declaration of the strikers that the "principles of unity were strongly planted within them." "Ten days after the strike at Stony Creek," said Mr. Norcross, "I personally waited on the cutters at Milford and gave them an opportunity of repudiating the action of the men at Stony Creek. Failing in that, we locked them out, and I respectfully submit that not even the President of the Central Labor Union would pay men to paint one end of a house, who were using their wages to help men to retard work on the other end.

"I have said: 'They consider it right to murder men who don't belong to them.' I will simply refer to the affair at Homestead, and to the fact that immediately after some of the principal men who took an effective part in it came to Boston to solicit help, and were received and endorsed by some of the labor unions.

Mr. Norcross showed how nearly \$5,000,000 had been lost in New England alone through the granite cutters' strike, and showed also that, for the same reason, a cheaper variety of stone was being used for public buildings in various parts of the country.

Mr. Norcross pointed out that there had been a strike at Stony Creek every year for the last four years, and expressed the opinion that these had kept wages down, restricted business, and worked great damage to the granite industry. Then he asked was he not justified in calling the promoters of strikes vicious.

After expressing himself in favor of an eight-hour working day, Mr. Norcross showed how New England is easily the greatest granite producing centre of the country. "But," he added, "the entire welfare of the granite industry seems to be in the hands of one man, who, by misrepresentation, by a peculiar form of organization, and by deftly handling an organization formed in 1877, has continued for years to keep the business in a turmoil.

The speaker then attacked the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America, the rule of which he said, was, "Join us, or we will damn you in Milford, we will damn you in Worcester, we will damn you in Chicago."

In explanation of the recent lockout Mr. Norcross said: "We consider that 300 men striking and leaving work in violation of their agreement was sufficient reason for a cessation of work on the part of 50 other men who were working in the same works."

In conclusion summarizing my statements at the Builders' Exchange, they are as follows: 1st. Some strikes are unjust. 2d. Some strikes are justifiable. 3d. Some trade organizations are led by vicious men. 4th. The Granite Cutters' Union refuses to allow a boy to learn a trade. 5th. The granite cutters' strike has already cost New England \$3,000,000. 6th. I believe in eight hours a day.

George E. McNeill, the champion of Trades Unions, was next presented by the Chairman, and then proceeded to argue.

"A trades union is a constitutional democracy, in which the rights of the minority are maintained by parliamentary rules. They are formed on the basis of that of the town meeting or town government of our United States, and submitting to only such control as the best interests of the whole shall demand.

"In most of the national unions the national officers are elected by delegates from the local unions. The laws of a trade union, as a rule, are the constitution. There is no such thing as a monarchical trade union. The Knights of Labor have a monarchical trade union and have a monarchical form of government, which is vested in the executive government. The Granite Cutters' Union is probably one of the most conservative of trade organizations. It gives less power to its national officers than any other. The power is held in the hands of the members. The charge of tyranny against the unions cannot be maintained. All danger comes from the concentration of power in the hands of the few, and not by the distribution of power through the hands of many. The relation of the trade union to the non-unionist takes one of two forms. He must be treated as an alien or as neutral. It is only when the non-union man takes the place of the unionist in a lockout or strike that he is treated with enmity. The unionists endeavor by all lawful methods to compel him to join the union.

"The charge that the union is tyrannical is untenable. That charge does not come from the members, it comes from those employers of labor who find their own tyrannical methods met and checked by the power of the union.

"The union cannot be responsible for the moral character of its members. In any case of public excitement law is often violated, and it becomes the employing classes to charge the trade unions with being especially amenable. Through all times we have found that the spirit of law breaking is not confined to the working classes. The mob that dragged William Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston was a mob of well dressed, respectable citizens. The mob that led the law breakers in New Orleans was officered and sustained by some of the best men of that city. My opponent, in the interview which led to the debate and in the smoke talks which led to the interview, made some statements which I wish to refute.

"The question for the people to consider is whether the methods of the trades unions are right. If strikes are sometimes justifiable, then it is sometimes justifiable to strike. A trade union is sometimes as much a protection against members of the same craft as against employers. My opponent says that the leaders of trade unions are vicious men. I am sorry that his acquaintance has been so limited among them. Look at the list of trade union leaders, and, as a rule, you will find they are men of brains. I have a list here of about fifty names of men who are leaders of the unions, a majority of whom were born in the United States. And yet Mr. Norcross would have us believe they were all aliens!"

The speaker further pointed out that it was part of the rules of the Granite Cutters' Union not to decide upon anything in the heat of passion, but to postpone it till it could be passed upon understandingly. He then dealt with Mr. Norcross' statement that boys are not allowed to learn the trade.

"The days of apprenticeship have gone, and you needn't thank the trade unions that they have gone. My friend was not so anxious about apprentices, except when they were Italian apprentices, cheap men who took the places of union men. We did not object to apprentices—we objected to the pretense of the thing.

"The granite cutters have been charged with attempting to control the number of apprentices. Now that labor is so subdivided it is not so much the apprentice that the union objects to as the employment of cheap Italian laborers under this guise, who are trained to take the place of skilled workmen in case of a strike. The question of apprentices is a big one to deal with, but the fact is, it doesn't pay to take them. They waste too much material. My friend would never bother with apprentices only for the hope that they might help him to dictate a bill of prices. In the very town of Milford a man died some time ago who had worked for years in the employ of Mr. Norcross's firm. An attempt was made to get his son hired as an apprentice, but the superintendent of the works refused to take him.

It is charged that when a union attempts to fix a price list it is guilty of dictation. Are we not getting a little mixed? I have skill, time and endurance to sell. Have I no right to fix its price? No man dare gainsay it. It is a divine right as well as a human right, and for an employer to send a bill of prices to his men is an insult that labor unions will not long submit to. Of course a capitalist must know before he figures on a contract what he is going to pay for labor. But that can be ascertained through a joint conference between employer and employees.

"The charge of the dictation by union men is older than the fable of the wolf and the lamb. It is not dictation for a man to say at what wages he will work. I have skill and time and endurance to sell. It is my property. Have

not I a right to fix the price and the conditions for that skill and that time? If it is my right, it is my right to do it in mutual protection of that right, and that's the whole fundamental principle of labor unions, and for an employer to send a bill of prices to a working man is an insult that labor unions will not much longer submit to.

"Some of my friends here smile at the idea of an employer conferring with his men in regard to the conditions under which labor shall be sold. In the earlier days the laborer was denied all the privileges of manhood. They organized secretly and by and by became the slaves of the land. Any man going beyond his jurisdiction was stamped as a vagrant. He had to fight for the baron as well as to work for him. Passing from that system he became the slave of the law—not made by the granite cutters, or by the unions, but by the gentry. In this country we are slaves to the law, as all men ought to be, in a certain sense; but we are also law makers, and 100 years of a Republican form of government shows the wisdom and the righteousness of the system. Every employer is possessed of the idea that he is the sole party concerned in the production of wealth. The sooner he learns that his rights are distinct, and the rights of his men equally distinct, the better.

"The statement that union workmen are not allowed to do the same amount of work sounds very well in theory, but is wrong in fact, and arises simply from the efforts of the employers to force a smart man to do an extra amount of work and compel the others to reach his standard. The labor unions are designed to raise workmen to the highest standard and not to lower it.

"Sometimes the men who pay the highest wages make the lowest bid and get the contract. Our friend here, Mr. Norcross, has had the reputation of paying very good wages—the highest wages. He claims to be an eight hour man and so I am. He has made more money on contracts than any other builder, for he is called the king of the building trade. He has made his money on these contracts, and by the men who worked for him.

"The trouble is and the fact is, and I can convince our friend (Mr. Norcross) that the trade union leaders spend most of their time trying to prevent strikes or trying to settle strikes that have already occurred. The men sometimes blame the leaders for strikes in which they involve the leaders. The leaders of the unions are the conservers of the public interests. It is true that, sometimes, when the men get hot-headed, there are strikes which are unjustifiable. But the officer of a trade union does not provoke a strike. He simply carries to the men the voice of the National Union. If they say strike, then the men strike and get support from the funds. If, however, the National Union protests against the strike and the men strike, then they have to support themselves.

"I believe employers have rights as well as employees, and the way to settle these rights is not to call my friend a tyrannical usurper or for my friend to call his opponents vicious men. Both are wrong. The only way is to come together, join hands together, and consider the thing like brothers—not that one man should boast of his millions and the other huddle in misery." [Great applause.]

The speaker closed with an eloquent peroration, full of hope for the future, and was loudly applauded when he sat down.

WE WANT NO KINGS.

Go where I will, I feel a sound
Like sullen thunder shake the ground
And as I listen, half in fear,
The sound swells louder and more near—
A sound of protest from the throngs
Grown weary of their cruel wrongs.
Again I listen; thrilled and stirred,
I catch its purport, word for word,
As loud and louder yet, it rings—
"We want no kings, we want no kings!"

The world has grown too wise and old
For monarchs with their crowns of gold;
And commerce has too many ports
For noblemen to mince through courts.
Humanity has grown too wide
To let us now for queens provide; *
Too weighty issues are at hand
To maintain princes in our land
And thought has grown too bold and free
To let us longer bend the knee
To any man unless he fights
For justice, truth and common rights—
The rights of labor to its hire—
The rights of toilers to aspire
To something better than befalls
The burdened oxen in their stalls—
The rights of all paid slaves to rise
Against all crowned monopolies
That rob the tiller of the soil
Of honest proceeds of his toil!
That steal the poor man's flour and sack,
And grind him till he buys them back
At twice their value! Down, we say,
With these false kings who rule the day.
With freedom's voice the welkin rings,
"We want no kings, we want no kings!"

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

504. Montgomery, Ala.—J. L. Baggs, 8 Wash-
ington st.
134. Montreal, Canada—F. S. Leveille, 240 Logan
st., 3d Flat.
311. Montreal, Canada—S. Dupras, 455 Centre st
666 " " A. Dajenais, 131 Mont.
Royal st., Mile End.
755. Nanaimo, B. C.—Jas. Brown, Box 130.
321. Ottawa (Fr.)—Lever Chatill'ou, King's
Road, Hull.
289. Fremont, Col.—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek
510. Rockville, Conn.—Michael Egan.
79. Alton, Ill.—A. P. Herron, 1053 Fremont st.
724. Charleston, Ill.—V. S. Brown.
73. Chicago, Ill.—Wm. Krugman, 407 76th st.
242. Chicago, Ill. (Ger.)—Wm. Winkler, 4731
Lafin st.
75. Madison, Ill.—Thos. Lodge, Box 50.
529. Rogers Park, Ill.—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.
16. Springfield, Ill.—Albert Jones, 401 N 5th st.
797. Taylorville, Ill.—A. W. Bradley, Box 34.
90. Evansville, Ind.—J. F. Wurth, 1826 East
Oregon st.
728. Frankfort, Ind.—J. R. Davidson, 51 Delphⁱ
ave.
312. Gas City, Ind.—W. Templin.
613. Madison, Ind.—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.
803. Oklahoma City, Indian Territory, W. A.
Hudlesen, 331 Noble ave.
499. Leavenworth, Kan.—Geo. McCaully.
720. Winfield, Kan.—B. D. Moore, E. 12th ave.
259. Henderson, Ky.—W. G. Avert.
778. Mt. Sterling, Ky.—John W. Thomas.
697. Milldale, Ky.—H. Ruby.
320. Newport, Ky.—S. Schell, 1031 Columbia st.
568. Gardiner, Me.—A. W. Southard, Box 55,
Randolph, Me.
Boston, Mass.—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, J. E. Potts, 22 Decatur st., E.
Boston.
508. Holyoke, Mass.—(Fr.) George Savoie, 292
Chestnut st.
686. Benton Harbor, Mich.—J. L. Covell, Box
705
10. Detroit, Mich.—John Crawford, 972 4th ave.
100. Muskegon, Mich.—O. W. Gaylord, 125
Water st.
163. Saginaw, Mich.—J. J. Murphy, 622 Farwell
st., E. S.
334. Saginaw, Mich.—C. S. Wettlaufer, 1807 Mad-
ison st., W. S.
749. Meridian, Miss.—J. H. Callaway.
790. Carthage, Mo.—J. B. Dyer, 420 Olive st.
423. St. Louis, Mo.—G. Siemens, 2691 N. 13th st.
517. Atlantic Highlands, N. J.—W. H. Leonard,
Box 95.
391. Hoboken, N. J.—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden.
488. Jersey City, N. J.—R. Leonard, P. O. Sta-
tion B.
Newark.—Secretary of District Council,
Chas. H. Cloyd, 66 South 8th st.
274. Albany, N. Y.—Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition
st., E. Albany.
471. Brooklyn, N. Y.—Fred Brandt, 465 5th ave.
Buffalo.—Secretary of District Council, R.
Harry, 203 Front ave.
301. Newburgh, N. Y.—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Ren-
wick st.
507. Newtown, L. I.—Fred. Potter, Box 88.
New York City.—Sec. of District Council,
L. M. Moran, 273 West 22d st.
51. New York City.—C. A. Judge, 567 E 146th.
64. " " J. U. Lounsbury, Box 56,
Passaic Bridge, N. J.
497. New York City.—F. J. Brehm, 523 1st ave.
567. Stapleton, S. I., B. Uberwasser, 63 Ferrgee.
747. White Plains, N. Y.—Stephen Horton, Box
19.
156. Akron, Ohio.—H. E. Homer, 140 Silver st.
Cincinnati, O.—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, M. A. Clements, 131 Oak st.
667. Cincinnati, O.—T. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st.,
Station D.
681. " " F. W. Dagner, 498 W. Liberty
683. " " C. Quick.
617. Delaware, O.—B. P. Williams, 75½ No. San-
dusky st.
25. Toledo, O.—A. A. Smith, Room 6, Law bldg.
168. " —J. Bischoff, 2008 Lagrange st.
475. " —S. Welso, Kopf Hotel, 1st and
Oak sts., E. Toledo.
520. Astoria, Ore.—Jacob Frey, Box 443.
50. Portland, Ore.—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.
180. Braddock, Pa.—J. N. Aha, 487 Talbot ave.
222. Butler, Pa.—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.
751. Scranton, Pa.—Fred. Dewitt, 1431 Church
ave.
268. Sharon, Pa.—Wm. Bean, 35 Railroad st.
344. Pawtucket, R. I.—Henry Bell, 169 Way-
land ave.
94. Providence, R. I.—Geo. Nuttall, 13 Sears
ave.
754. Elizabethton, Tenn.—W. H. Borden, Box 11.
528. Wichita Falls, Tex.—G. H. Martin.
128. Eau Claire, Wis.—Aug. Schreiber, 631 Put-
nam st.
522. Milwaukee, Wis.—Herman Bahr, 2431 Bis-
marck st.
587. Milwaukee, Wis.—Leo. Melms, 747 Miton-
ell st.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1893.



A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Established in May 1881, this Journal is now twelve years old, with well established reputation—an edition of 36,200 monthly, and the circulation constantly increasing.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any Journal in the building trades.

Our readers are among architects, mill men, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters, stair builders and kindred trades.

In over 750 cities and towns—in every State and Territory we have readers.

Special advertising rates given on application. Cuts and engravings inserted at same cost as letter press. Careful attention and good display given to all advertisements.

Transient advertisements 25 cents per line, each insertion. Lower rates for longer time.

Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay, or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

FOURTEEN NEW UNIONS.

Since April 15 we granted charters to fourteen new Local Unions. Union 521, Chicago, Ill. (an old-time organization of stair builders); 522, Milwaukee, Wis.; 523, Wichita Falls, Tex.; 524, Georgetown, Ky.; 525, Leominster, Mass.; 526, Louisiana, Mo.; 527, Boston, Mass. (mill men); 528, Bangor, Pa.; 529, Fernwood, Ill.; 530, Chicago, Ill. (Polish); 531, Boston, Mass. (floor layers); 532, Grand Rapids, Minn.; 533, Hannibal, Mo., and 534, Taunton, Mass.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

A mass meeting of all branches of railway employees will be held Tuesday evening, June 20, at Uhlich's Hall, 27-29 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill. The idea is to form a compact organization, to be known as the "American Railway Union," so that instead of having so many different organizations of railway men, one united organization will do the work under one head. Eugene V. Debs is President, 420-421 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

BARBERS ORGANIZING.

En.
States
way he
dingly. 1.

J. C. Meyers, lock box 279, St. Louis, Mo., is the President of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union. He has just removed to St. Paul, headquarters formerly being in St. Paul. The Society is growing amazingly, and issues its own monthly trade journal; it pays weekly sick benefits, buries the dead, and strives for a reduction in the hours of labor and the stoppage of Sunday labor.

HOW FINANCIAL SECRETARIES SHOULD RECEIPT A MEMBER'S CARD.

We find quite a number of Financial Secretaries do not receipt the cards of members in proper style. They even fail to obey the instructions for their guidance on the card.

And what is more, we find they do not even obey the Constitution defining the duty of the F. S. "to date all payments on the card of membership and he shall sign the same." We find many cards not dated or signed at all. Or where a payment for more than one month is made and signed for the F. S. we find in some cases merely gives date of payment and his signature on one line and then dittoes all other lines for that date. This is all wrong.

To remedy this evil we here print a model form to show how a card should be kept. And we urge all members and local unions to see that their F. S. keeps his card of membership according to this form.

We are now prepared to furnish local unions for use of their F. S., a rubber ink stamp, with interchangeable dates and name of the F. S., all in type and ink pad for the sum of One Dollar for the whole outfit. Small unions with a membership of 50 or less need not have this outfit. But for all other unions it is a convenience and necessity.

Here is the model of how an F. S. should receipt a card of membership:

(Name of member.) 1893.

John C. Walker.

The Financial Secretary must sign this card, and enter in the proper spaces the exact date and amount of payment. He should use an ink stamp with interchangeable dates and his signature all on one line.

Monthly Dues.	Am't Paid.	Date of Payment and Secretary's Signature.
JAN.	50	* Dec 30, '92 Geo. Smith
FEB.	50	* Apr. 2, Geo. Smith
MAR.	50	Apr. 2, Geo. Smith
APR.	50	* July 21, Geo. Smith
MAY	50	July 21, Geo. Smith
JUNE	50	July 21, Geo. Smith
JULY	50	* Aug. 13, Geo. Smith
AUG.	50	Aug. 13, Geo. Smith
SEPT.	50	* Oct. 29, Alex. Brown
OCT.	50	Oct. 29, Alex. Brown
NOV.	50	Oct. 29, Alex. Brown
DEC.	50	Oct. 29, Alex. Brown

* This serves simply to show our readers each distinct date when a payment was made, whether for one or more months.

STATE OF CARPENTER WORK.

The opening of the World's Fair has caused numbers of people to economize and save to get money to visit Chicago during the Fair. This has very materially affected the retail trade of the cities and towns and has consequently made quite a poor spring season for carpenters in jobbing work.

The flurry and stringency recently in the money market, with the large numbers of business failures has likewise very materially affected general building.

All this has made carpenter work duller than it should be. In some cities and towns where carpenters had grown indifferent and careless to their Unions sturdy but ineffectual attempts have been made by the employers to reduce wages and return to the ten-hour day. This the men have very well resisted and it is amusing to see the interest they now manifest in their Unions.

Trade, however, is now very dull in Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Augusta, Ga., Vicksburg, Miss.; Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Salt Lake City, Alexandria, Ind.; Belle Vernon, Pa.; Shelbyville, Ind.; San Antonio, Tex.; Gas City, Ind.; Denison, Tex.; Galesburg, Ill.; Seattle, Wash.; and Salem, Ohio.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION, April 17, 1893.—All members present met at General Office 8 A. M. Bond of the G. S. for \$20,000 from Citizen's Surety Company, of Philadelphia, was carefully considered and accepted.

Application Union 360, Galesburg, Ill., for sanction to strike and financial aid.

G. E. B. decided to send Bro. Kent to investigate and report.

Application Union 284, Springfield, O., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. Rowland made report on the same, and he was instructed to make the best settlement possible, and failing to do so, the G. E. B. can then act as circumstances require.

Application Union 202, Fostoria, O., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. A. J. Smith, of Toledo, instructed to visit Fostoria and report.

Application Union 26, Jackson, Mich., for sanction to strike, etc. Union instructed to comply with Constitution and appoint Arbitration Committee to confer with contractors. Bro. L. F. Tossy, Detroit, Mich., appointed to visit Jackson and investigate.

Application Union 661, Ottawa, Ill., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. Kent instructed to visit Ottawa and investigate.

Application Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. A. M. Swartz appointed to investigate and report.

Application Union 259, Henderson, Ky., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. W. T. Dukehart appointed to investigate and report.

Application Union 174, Grand Forks, S. D., for sanction to strike, without financial aid. Permission granted as asked for without financial aid.

Application Union 143, Cant. N. O., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. A. M. Swartz appointed to investigate and report.

Application of D. C. of Columbus, O., for sanction to strike, etc. The schedule of inquiries reveal that a two-thirds vote of the members has not been obtained as required by Sec. 130 of the Constitution. G. E. B. could not legally grant sanction, but appointed Bro. W. T. Dukehart to visit Columbus, make further investigation and report.

Application of D. C. of Toledo, O., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. S. J. Kent appointed to investigate and report.

Application Union 629, So. Bend, Ind., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. S. J. Kent appointed to investigate and report.

Application Union 756, Richmond, Ind., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. D. P. Rowland appointed to secure adjustment, as prospects of settlement are favorable and to make report.

Application Union 379, Ashland, Wis., for sanction to strike, etc. Permission granted. Question of financial aid to be considered later on.

Application Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind., for sanction to strike, etc. Union 153 instructed to comply with Sec. 128 of the Constitution, and appoint a Committee on Arbitration, and submit its report to the G. E. B.

Application Union 725, Middletown, O., for sanction to strike, etc. Permission to strike granted. Question of financial aid to be considered later on.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION, April 18, 1893.—Application Union 386, Chillicothe, O., for sanction to strike, etc. Permission granted. Question of financial aid to be considered later on.

Application Union 481, Cincinnati, O. (Stair Builders), for sanction to strike, etc. Referred back to the Union to fill schedule of inquiries and comply with Sec. 130 of Constitution. On April 22, the G. E. B. received schedule in complete form, and Bro. D. P. Rowland was appointed to investigate and report.

Application Union 791, Brandon, Man., for sanction to strike, etc. Permission granted. Question of financial aid to be considered later on.

Application Union 132, Richmond, Va., for sanction to strike, etc. Permission granted. Financial aid to be granted later on. Bro. Hugh McKay appointed to visit Richmond to advise and help adjust any possible difficulty with the employers.

Communication from Union 148, Bar Harbor, Me., asking assistance to organize more thoroughly and win their demand for the nine-hour day. G. E. B. decide to do all in their power to assist 148 in the work of organizing and to secure the nine-hour day.

Appeal J. D. McLaurin vs. S. J. Chadwick, Union 33, Boston, Mass. Case had previously been passed on by the G. S. and G. T., in favor of defendant. After thorough review of all the evidence, G. E. B. reverse the decision of the G. S. and G. T. and find S. J. Chadwick guilty as charged by J. D. McLaurin.

Invitations from Unions 8, Phila., and 122, Germantown, Pa., to attend meetings of these Unions were accepted.

Application Union 78, Troy, N. Y., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. W. J. Shields, Boston, Mass. instructed to visit Troy at the earliest opportunity, investigate and report.

Application Union 742, Machine Hands, Evansville, Ind., for sanction to strike, etc. Bro. Dukehart made report. Prospects of success favorable. Permission granted. Financial aid to be considered later on. Bro. Dukehart to visit Evansville on his way home.

Communication from D. Maloney, Sec. State District Council of Carpenters of Mass., requesting presence of Gen. Sec. McGuire to visit Boston to secure a better understanding between the District Council of Boston and the State Council. Request complied with, and Sec. McGuire instructed to visit Boston.

Petition from Union 645, Stair Builders, Boston, Mass., asking permission to frame their own by-laws, and to be relieved of paying tax for Business Agent, and from compulsory representation in the D. C. of Boston and that they may be granted a special dispensation to initiate new candidates (Stair Builders) for \$2. G. E. B. decided that the interests of stair builders are to some degree distinct from the interests of the other locals in Boston, and therefore the G. E. B. would advise and recommend that the D. C. of Boston allow Union 645 consent to make its own trade rules, and that said Union be relieved from tax for Business Agent and be permitted to initiate members for \$2.

Complaint of H. Bernard, Treas. Union 2, Cincinnati, against said Union that Sec. 179 had been violated in loaning funds to members during the past winter. G. E. B. consider that while Union 2 granted said loans for the best interests of the Union, and got proper security for these loans, still it was a dangerous precedent and was an offense against the laws of the Order in Sec. 179, and consequently Union 2 is deserving of censure. Said Union is hereby ordered to refund into its Treasury the \$250 illegally loaned by July 1, 1893, or said Local will be suspended.

Communication Unions 22, 304, 483 and 616 San Francisco, Cal., showing a desire to consolidate these four Unions into one, and that the Unions are desirous of transferring their property, books, funds, etc., over to Union 22, under whose charter these Unions are to be consolidated and hereafter to be known as Union 22. G. E. B. grants permission to said Locals, provided no objections are raised under Sec. 50 of the Constitution, to consolidate and retain possession of their property, etc., as desired.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION, April 19 1893.—Complaint Union 211, Allegheny, Pa., against the G. S. in sending out his checks in payment of funeral claims. Union 211 desires the G. S. to issue certified checks or drafts in payment of benefits, as the present system works a hardship in securing payment of the checks. The G. E. B. decide they do not deem it advisable to make any change in this respect as the present system of issuing checks by the G. S. has been in operation for years with scarcely any complaints, and is the best, safest, most secure, and most economical plan, and is for the protection of all concerned.

Union 43, Hartford, Conn., and several other Unions raise an appeal for interpretation of Sec. 70 of the Constitution, in regard to contractors as members of Local Unions. The G. S. had ruled that the provisions of Sec. 70 could not be retroactive, and to that extent the G. E. B. affirms the ruling of the G. S. that Sec. 70 cannot be retroactive. The G. E. B. further decide Sec. 70 is unfortunately inconsistent, vague and misleading, for the section as worded places old and new members in the same category, though such evidently was not the intention in framing the law. Besides the Courts have held in numbers of cases that members have vested rights and cannot be legislated out of membership in a beneficial order. On the other hand, if it is decided Sec. 70 does not refer to members who were in the U. B. prior to Jan. 1, 1893, discrimination is made between old and new members contrary to Sec. 83 of the Constitution. From the loose way in which the Section is framed, it is evident members can contract for an indefinite period should the Local Union be willing to allow a member to contract even more than three months, though under Sec. 70 he is compelled to tender his resignation. Under Sec. 121 it requires a two-thirds vote of the Union to accept a resignation, which virtually leaves it at the option of the Local Union to accept the resignation of a member contracting for house carpenter work. To leave no further doubt on Sec. 70, the G. E. B. decide that by a two-thirds vote of a Local a member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become a member of any contractors or employers union. Any violation of this Section to be punished by expulsion.

Petitions Unions 219 Detroit Mich.; 737 Pittsburgh, Pa., and 478, Altoona, Pa., for cancellation of their indebtedness. Referred to the G. S., with instructions.

Bro. J. C. Doyle, representative of the D. C., Boston, Mass., was given a hearing. He recited various grievances existing in the D. C. of Boston, and the Mass. State Council, and asked measures to bring about a harmonious understanding. Bro. Doyle made a lengthy statement in regard to the work of the organization in Boston. G. E. B. decided it would not be advisable to give any decision or make any recommendations without hearing all sides concerned in any controversy. And as Gen. Sec. McGuire has been empowered to visit Boston, he will make further report to the G. E. B.

Petition Union 775, Baltimore, Md., and other Unions for permission to fix their own dues at a lower rate than 50 cents per month. G. E. B. decided they are powerless to modify the Constitution to allow any Union to charge less than fifty cents per month dues. We believe our members will be all the more strongly in favor of high dues if they will compare the benefits paid by the U. B. with those paid by other orders charging fifty or even sixty cents per month dues. All Unions are hereby cautioned to charge no less than fifty cents per month dues, as fixed by Sec. 55 of the Constitution. In cases less dues are charged, the Union and its members will forfeit all benefits. See Sec. 83 of Constitution.

Protests Unions 1 and 28, Chicago, Ill., and 692, Cincinnati, Ohio, against sending Protective Fund to headquarters, as ordered by the G. E. B. at its January meeting. The G. S. having notified all delinquent Locals of the need for sending this fund, and of lockouts and strikes now pending, all Locals indebted to the General Office for Protective Fund are hereby ordered to at once send in the same, or be debarred from further benefits. See Sec. 83.

Union 246, Beaver Falls, Pa., asks permission to withdraw from the D. C. of Pittsburgh Pa., and issue its own working cards. G. E. B. decide in view of the distance Union 246 is located from Pittsburgh, said Union has the right of withdrawal from the D. C., if they wish to exercise it but would refer Union 246 to the recommendation of the G. E. B. at its January meeting, in the case of Union 368, Rochester, Pa.

EVENING SESSION, April 19.—Claim W. J. Ross, Union 299, Indianapolis, Ind., for nine dollars in securing evidence in the Francis death claim, ordered paid.

Appeal Unions 200, 497 and 513, German Unions of New York, vs. the D. C. of New York, against action of Locals of New York, in not electing a German-speaking business agent, contrary to an agreement alleged to have been made with the German speaking Unions of said city. G. E. B. decide if such agreement has been made it must be lived up to in good faith, and if the agreement is now operative, the Board would sustain the appeal of the German Unions.

As some Local Unions and districts are adopting the plan of sending delegates to represent their Unions at meetings of the G. E. B., we are compelled to place some restriction upon the recognition of such delegations. First, because it takes up a great deal of the time of the Board, retarding the consideration of other business and giving the Locals near the General Office an advantage over other Locals in districts more remote. Second, because delegations are apt to present *ex parte* statements which are calculated to bias the Board, or the delegations would not be sent. Therefore the G. E. B., in fairness to all parties, decide that hereafter all Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B. must notify the G. S. ten days prior to the meeting of the G. E. B.

Judgment having been rendered against the U. B. in the courts of Chicago, in the Herman Nitsche claim, the G. S. is instructed to satisfy said judgment and pay all reasonable costs of the same.

(To be continued next month.)

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 La Fayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.

Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 911, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2016 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

D. P. Rowland, 233 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

W. T. Dukchart, 403 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.)

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15, 1893.

WHEREAS, It is our painful task to report the death of WILLIAM HOWITT, April 3, 1893, aged 60. He was a valued, faithful member of Union 664, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death Union 664 loses a thorough workman and a good, industrious citizen, and we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

JAMES FRAZIER,
GEORGE HUDSON,
E. EDWARD FISCH,
Committee.

HALL OF UNION NO. 270, 1

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8, 1893.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our respected Treasurer, ABRAHAM JARVIS, and

WHEREAS, He was a faithful officer, kind and affectionate, meriting the love and the respect of not only his fellow-members, but all who came in contact with him, therefore be it

Resolved, That, being deeply conscious of our loss, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy and confidence to his relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of the same be sent to his mother and sisters, and to THE CARPENTER to be published therein.

BESS TUCKER,
FRED FURBER,
CHAS. T. PARISH,
Committee.

We are now considering the propriety of enlarging the size of THE CARPENTER to 12 pages at no distant date.

THE "BOYCOTT" IS DEAD.

LONG LIVE THE RIGHT TO WORK OR TRADE WHERE YOU PLEASE.

REMEMBER THIS SCARBY CONCERN.

The New York Lumber and Wood Working Company, of Batavia, N. Y., is an enemy of organized labor. It has broken up Carpenters' Union No. 14 of Batavia, N. Y. This company furnishes material very largely for buildings in New York and Brooklyn. The Carpenters' Unions in these cities should remember this firm in its enmity to our organization.

GAS AND GASOLINE STOVES.

The Schneider and Treunkamp Company, Cleveland, O., manufacturers of the "Reliable" Gas and Gasoline Stoves have wilfully locked out their best workmen, some of whom have been in their employ from seven to ten years, simply because they interfered for the rights of other men regardless of their trade or union affiliations. They have insulted organized labor and have invited and defied working men to do their worst. One committee after another have waited on the firm without result. All that is left now is for working people to not buy the "Reliable" Gas and Gasoline Stoves until the firm becomes fair to its employees.

A FEW "DON'TS" FOR UNIONISTS.

Don't neglect to demand Union label goods.

Don't neglect to attend the Union meetings.

Don't let personal feelings influence you in Union affairs.

Don't forget to observe boycotts imposed by sister organizations.

Don't be captious or hypercritical in scrutinizing the work of your officials. A "roast" is not a criticism.

Don't advocate measures on the job or on the street that you would be ashamed to support in open meeting.

Don't berate the Union for its actions while you are religiously boycotting the meetings. Remember that those present did not have the advantage of your superior sagacity and prescience.

A MONTH'S GREAT EVENTS.

BY JOSEPHUS.

We are in the midst of great events once more after a long spell of uneventful years. After a winter of great physical suffering among the laboring people, the labor movement has again taken some forceful and promising strides in the direction of progress and success. Let us hope that the tidal wave that appears to be rising will not recede without having cleared away many obstacles which still prevent us from achieving lasting results. Let every man in our ranks resolve to henceforth grasp opportunities with a firm determination to ever do his utmost toward the final overthrow of our relentless foe, capitalism and wage-slavery, and to secure the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth!

May Day was celebrated this year by comparatively few of our fellow-workmen in this country, although the parades and mass meetings in New York and vicinity and several other large cities were better attended and more enthusiastic than in previous years. The demand for the eight-hour workday was accentuated in forcible tones only in a very few places by American trades unionists. But, that does not signify much; for there are many indications that the latent powers of the labor movement are increasing wherever we look for hopeful signs. And one of these is the splendid example given by the workmen of Europe, where Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Spaniards, Dutchmen and Danes, assembled by the hundred thousand to demonstrate to their capitalistic oppressors that the spring time of emancipation is rapidly approaching.

Above all we look with pride and satisfaction at the deed done by organized labor in that more than any other industrially developed little country, Belgium. Our brethren there took the first successful steps toward assuming the powers of State without which labor cannot hope to contend with the formidably entrenched enemy who holds the economic powers, by means of which the laboring masses are cowed and kept in subordination. Such examples cannot possibly be without healthy reaction upon the minds of the workers in the United States, where public and private life is but a reflection of the thoughts and actions of European nations.

That the proverbial volcano under the palaces of our coming billionaires is again resuming its ever increasing activity is evidenced by the fact that strikes are reported from all parts of this country. The enchained giant is once more trying to rise from his stupor. The garment workers in New York have downed a greedy lot of harpies who, by means of the sweating system, have been sucking the life blood of thousands of enfeebled men, women and children who, after years of suffering, and dumb and deaf submission, listened to the gospel of liberation and went from their shops to demand an improvement of their miserable condition. The harpies, believing that times had not changed, availed themselves of the "decisions" given by two capitalistic "judges" in favor of a great monopoly of railway speculators in the Western States, against a number of employees who in their determination to assert their rights, had attempted to block the wheels of trade and commerce.

But there was another "judge," a fellow named Barrett, of the Supreme Court of New York, who, in 1886 had given a "decision" which threw a number of workmen into Sing Sing prison. All of you know what followed: The grand movement by which one of the strongest bands of capitalistic freebooters, Tammany Hall, was nearly hurled from power. Barrett, remembering his mistake of 1886, did not repeat it, but he decided in favor of the workmen, saying that he did not feel inclined to interfere in a fight between parties one of which might have hit the other "below the belt," and thus the garment workers gained a temporary advantage. Their bosses, left in the lurch by their political tools, had to grant the demands of the strikers and the men resumed work, satisfied that, for some time at least, their condition would be improved.

Of course, such gains are only temporary ones, for the harpies will again find means and ways to thwart the aspirations of their slaves, and we already hear of a

renewal of the struggle in some of the garment workers' shops.

* * *

Another remarkable strike is that of the hotel and restaurant waiters in several of our large cities. These men have been treated in a contemptible manner for many generations. Their wages are insignificant; their food consists of what is left on the plates of the cornermen whom they are feeding, and for sufficient means to earn a decent livelihood they had to resort to begging, or, as it is commonly called, soliciting for "tips". But, this was not all. It is the custom in Europe that those attending the tables of the aristocracy, must appear with cleanly shaved faces, as a distinguishing sign of their menial condition. Now, these miserable men, whom it took many years to organize, because they were upon an altogether too low level of manhood, have finally learned that theirs are human rights. Well, they revolted. And they were successful too. In many of the crack hotels and restaurants of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis and other places the demands of the waiters have been unconditionally granted.

There was a similar movement on the part of the coachmen, who were not allowed to wear whiskers; but, as they are not as well organized as the waiters, we have heard little or nothing about their having been successful.

* * *

The agitation of the journeymen Brewers' National Union is also again meeting with success. The big-bellied bosses of Chicago, Grand Rapids and Cincinnati having signed annual contracts with their men. But there is a big strike in the St. Louis breweries to be expected and work is very slow in New York and Brooklyn, although the New York Central Labor Union, after an ignominious attempt on the part of some of the "hoodlums" who again crept into that once famous body, has, giving way to overwhelming pressure on the part of the honest element, renewed the boycott against the father of the New York Brewers' Pool, George Ehret, whose scab beer should be shunned by every upright laboring man in this country.

* * *

The building trades also appear to once more assume a fighting attitude. In New York and Brooklyn the framers have renewed their annual contract for forty-five cents per hour and eight hours per day, without a struggle, only about eight bosses having refused to sign. The electrical workers are engaged in strikes in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Chicago, and probably the movement will spread to other places. The New York wood carvers are still fighting some bosses, who persist in their refusal to grant eight hours. The cabinetmakers of Cincinnati, about 2,500 in number, are determined to get nine hours and they will have to fight forty-two bosses who formed a combine with the avowed intention of breaking down their workmen's organization. A general lockout may be expected any day, which will throw over seven thousand men into the street.

* * *

In Tonawanda, N. Y., the lumbermen have resumed their fight in which they were worsted two years ago; and the bosses have summoned the sheriff and the militia to "protect" the scabs who are to take the places of the strikers. Blood may be expected to flow; but let it flow, we proletarians, although preyed upon by a still powerful class of vultures and vampires, have still plenty of blood to furnish martyrs for our cause, and you know that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Our church, the church of solidarity and fraternity, is founded upon the rock of ages, and it will flourish when the vultures and vampires are rotted in the graves of their beastly "civilization" of man eating and universal robbery.

* * *

There is some mysterious move contemplated, no doubt, by the boss bricklayers and other builders, who seem to be planning to destroy the bricklayers' and laborers' unions; for, they have been refusing to renew contracts with the unions all over the country. Developments are anxiously awaited.

A SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY FOR CARPENTERS.

BY JAMES E. MAHN.

In my young days I have worked at carpentry, and my ancestors were of that order of tradesmen who built some of those rude log cabins that sheltered the pioneer settlers of this country, as well as some of the better classes of houses that succeeded in the progress and development that followed during after years, requiring good workmanship in constructing them. I was, too, when mechanics had to be trained in all the branches of the carpentry trade; when there was no machinery for preparing material for putting together as to-day but all had to be done by the labor and skill of hand. There were no saw mills that were convenient to cut lumber and framing timber, and the mechanic was forced to cut, hew and saw out of the rough log all his timbers, and dress with planes the boards, and work his mouldings. The hours of labor were from sun up to sundown, while the pay was not one-third what it is to-day, nor were his wages always paid in money, but frequently in merchandise and produce. But without indulging to any further extent in reminiscences, allow me to offer some suggestions for elevating trade industries and affording protection to skilled labor.

Since labor organizations have become fixed institutions, forced into existence from surrounding circumstances which threaten to subject workmen to abject servitude, something of a plan that might give dignity and character to men's standing in skilled labor would be beneficial to carpenters' unions and others of kindred interests.

First, the trade or occupation of carpentry should be placed on a scientific basis, something after the manner of those of the different professions. Such being the object in view there must be a school of technology. This would be the head centre for all artisan employments. But in no wise must it be permitted to interfere in any manner to prevent or hinder any one from obtaining a livelihood from pursuing any mechanical occupation he may choose, without having the advantages of a course of industrial training and education at such school. It would merely be an Alma Mater for acquiring any degree of efficiency in any of the departments of skilled labor, where diplomas or certificates of degrees of attainment, the honors thereby conferred would be the highest of recommendations to the holder in procuring employment. This method would furnish the best of opportunities for producing the highest order of mechanical genius and skill, one which the Government would not be long in recognizing as of national importance and induced to extend to it fostering care.

At the head of this institution would be an examining board, composed of members of its own faculty, which might grant to any workman according to proficiency, no matter if he has not been a student of such institution, a card giving the proficiency of such person at any skilled labor, with the amount of wages, according to a fixed scale, to be demanded in such branch. The holder to be required under penalty of forfeiture of all rights and privileges granted to accept nothing less, lest by doing so he interfere with the rights of other fellow workmen, by hindering one of less, but sufficient skill from procuring employment. Such a system would encourage education, and inspire greater ambition in mechanics to attain the greatest degree of efficiency, and we would soon have an educated laboring class that would elevate and dignify labor in a higher sense than is now awarded.

It would have the effect to curtail, if not altogether abolish, the employment of minors, whose work comes now in such unfavorable competition with that of adults. It would keep boys and girls at school instead of consigning them in their tender years to unwholesome workshops before they are properly developed, mentally and physically, where their health and morals are impaired by foul air and impure conversation. It will eventually free the working class from the thrall of ignorance, and qualify them for enjoying the conditions taking place in our social evolution now in progress.

I offer these remarks as suggestions, being warmly interested in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of labor organizations.—Syracuse, N. Y.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Mai 1893.

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Wieder einmal, nach einer langen Reihe ereignisreicher Jahre, befinden wir uns mitten in einem Winter großer Krisen. Nach einem langen Winter voller Ideen für das arbeitende Volk hat die Arbeiterbewegung auf Neue sich kräftig und vielversprechend in gezielte Schritte nach „Vorwärts“ bewegt. Hoffentlich wird die sich jetzt bereits erhebbende Hochflut nicht wieder zurückweichen, ohne einige der großen Hindernisse fortzuschwemmen, welche sich bis jetzt dem dauernden Erfolg unserer guten Sache entgegenstellten.

Der erste Mai ist dies Jahr von nur verhältnismäßig wenigen unserer Mitarbeiter in diesem Lande gefeiert worden. Obwohl die Paraden und Massenversammlungen in New York und Umgebung und mehreren anderen großen Städten größer waren und enthusiastischer die Demonstrationen als in früheren Jahren; und die Forderung nach dem Achtstundentag ist nur in sehr wenigen Orten von den amerikanischen Gewerkschaften in kräftiger Zone verlangt worden. Aber das hat viel zu bedeuten, denn es gibt trotzdem eine Menge Anzeichen, daß die in der Arbeiterbewegung schlummernde Macht sich fortwährend vermehrt, wozu wir auch zählen können. Und eines dieser Zeichen ist das ausgezeichnete Beispiel, welches uns die Arbeiter in Europa gegeben haben, wo Engländer, Franzosen, Deutsche, Italiener, Spanier, Holländer und Dänen sich zu hunderten Tausenden versammelten, um ihren kapitalistischen Unterdrückern zu zeigen, daß der Frühling der Emancipation sich mit riesigen Schritten nähert. Vor allem sehen wir mit Stolz und großer Genugthuung auf die herrliche Thatsache, welche die organisierten Arbeiter in jenen, mehr als alle anderen kapitalistisch entwickelten Ländern, Belgien, auf die Tafeln der Geschichte verzeichnet haben, indem sie die ersten erfolgreichen Schritte thaten, um die Staatsmacht zu erobern, ohne welche die Arbeiter niemals hoffen können, sich mit dem fest verankerten Feinde zu messen, der die ökonomische Macht besitzt, vermittelst welcher die arbeitenden Massen eingeschüchtert und zum „Gehorsam“ gezwungen werden.

Die Kleiderarbeiter in New York haben eine Schaar glücklicher Proben beigesteuert, welche durch das Schwitzgeld in Tausenden schwachen Männer, Weiber und Kinder das Blut auslachten. Diese Armen und Elenden hatten das Gesamtvermögen der Befreiung predigen hören und sie legten ihre Arbeit nieder, verließen ihre Shops und verlangten eine Befreiung ihrer Lage. Aber die habgierigen Schwitzhölzer, welche glaubten, die Zeiten hätten sich in den letzten Tagen nicht geändert, machten sich die Entscheidungen zu Nutzen, welche zwei kapitalistische Richter zu Gunsten eines großen Monopols von Eisenbahn-Spekulanten in den westlichen Staaten abgegeben hatten, um eine Anzahl Arbeiter zu unterdrücken, welche in dem Bestreben, ihre Rechte geltend zu machen, den Versuch gemacht hatten, die Mäler des Handels und Handels zum Stillstand zu bringen.

Aber da war nun ein anderer „Richter“, ein Karl Ramens Barrett, welcher im Jahre 1886 eine „Entscheidung“ abgegeben hatte, durch die eine Anzahl Arbeiter ins Zuchthaus zu Sing Sing geworfen wurde. Man weiß, was darauf folgte: die große Bewegung, durch welche er der stärksten kapitalistischen Freiberberbanden, Tammany Hall, nahezu aus dem politischen Sattel gehoben wurde. Barrett, der sich an seinen Fehler von 1886 erinnerte, hat denselben diesmal nicht wieder gemacht, denn er entschied zu Gunsten der Arbeiter, hinzuzufügen, er schied sich nicht veranlaßt, in den Kampf der Boffe und der Streiker einzugreifen, auch wenn dabei einer der Kampfenben vielleicht dem anderen einen „Sachverhalt“ aequieren hätte. Und so kam es denn, daß die Kleiderarbeiter einen temporären Erfolg errungen, denn die von ihnen politischen Werkzeuge im Stich gelassenen Boffe sahen keinen anderen Ausweg, als die Forderungen ihrer Arbeiter zu bewilligen, worauf der Strike zu Ende war.

Selbstverständlich sind solche Siege nicht von dauernden Folgen begleitet, denn die Boffe werden, so lange das jetzige System besteht, auf Neue Mittel und Wege finden, die Bestrebungen ihrer „Skolaven“ zu vereiteln.

Ein anderer bemerkenswerther Strike ist derjenige der Hotel- und Restaurationskellner in einigen unserer großen Städte. Diese Leute sind seit vielen Menschenaltern in schmachvoller Weise maltätirt worden. Ihre

Böhne sind jämmerlich; ihr Essen besteht in den Brocken, welche auf den Tellern der Boffe liegen bleiben, die sie füttern müssen, und um einigermaßen mit ihren Familien anständig leben zu können, sehen sie sich gezwungen, zu betteln, d. h. „Trunkgelber“ zu verlangen. Aber das war nicht Alles. Es ist in Europa gebräuchlich, daß die Bedienten der Aristokraten glattrasiert sein müssen, damit man sie sofort als Skolaven erkennen kann. Diese verelendigten Leute, deren Organismus viele Jahre in Anspruch nahm, weil sie auf einer allzutiefen Stufe standen, so weit ihre Selbstachtung in Betracht kam, haben jetzt endlich erkannt, daß sie Menschenrechte besitzen; sie rebellieren und sie waren sofort erfolgreich.

Eine ähnliche Bewegung fand unter den Lohnkutschern statt, welche ebenfalls keine Barte tragen durften, aber, da sie nicht so gut organisiert waren wie die Kellner, haben wir wenig oder nichts von dem Erfolg ihrer Bewegung gehört.

Die Aktion des Nationalverbandes der Brauerarbeiter ist ebenfalls von Erfolg begleitet. Die diebstahligen Boffe in Chicago, Grand Rapids und Cincinnati haben die jährlichen Kontrakte der Union unterzeichnet, aber in den Brauereiveren von St. Louis erwartet man einen großen Strike, und das Organisationswerk macht nur langsam Fortschritte in New York und Brooklyn, obwohl die N. Y. Central Labor Union nach einem schwachen Versuch der „Boobler“, die sich wieder einmal in diesem einflussreichen Central-Körper eingedrängt haben, dem überwältigenden Druck des ehrlichen Elementes nachgab, den Boycott gegen den Urheber des N. Y. Brauer-Boos, George Ehret erneuert hat, dessen „Scab“-Bier von jedem verständigen Arbeiter wie Gift gemieden werden sollte.

Die Baugewerke scheinen auch auf Neue den Kampf aufgenommen zu haben. In New York und Brooklyn haben die Zimmerleute ihren Jahres-Kontrakt für 45 Cent pro Stunde bei 8 Stunden pro Tag erneuert, ohne zum Strike greifen zu müssen und nur acht Boffe weigerten sich, den Kontrakt zu unterzeichnen. Die Electrical Workers streiken in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey und Chicago, und die Bewegung wird sich wahrscheinlich auf andere Orte erstrecken. Die New Yorker Wood Carvers kämpfen noch immer gegen einige Boffe, welche den Achtstundentag nicht bewilligen wollen. Die Möbelschneider in Cincinnati, ungefähr 2500 an der Zahl, sind entschlossen, den Neunstundenag zu erringen und sie haben es mit einer Kombination von 42 Boffen zu thun, welche sich verschworen haben, die Organisation ihrer Arbeiter zu zerstören und ein allgemeines Lockout steht täglich zu erwarten, durch welchen über 7000 Leute auf die Straße geworfen werden dürften.

In Tonawanda, N. Y., haben die Lumbermen den Kampf wieder aufgenommen, in welchem sie vor zwei Jahren unterlagen und die Boffe haben den Sheriff und die Miliz herbeigerufen, um die Scabs zu beschützen, welche die Pläne der Streiker annehmen sollten. Es wird dort wahrscheinlich zum Blutvergießen kommen. Aber, möge es fliehen! Wir Proletarier, obwohl eine mächtige Brut von Raubvögeln und Vampiren unter Markt und Wein verzehrt, haben immer noch Blut genug, um Märtyrer für unsere gute Sache zu liefern, und Ihr wißt ja, daß „das Blut der Märtyrer die Aussaat der Kirche“ ist. Unsere Kirche, die Kirche der Brüderlichkeit und der Solidarität, ist auf dem festesten Felsen erbaut, der je eine Zwangsbürgung trug und sie wird stolz in die Lüfte ragen, wenn die Raubvögel und Vampire in dem Grabe ihrer bestialischen „Civilisation“, der „Civilisation“ der Menschenfresser und Räuber, vermodern!

Die Bricklayers und Maurer-Boffe haben zweifellos einen Staatsstreik im Schilde, der es ihnen ermöglichen soll, die Unions der Bricklayers und Laborers zu vernichten, denn sie haben sich in allen Theilen des Landes gewagt, die Jahreskontrakte zu erneuern und die Arbeiter dieser Branchen erwarten mit großer Spannung die Dinge, die da kommen sollen.

Kurze Arbeiter-Notiz aus New Jersey.

Elizabeth, N. J. — Das Geschäft geht jetzt besser wie im Winter. Wir sind eben im Begriffe, ob wir nicht die Juden Carpenter organisieren können, denn diese arbeiten von 10 bis 12 Stunden.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Brüderschaft der Bau-Schreiner und Zimmerleute deutscher Total-Union No. 690 versammelt sich jeden zweiten und dritten Dienstag im Mai in

ZEPP'S HALL,

120 West Lake Str.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending April 30, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$883.30	38	\$12.00	276	\$	412	\$ 3.00
2	71.50	39	2.40	276		413	
3	26.05	40		277	4.15	414	1.95
4	87.71	41	28.50	278		415	2.10
5	26.35	42	63.45	279	11.35	416	30.35
6	2.70	43	23.15	280	9.45	417	
7	12.15	44	7.80	281	3.15	418	1.80
8		45	4.95	282	3.45	419	13.45
9	23.75	46		283	8.55	420	
10	8.25	47	22.05	284	14.60	421	8.75
11	54.75	48	3.90	285		422	2.70
12	14.25	49	6.45	286	27.75	423	8.00
13	3.00	50	8.30	287	10.85	424	4.95
14	3.60	51	28.20	288	13.05	425	1.65
15	9.30	52	3.75	289	4.80	426	7.20
16	31.50	53	12.90	290	32.95	427	3.90
17		54	8.50	291	7.80	428	7.50
18	4.40	55	12.00	292		429	
19	5.10	56	1.00	293	2.85	430	3.75
20	15.00	57	8.85	294	2.75	431	10.05
21	54.50	58	19.40	295	3.90	432	
22	76.25	59	4.30	296	4.60	433	14.70
23	92.45	60	4.50	297	4.00	434	15.15
24	3.30	61		298	3.30	435	4.85
25	75.25	62	184.10	299	49.70	436	
26	17.85	63	9.30	300		437	4.35
27	8.05	64	13.25	301	15.20	438	
28	221.45	65	38.60	302	6.50	439	
29	49.95	66	15.75	303		440	8.40
30	12.90	67	18.85	304	7.95	441	
31	7.50	68		305	5.30	442	
32		69	3.15	306		443	7.45
33	67.50	70	4.50	307		444	1.70
34	3.30	71	13.35	308		445	14.45
35	5.70	72	5.25	309	2.25	446	109.20
36	20.60	73		310	2.40	447	
37	3.80	74		311	44.85	448	7.00
38	4.50	75	30.60	312	5.90	449	
39	17.20	76	30.85	313	3.15	450	6.30
40	17.10	77	20.85	314		451	24.35
41	3.30	78	4.80	315	3.15	452	
42	9.95	79	4.05	316	14.40	453	26.10
43	34.55	80	6.15	317		454	
44	11.70	81	139.45	318	19.20	455	
45	1.95	82	4.50	319		456	3.60
46	2.70	83		320	1.00	457	
47	12.75	84	5.10	321	1.00	458	7.20
48	10.70	85	10.65	322	5.35	459	13.35
49	18.75	86	9.10	323	1.80	460	7.00
50	8.55	87	4.50	324	4.65	461	6.15
51	3.00	88	5.00	325	6.45	462	13.10
52	7.35	89	4.95	326	20.85	463	13.50
53	5.70	90		327	45.55	464	9.15
54	64.60	91		328	8.00	465	34.85
55	36.20	92	9.90	329	4.80	466	10.95
56	28.40	93	4.85	330		467	
57		94	5.05	331		468	
58		95	11.55	332	18.45	469	3.90
59		96	2.70	333	10.80	470	9.80
60		97		334	6.75	471	31.65
61	34.05	98	5.00	335	16.65	472	
62	87.10	99	44.00	336	8.90	473	31.80
63	23.00	100	11.25	337		474	13.15
64		101	7.95	338		475	3.30
65		102	8.75	339	11.90	476	
66	50.20	103	12.15	340	75.60	477	9.15
67	8.55	104	3.45	341	5.85	478	9.60
68	12.75	105	2.55	342	6.60	479	3.91
69	4.20	106	17.40	343	6.30	480	1.25
70	11.70	107	34.45	344	11.10	481	1.65
71	2.85	108	7.70	345	6.60	482	15.55
72	24.25	109	27.45	346	4.60	483	19.80
73	31.10	110	4.05	347	5.20	484	7.20
74	5.70	111	74.40	348		485	8.10
75		112		349		486	
76	16.15	113	2.10	350	4.35	487	4.50
77	50.24	114	5.60	351	7.20	488	8.30
78	26.55	115	16.15	352	6.00	489	
79	1.65	116	4.80	353		490	4.05
80	12.90	117	5.25	354	2.80	491	2.40
81	6.35	118	8.95	355	18.45	492	3.30
82	13.17	119	4.95	356		493	
83	23.55	120	5.55	357	7.50	494	2.25
84	6.85	121	6.50	358		495	18.60
85	1.20	122	6.50	359	13.95	496	4.50
86		123		360	14.55	497	43.55
87	2.55	124	13.80	361	2.85	498	4.95
88	3.15	125	17.85	362	2.40	499	7.40
89	8.55	126	2.65	363		500	3.75
90	37.70	127	9.55	364		501	
91		128	23.90	365		502	11.25
92	27.00	129	7.20	366		503	
93	2.25	130	20.40	367	19.10	504	1.00
94	14.55	131	2.40	368	13.45	505	10.00
95	6.20	132	1.65	369	9.00	506	
96	13.20	133	2.80	370		507	7.50
97	10.35	134	22.50	371	2.80	508	
98		135	8.85	372		509	1.80
99	6.15	136	3.45	373	8.25	510	
100	7.35	137	3.45	374	24.00	511	15.90
101	3.45	138	10.20	375		512	
102	12.85	139	11.85	376	2.85	513	1.00
103	4.95	140	15.45	377	5.00	514	7.00
104		141	12.80	378	13.40	515	18.60
105	3.60	142	26.00	379	12.45	516	2.55
106		143	6.15	380		517	10.00
107	10.95	144	2.10	381	20.70	518	26.25
108	29.60	145	7.65	382	51.80	519	
109	66.10	146	15.45	383		520	4.80
110	4.70	147	31.65	384	3.85	521	16.00
111	2.85	148	2.25	385		522	10.00
112	22.50	149		386	14.70	523	
113	6.25	150	3.30	387	8.25	524	
114	6.35	151	19.65	388	6.15	525	
115	7.55	152	3.70	389		526	10.35
116		153	6.00	390	14.15	527	7.35
117	18.40	154		391	8.70	528	10.00
118	63.40	155	6.60	392		529	7.20
119	16.10	156		393	5.10	530	3.75
120	3.30	157	45.90	394	2.25	531	4.50
121	15.00	158		395	9.60	532	10.00
122	14.55	159		396	24.95	533	
123	2.85	160	20.10	397		534	10.70
124	11.78	161	3.30	398	3.10	535	10.00
125	33.40	162	1.80	399		536	
126		163		400	2.75	537	2.85
127		164	3.45	401	4.20	538	2.25
128	1.50	165	2.35	402	9.15	539	
129		166	3.15	403	2.50	540	
130	7.75	167	3.65	404		541	
131	5.10	168	16.80	405		542	
132	18.25	169	48.60	406	1.50	543	
133	3.30	170	17.55	407	49.65	544	2.10
134	15.90	171		408	4.35	545	3.45
135		172	1.35	409	3.85	546	
136	5.55	173	7.40	410	20.40	547	
137	5.10	174	18.00	411		548	10.00

PROTECTIVE FUND AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund and Special Assessments received by the G. S. during the month of April, 1893.

All moneys received since April 30, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1	138	4	275	412	\$1 00	413	1 00
2	\$23 45	5	80	414	65	415	70
3	8 65	6	27	416	9 75	417	60
4	101 00	7	278	418	60	419	4 05
5	8 45	8	279	420	1 05	421	1 05
6	90	9	280	422	2 85	423	4 75
7	4 05	10	281	424	1 75	425	90
8	145	11	282	426	1 15	427	1 30
9	6 50	12	283	428	2 50	429	1 25
10	2 75	13	284	430	1 35	431	3 35
11	18 25	14	285	432	1 30	433	4 90
12	4 75	15	286	434	5 05	435	1 45
13	149	16	287	436	1 45	437	1 45
14	1 30	17	288	438	3 50	439	2 10
15	3 10	18	289	440	1 05	441	7 50
16	10 50	19	290	442	4 40	443	205 75
17	154	20	291	444	1 90	445	4 40
18	1 30	21	292	446	2 05	447	1 20
19	1 75	22	293	448	1 45	449	2 40
20	5 00	23	294	450	1 45	451	2 40
21	13 50	24	295	452	1 45	453	2 40
22	18 75	25	296	454	1 45	455	1 20
23	60	26	297	456	1 20	457	2 40
24	1 16	27	298	458	2 40	459	1 30
25	25 75	28	299	460	2 00	461	6 05
26	5 55	29	300	462	4 00	463	3 05
27	2 75	30	301	464	3 05	465	13 35
28	165	31	302	466	3 65	467	4 8
29	14 65	32	303	468	1 30	469	2 60
30	4 36	33	304	470	2 60	471	11 55
31	2 50	34	305	472	10 60	473	4 40
32	179	35	306	474	1 10	475	3 20
33	22 50	36	307	476	3 05	477	1 20
34	1 10	37	308	478	3 75	479	4 55
35	1 90	38	309	480	4 85	481	6 60
36	52 00	39	310	482	2 40	483	2 20
37	1 0	40	311	484	1 50	485	1 50
38	1 50	41	312	486	1 10	487	1 35
39	5 40	42	313	488	1 80	489	1 25
40	4 70	43	314	490	1 25	491	1 50
41	1 10	44	315	492	1 10	493	55
42	3 15	45	316	494	5 70	495	1 60
43	11 35	46	317	496	1 10	497	1 10
44	2 15	47	318	498	1 15	499	1 80
45	65	48	319	500	1 25	501	501
46	90	49	320	502	503	504	505
47	4 25	50	321	506	507	508	509
48	3 40	51	322	510	511	512	513
49	61 50	52	323	514	515	516	517
50	2 85	53	324	518	519	520	521
51	10 00	54	325	522	523	524	525
52	2 4	55	326	526	527	528	529
53	1 90	56	327	530	531	532	533
54	191	57	328	534	535	536	537
55	10 40	58	329	538	539	540	541
56	5 30	59	330	542	543	544	545
57	193	60	331	546	547	548	549
58	135	61	332	550	551	552	553
59	190	62	333	554	555	556	557
60	197	63	334	558	559	560	561
61	11 35	64	335	562	563	564	565
62	28 45	65	336	566	567	568	569
63	7 50	66	337	570	571	572	573
64	201	67	338	574	575	576	577
65	202	68	339	578	579	580	581
66	203	69	340	582	583	584	585
67	30 20	70	341	586	587	588	589
68	4 25	71	342	590	591	592	593
69	1 40	72	343	594	595	596	597
70	3 90	73	344	598	599	600	601
71	98 208	74	345	602	603	604	605
72	8 15	75	346	606	607	608	609
73	8 55	76	347	610	611	612	613
74	1 50	77	348	614	615	616	617
75	212	78	349	618	619	620	621
76	2 05	79	350	622	623	624	625
77	214	80	351	626	627	628	629
78	6 45	81	352	630	631	632	633
79	56 216	82	353	634	635	636	637
80	4 30	83	354	638	639	640	641
81	1 10	84	355	642	643	644	645
82	4 35	85	356	646	647	648	649
83	7 95	86	357	650	651	652	653
84	2 15	87	358	654	655	656	657
85	40	88	359	658	659	660	661
86	223	89	360	662	663	664	665
87	8	90	361	666	667	668	669
88	1 85	91	362	670	671	672	673
89	2 55	92	363	674	675	676	677
90	12 40	93	364	678	679	680	681
91	22	94	365	682	683	684	685
92	32 38	95	366	686	687	688	689
93	75	96	367	690	691	692	693
94	4 85	97	368	694	695	696	697
95	2 30	98	369	698	699	700	701
96	3 9	99	370	702	703	704	705
97	3 15	100	371	706	707	708	709
98	235	101	372	710	711	712	713
99	2 05	102	373	714	715	716	717
100	2 45	103	374	718	719	720	721
101	1 15	104	375	722	723	724	725
102	3 95	105	376	726	727	728	729
103	1 65	106	377	730	731	732	733
104	240	107	378	734	735	736	737
105	1 20	108	379	738	739	740	741
106	3 65	109	380	742	743	744	745
107	3 25	110	381	746	747	748	749
108	9 20	111	382	750	751	752	753
109	21 70	112	383	754	755	756	757
110	1 40	113	384	758	759	760	761
111	95	114	385	762	763	764	765
112	7 50	115	386	766	767	768	769
113	4 75	116	387	770	771	772	773
114	1 95	117	388	774	775	776	777
115	2 55	118	389	778	779	780	781
116	253	119	390	782	783	784	785
117	5 80	120	391	786	787	788	789
118	10 30	121	392	790	791	792	793
119	5 20	122	393	794	795	796	797
120	2 65	123	394	798	799	800	801
121	5 00	124	395	802	803	804	805
122	4 85	125	396	806	807	808	809
123	95	126	397	810	811	812	813
124	3 90	127	398	814	815	816	817
125	10 10	128	399	818	819	820	821
126	263	129	400	822	823	824	825
127	254	130	401	826	827	828	829
128	50	131	402	830	831	832	833
129	256	132	403	834	835	836	837
130	257	133	404	838	839	840	841
131	1 70	134	405	842	843	844	845
132	5 60	135	406	846	847	848	849
133	1 10	136	407	850	851	852	853
134	6 30	137	408	854	855	856	857
135	272		409	858	859	860	861
136	1 85		410	862	863	864	865
137	1 70		411	866	867	868	869

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
549		616	\$1 20	682		7 18	
550	\$ 60	617	2 95	683	\$1 1	749	\$1 30
551		618		684	65	750	3 4
552		619		685		751	1 00
553		620	1 30	686	1 65	752	
554	4 75	621	20 90	687	2 15	753	
555		622		688		754	
556		623	2 25	689		755	14 50
557	1 75	624	4 15	690	2 20	756	3 00
558		625		691		757	
559	1 40	626	8 75	692	3 45	758	3 80
560	1 15	627		693		759	1 35
561	2 40	628		694		760	
562	1 80	629	7 35	695	1 75	761	
563	3 75	630	70	696	2 60	762	1 85
564	2 65	631	2 75	697		763	
565	1 40	632	2 20	698	6 95	764	
566		633		699	4 65	765	
567	5 10	634		700	70	766	60
568	3 25	635		701	1 35	767	2 75
569		636		702	80	768	
570		637	2 95	703	4 60	769	
571	50	638	7 05	704	6 50	770	3 15
572		639	3 70	705	3 00	771	
573		640		706	4 45	772	
574		641	2 35	707		773	
575		642	1 70	708	1 80	774	1 60
576		643		709		775	
577		644	1 15	710	1 00	776	3 80
578	3 05	645	85	711	1 15	777	65
579	90	646	55	712	5 20	778	50
580	5 40	647	4 20	713	3 20	779	
581		648		714	2 40	780	
582		649	3 30	715	13 70	781	1 15
583		650		716	6 70	782	
584		651		717		783	1 40
585		652	1 15	718	8 10	784	
586		653		719	1 05	785	2 50
587	1 00	654	1 90	720	75	786	9 35
588		655	2 15	721	3 10	787	
589		656		722		788	4 35
590	95	657		723		789	
591	90	658	2 60	724	1 15	790	1 00
592	13 5	659	1 55	725	4 25	791	
5 3	2 00	660		726		792	
594		661	2 60	727		793	
595		662	1 00	728	1 00	794	70
596	55	663		729	7 15	795	
597		664	3 10	730		796	
598		665	1 75	731	1 10	797	
599		666	2 75	732		798	
600	60	667	7 25	733	1 00	799	1 10
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Total						\$3,215	38

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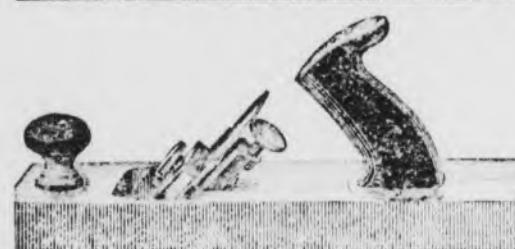
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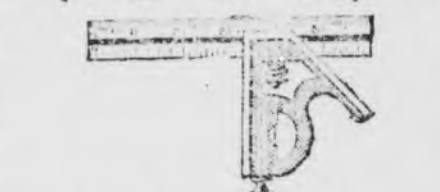


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Beware of Counterfeits. Sometimes they are printed on white paper and sometimes on yellow paper. As a general thing they are not perforated in the edges. A counterfeit label with perforated edges has lately made its appearance. It is larger than the genuine one. The genuine label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. When purchasing a hat see to it that you get the genuine label with the perforated edges.

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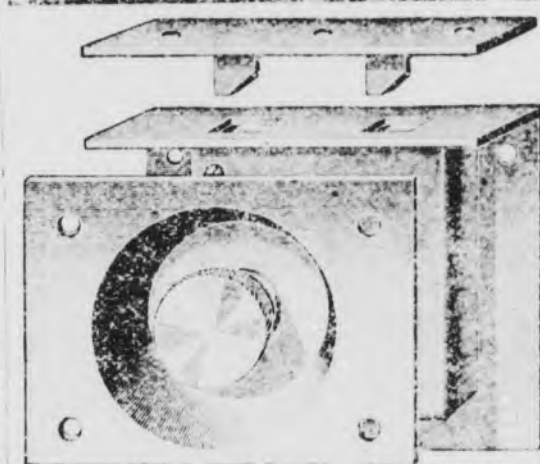
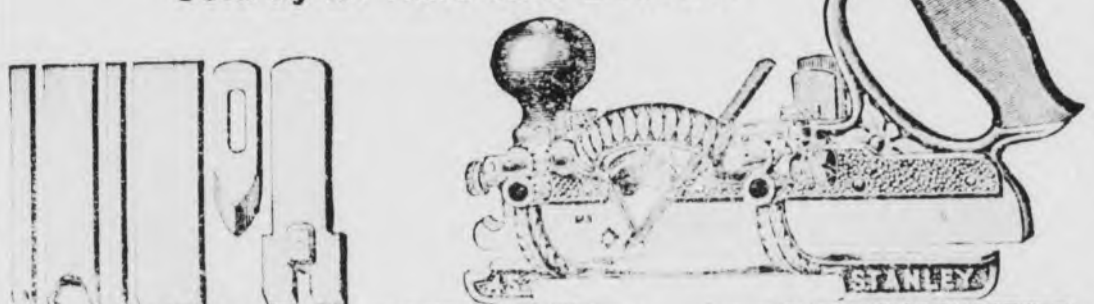


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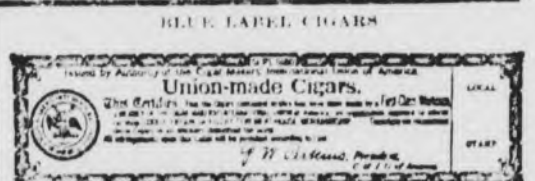


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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 6.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1893.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

TRADE MOVEMENTS OF CARPENTERS.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—There was prospect of trouble here last month with one of our planing mills, but it was finally adjusted satisfactorily and the eight-hour day is still maintained.

GALVESTON, Tex.—The enforcement of the card system is bringing the non-union carpenters into line by the dozen. Through it this spring we have had a wonderful increase in membership, and soon will have every capable carpenter.

TOPEKA, Kan.—Quite a number of the members of Union 158 were involved in the strike in the railroad shops of the A. T. & S. F. Railroad Company this Spring. The trouble occurred through failure of the company to recognize the rules of the organized machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers. Finally the company agreed to an amicable settlement.

THE WORK OF AGITATION.

We could not send out speakers until recently. The hard times and dullness of trade last winter left most of the non-union carpenters comparatively poor. So it would be folly to send out lecturers until the men were generally better off in funds. The lateness of the spring was also a drawback. In the meantime, however, we sent out competent men this season to each place where there was likelihood of trade trouble.

This month we have a number of speakers and organizers out on the road and propose to cover all sections in the next few months.

S. P. MILES, of Butte, Mont., has a trip which covers California, Oregon, Washington and Utah. He visits nearly every Union in the territory west of the Rockies.

W. T. DUKEHART, of Nashville, Tenn., makes a lecturing and organizing tour through Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. He has this month visited Mt. Vernon, Ind., and in Kentucky he has addressed meetings in Henderson, Owensboro and Paducah. In the settlement of trade rules he visited Columbus, O., Henderson, Ky., and Evansville, Ind.

S. J. KENT, of Lincoln, Neb., speaks in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Leavenworth, Kansas, and thence through Iowa and Western Illinois, and along the Upper Mississippi Valley, through Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. In the settlement of trade demands he has visited Toledo, O.; South Bend, Ind.; Ottawa, Ill.; Galesburg, Ill.; Springfield, Mo., and has addressed several meetings in Omaha, Neb., Council Bluffs and Des Moines, Iowa.

R. C. LONGSDON, of St. Louis, Mo., visits the lower Mississippi Valley; Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Vicksburg, New Orleans, through Texas and Arkansas. He has spoken at good meetings in Greenfield, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Ind., and Terre Haute. In the settlement of trade troubles he has done good work in Springfield, Ill., Springfield, Mo., Kansas City, Columbus, O., and Indianapolis (mill men).

W. J. SHIELDS, of Boston, Mass., has done effective missionary work all through Massachusetts, and has been to Bar Harbor, Me., and Manchester, N. H., with good results, also to Pawtucket, and Providence, R. I. He has been working up Troy, N. Y., to secure its trade demands and has addressed meetings in Middletown, N. Y., Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, and Binghamton, N. Y.; Wilkes-barre, Pa., and in Connecticut he has spoken in Norwalk, Bridgeport, Waterbury and Norwich. He will proceed through Northern New York, Vermont, and other parts of New England.

F. J. WEBER, of Milwaukee, Wis., will address meetings in six cities of Eastern Wisconsin.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

When Labor's won or lost the day,
And Peace resumes her gentle way,
Who gets the grand bounce any way?
The Scab.
TOM JACKSON.

THE Broom makers' Convention at St. Louis resulted in forming a National Union, and will next convene in Chicago. The national headquarters will be in Detroit.

UTICA, N. Y.—A few mossback bosses still cling to the ten-hour day. They are Rosell Balch, Markis Balch, Amos Tanney, and G. Shaw. Union men stand by the nine-hour day strictly.

OUR LOCAL Unions in Boston, Mass., Pawtucket, R. I., Troy, N. Y. and Kansas City, Mo., are booming away up in gains of membership the past few months. This comes through public meetings and individual work of the members.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We had a mass meeting of the members of this district, May 25th, and the sentiment was overwhelming in favor of an increase of dues to 75 cents per month. General President Trenor and General Secretary McGuire were present.

A GREAT victory has been gained by organized labor under the American Federation of Labor, in the settlement of the boycott on Fleischman's yeast. The firm now recognizes the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union after a contest of fully five years' duration.

THE INTERNATIONAL Typographical Union opened its forty-first annual convention in Chicago on the 11th inst., 275 delegates present. The Secretary's report for the past year shows an increase of 2,500 members, and an annual income of \$128,000, with \$25,000 cash balance. There were 439 deaths the past year, and \$21,950 was paid out for funeral benefits.

AT LAST the Homestead cases for murder, riot, etc., have been quashed in Court! The cases against Frick and other officials of the Carnegie Company have been formally abandoned by the men. And on that basis the Carnegie Company have consented to the release of all the strikers who were awaiting trial under indictment.

THE General Union of Carpenters of England is over 60 years old. It has 130 Branches and 4,125 members. The carpenter employers of Liverpool and Birkenhead consented to the demands of the men for an advance in wages May 1. The carpenters in Oldham and Nottingham, England, are out for an advance of one half-penny per hour.

REDUCE THE HOURS.

The Coal Miners' International Eight-Hour Conference at Brussels, Belgium, last month was a rousing success. England, France, and Belgium were represented by trade union delegates with a constituency of 940,000 organized coal miners to back the movement. It was decided to inaugurate the eight-hour day by a general strike of miners in all three countries at an early date, and on one and the same day.

DESPITE the unholy alliance of the clothing manufacturers of New York and District Assembly 231, Knights of Labor, the United Garment Workers triumphed in the lockout forced on them by the bosses. Fifty millions of dollars were represented in the Association of the Employers, and finally they had to succumb to the united power of the men. In this fight the courts sided with the men and refused to grant an injunction in favor of the bosses.



JAMES TROY.

Since 1886 James Troy has been the General Treasurer of the U. B. From the year previous up to date he has served as Local Treasurer of Union No. 8 of Philadelphia.

In October 1879, he became a member of the Knights of Labor, Carpenters' Assembly, No. 18, of Philadelphia.

In 1881, he, along with the majority of members of Assembly No. 18, established Union No. 8, and from that time has ever been a most zealous worker for the U. B.

James Troy, the General Treasurer was born Jan. 12, 1848, in Queenstown, county Cork, Ireland. At thirteen years of age he went to the carpenter trade, and in 1863 he came to America, and completed his apprenticeship. He has been a total abstainer from intoxicating drinks his life long, and is now a devoted member of St. Mary's Temperance Society.

Mr. Troy is a hard-headed, common-sense man, practical and conservative, and his affable ways make him very popular among the carpenters of Philadelphia.



GEO. LAVAY, Union 788, Decatur, Ill., has been elected a supervisor of that city by the labor element.

R. S. WILSON, ex-President, Union 526, Galveston, Tex., is now located in Hamilton, O. Union 526 holds him in high esteem.

J. K. WHITESIDE, Union 761, Chanute, Kan., has written an excellent book on "Carpentry," of which we will have more to say later on.

C. F. McBRIDE, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., and now a member of Union 469, Hot Springs, Ark., is now the Health Officer of the latter town.

C. J. HENDERSHOTT, of Union 55, has been elected Alderman of that city. For two and a half years he was the efficient F. S. of Union 55.

C. W. HAMMOND, Union 118, Manchester, N. H., and **FRANK McKENNA**, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., are the latest additions to our roll of Business Agents.

GEO. S. WARREN, of the Cigar Makers' Union of Montreal, Canada, has rendered us efficient service in addressing our local unions on various occasions in that city.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

On the coming National Holiday the union carpenters will have festivals and picnics in a number of localities.

UNION 63, New York city, will have a grand time on that day at Cosmopolitan Park. Union 63 invites all its sister Unions in New York, Brooklyn and vicinity to attend on this occasion and make a general turnout creditable to the U. B.

UNION 351, Seattle, Wash., will have its members and friends turn out in great style at the grand ball in Armory Hall, July 4.

WARNING FROM MILWAUKEE.

The carpenter bosses of Milwaukee city are advertising in the papers that carpenters are wanted, stating there is plenty of work in Milwaukee, which is not true. There were several large fires in that city since last October. The prospects for work are not so bright, for we have a good many men here to do the work. Carpenters who come here are disappointed and cannot earn their board, much less the money to leave again.

A FEW SCABBY BOSSES.

BLYTHE & Co., and **YOHE BROS.**, contractors, Monongahela City, Pa., broke up the carpenters' union in that city by scabby tricks. Without avail these two firms are trying the same game on Union 655, Belle Vernon, Pa., but can't get the men back to ten hours.

MT. VERNON, IND.—The firm of Behrick and Sons are hiring non-union men and trying to cut wages and break up Union 798. These men were once union men, but became scabby.

THE Mechanics' Planing Mill, Paris, Texas, owned by Martin Stockey, Heron-ton Wirts, J. L. Stockey and Tom Heron-ton, has gone back to the ten-hour day. The firm is contracting outside for carpenter work. This quartette of ten-hour "plums" propose to run the nine-hour men out of town. When they worked journey work they were the hottest of nine-hour men.

HICKS & CALDERWOOD, contractors, Charleston, W. Va., are enemies to organized labor and are working to break down the nine-hour day. Mr. Higgs was a member of Union 511 and on the committee to frame trade rules. He favored the nine-hour day.

PROSPECT OF TROUBLE IN CHICAGO

The situation of the carpenters in Chicago is assuming a very critical aspect. There is comparatively nothing of account going on in the line of carpenter work since the work on the World's Fair closed. Everything is nearly at a standstill. As there is a large surplus of men, the bosses are making a fight to reduce the rate of wages from 40 cents to 30 cents per hour. In fact they are doing everything possible to provoke the men to break the agreement made early last April. They are planning a general lockout. We have had conferences with them through our committee on June 12. Notwithstanding the agreement we made with the contractors was to hold good until April 1895, they propose to disregard it. There are 12,200 union carpenters in Chicago and about 2,000 non-union men. Quite a number of carpenters went to Chicago expecting lots of work and now are tramping the streets hungry and penniless. Don't go to Chicago or you will be fooled if you expect to get work.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1893.



THE DEAD AGITATOR.

Move gently by, with bated breath,
A brother sleeps—the sleep of death.
No more that voice that told of wrong
Shall sound the chords of freedom's song.
Its clarion notes oppression foiled,
And smoothed the way for those who toiled.
That breast no warrior's armor bore;
That hand no mail-clad gauntlet wore.
The gilded lance he ne'er did wield,
Nor bore he death's emblazoned shield;
No trumpet sounded those notes afar
That echoed the crusader's wild huzzah!
No martial deeds his courage told,
Nor title marked his lineage old;
And yet no bolder knight than he
E'er wore the plumes of errantry.
That brow, well marked with furrows o'er,
The sweat of toil from childhood bore;
That rugged breast, now lying bare,
Did many a toiler's burden share;
That horny hand could gentle be,
That arm oft raised for chivalry.
No heart could more of nature hold;
None more of human love unfold.

But when in hope's unending fight
The battle raged for human right,
No greater odds did hero meet
Nor brave uncertainty—defeat.
He faced the tyrant's greedy spell,
And cowed the slanderous fiends of hell.
He at the hosts of error hurled
The shafts of truth that o'er the world
Have led the sires of freedom on
Since Runnymede was fought and won.
Sleep on, my brother; time will tell,
In accents sweet, thy deeds done well;
The mocker's laugh fate's hand will stay,
And in refulgent beams portray
The grandeur of that noble soul
Who gave his all to reach the goal.
Where from the stage of human life
Methinks he sees the end of strife,
This world will set the seal of truth
On all thy burning words of youth.
In the pictured mirror thy fancy drew
No more we'll see the favored few.
Hope's fairest flowers, whose seed you've sown,
Will be garnered by no hand alone;
Upon life's canvas will be seen
The fields of justice e'er kept green,
And from the heights on freedom's dome
Shall rise the song of Home, Sweet Home.

S. J. KENT.

THE TRADE RULES OF THE CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this 20th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, between the Carpenters and Builders' Association of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, by its Committee on Arbitration, Wilbur F. Behel, Francisco Blair, Murdock Campbell, J. F. Neagle and A. Edmunds, parties of the first part and the United Carpenters' Council of the same place, by its Committee on Arbitration J. B. Cogswell, R. B. Hall, C. V. Ogden, John H. McCune, and Asa Hodgman parties of the second part. *Witnesseth:*—That the said parties, for and in consideration of the following articles having been adopted by the joint Committee on Arbitration February 20, 1893, agree to adopt and make the same, so far as applicable, an additional article of their respective constitutions, and agree that no regulations or by-laws to conflict therewith shall be passed.

The joint Committee on Arbitration shall hear all evidence of complaints and grievances of a member or members of one association against a member or members of the other association, or of one association against the other association, referred to it by the president of either association; and shall finally decide all questions so submitted and certify such decision to the respective associations.

Work shall go on continuously, and all parties interested shall be governed by the award or decision rendered; provided, however, that work may be stopped by the joint order in writing of the presidents of the respective associations until the decision of the joint Arbitration Committee is obtained.

But it is understood and agreed, that in case of a sympathetic strike of other

trades on any job where it will be necessary for the parties to this agreement to take part to protect the union principles herein laid down, the presidents of the two associations shall order all carpenter work to cease on such job, until the subject matter shall be adjusted, and such strike shall in no way be considered as hostile to any member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association or others, parties to this agreement as hereinafter provided, and should such strike occur it is agreed that the union carpenters shall watch and protect their employer's property from all damages while such strike lasts, so far as it lies in their power.

That the joint Committee on Arbitration shall continue in office for the adjustment and enforcement of the rules incorporated in this agreement for the term of two years, beginning April 3, 1893, and ending April 3, 1895, or until their successors are elected.

And we further mutually agree that each association will, in the month of January, 1895, elect a standing committee, consisting of five members, to serve for the ensuing two years, or such period as the joint committee may agree upon; to establish a minimum rate of wages, and adjust all questions of interest to the respective associations.

The following working rules to be enforced during the continuance of this contract, unless otherwise ordered by the joint committee.

Article I.—That the working day shall be eight hours, commencing at eight A. M. and ending at five P. M., but the noon hour may be curtailed by special agreement between the contractor or his representative, and a majority of the employees, but not in such a manner as to permit more than eight hours' work.

But if two or more shifts of men are worked in one day, the same men shall not work on more than one shift, and such shifts shall not be considered overtime.

Article II.—That the pay shall be by the hour.

Article III.—That the minimum rate of wages shall be forty cents per hour from April 3, 1893, to April 3, 1895, inclusive.

Article IV.—Overtime shall not be allowed under any pretense whatever, except, where human life is in jeopardy or property in danger of destruction.

In such cases overtime will be allowed until the work is secured from danger and no longer, except on a written order signed by the presidents of each association, and all such overtime shall be rated as time and one half and Sunday work shall be rated as double time.

Article V.—That all journeymen carpenters shall receive their pay as often as once in two weeks; but when a journeyman is discharged he shall be paid on the day of his discharge or on demand at the office.

Article VI.—That the apprentice system shall be governed by the State Law, except that it is herein agreed that no boy shall be taken as an apprentice that is over twenty-one years of age and such apprentice shall be a member of the Union and carry a working card of the United Carpenters' Council, and such boy shall be admitted into said Union upon payment of one-half of the regular rates charged for initiation fees and the dues, subject to the rules of the United Carpenters' Council. This will in no way conflict with any apprentice now in the employ of any member of said association. Except that such apprentice shall become a member of the Union.

Article VII.—No member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Associations or other parties to this agreement shall during the term of this contract make a reduction in the rate of wages of a carpenter without giving him due notice previous to making said reduction. This article shall in no way be construed as conflicting with article number three.

Article VIII.—No member of the Carpenters' or Builders' Associations or others, parties to this agreement, shall sub-let or piece out their carpenter work, neither shall any journeyman who is a member of any association represented in the United Carpenters' Council be permitted to take piece work in any shape or manner from any owner or contractor whether he be a member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association or not.

Article IX.—All members of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association and others holding a working card issued by said association shall employ none but union men in good standing and carrying the quarterly working card issued by the United Carpenters' Council. And it is further agreed that there shall be a steward appointed by the carpenters on each job, whose duty it shall be to report any

violation of the provisions of any article of this agreement; the steward's investigation shall in no way interfere with his daily duties to his employer.

Article X.—That no union carpenter affiliated with the United Carpenters' Council shall work for any one who is not a member of the Carpenters and Builders' Association or one having signed this agreement and paid into the treasury of said association the sum of fifteen (\$15) dollars per annum in advance. (The City of Chicago and like corporations excepted.)

And it is further agreed that the Carpenters and Builders' Association shall issue a working card to its members and others who have complied with all the provisions of this agreement and such card shall be recognized by all union carpenters affiliated with the United Carpenters' Council. This article to go into full force and effect at the time hereafter agreed upon by the joint Arbitration Committee.

Article XI.—That the foreman controlling any job shall be considered the agent of the contractor, and while acting as such agent shall not be subject to the rules of the United Carpenters' Council, and may be a member or not, of the Union, but he cannot work on any job in any other capacity, except he is a member of the Union. Said foreman while acting as such agent shall see that this agreement shall be kept in full force and effect.

Article XII.—Should the steward on any job discover any violations of any of the articles of this agreement on such job he shall immediately report the matter to the foreman, and if they together cannot settle the matter satisfactorily to all parties concerned, the foreman shall at once report the same to his employer, and if the matter cannot then be settled, the steward shall report the same to the president of the United Carpenters' Council who shall immediately proceed under Article XIV.

Article XIII.—Any member of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association or others, parties to this agreement may at their discretion employ one helper to every five carpenters on each job, who shall be at liberty to use only a saw, hammer and hatchet at any work on the job and the rate of wages shall be as agreed between the employer and the employee, and such employee must be a member of the Union and carry the working card issued by the United Carpenters' Council.

Article XIV.—Any infraction of the provisions of this agreement by a member of either association, parties to this contract shall be reported to the President of either association, he to immediately confer with the President of the other association, they together to investigate the matter brought before them and failing to agree, shall immediately call together the joint Arbitration Committee, and they, upon investigation, finding sufficient proof of the violation of any of the provisions of the contract, he or they shall be fined. The amount of the fine shall be determined by the joint Arbitration Committee, and all fines assessed shall be paid to the joint Arbitration Committee, to be used by them for general expenses, and to assist in carrying out the provisions of this agreement, and upon non-payment of the fine, he or they shall be suspended from the association of which he or they are members; and it is further agreed, that no employer shall again employ said union carpenter while such fine remains unpaid. And no union carpenter shall work for any employer who has been fined, and the same remains unpaid.

Signed,

Carpenters' and Builders' Ass'n.,	United Carpenters' Council,
Wilbur F. Behel,	J. B. Cogswell,
Francisco Blair,	R. B. Hall,
Murdock Campbell,	Chas. V. Ogden,
J. F. Neagle,	John H. McCune,
A. Edmunds,	Asa Hodgman.

DULL PLACES FOR CARPENTERS.

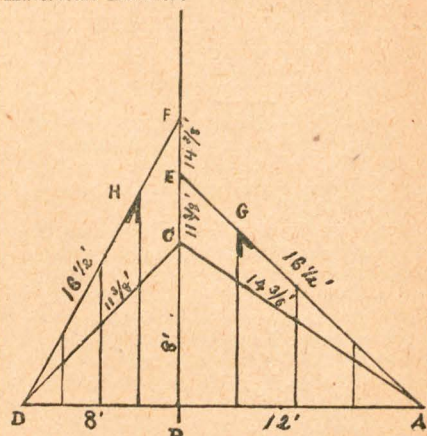
Tacoma, Wash., as well as all other coast points on the Pacific, especially Southern California, has a surplus of carpenters and all other kinds of labor.

Carpenter work is extremely flat, and a superabundance of idle workmen is reported in Chicago; Cincinnati; Elizabethton, Tenn.; Selma, Ala.; Vincennes, Ind.; Pasadena, Cal.; Pomerooy, O.; Sioux City, Iowa; San Antonio, Tex.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Columbus, O.; Denver Col.; Waukegan, Wis.; Albany, N.Y.; Augusta, Ga.; and Everett, Wash. Stay away from these towns as they are all overcrowded with carpenters.



LENGTHS AND BEVELS FOR VALLEY AND JACK RAFTER CUTS.

I submit to you the method I use in obtaining the lengths and bevels for valleys and jacks on roofs of different pitches believing that it will be of interest to many of my worthy brothers that feel an interest in roof framing, first giving credit for the method as being published in the *American Builder*.



VALLEY AND JACK RAFTER CUTS.

The cut represents a building 24 feet wide, and one-third pitch, which gives 8 feet rise, with a pediment 16 ft. wide and one-half pitch, which also gives 8 feet rise. As roofs of different pitches reverse the order of taking lengths and figures, it is difficult to keep the method clear in one's mind.

Referring now to the cut, A,B is the run on the third pitch roof, B,D is the run on the half-pitch roof, B,C is the rise of both roofs, A,C is the length of common rafter on the third pitch roof, and D,C is the length of common rafter on half-pitch roof. Set off length of common rafter on half-pitch roofs, as B,E, and set off length of common rafter on third pitch roof, as B,F. Connect A,E and D,F for position of valley rafter for finding the lengths and bevels of the different jacks. For the length of jacks on the half pitch roof, space them on the run of the third pitch, as shown from A to B, and draw perpendicular lines to valley line A,E, which gives length, and the bevel across the back is shown at G. The figures which give the cut for the bevel across the back of the half pitch jacks are 12 on tongue and 11 1/2 on blade. The blade gives the cut. For the length of jacks on the third pitch roof space them on the run of the half pitch, as shown from B to D, and draw perpendicular lines to valley line D,F, which gives length, and the bevel across the back is shown at H. The figures which give the cut for the bevels across the back of the third pitch jacks are 8 on the tongue and 14 1/2 on blade, the blade gives cut.

Hoping that other readers will offer you many things of interest to the craft.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. KIMMELL,

Calumet, Ill. L. U., No. 62.

A MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

Through the influence of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, a Mechanics' Lien Bill was passed in the Pennsylvania State Legislature last session. The bill (House Bill No. 626) was introduced by John R. Farr, of Scranton, Pa., at the solicitation of the Central Labor Union of that city. In the Senate it was emasculated in several very important points. But the bill in its essential features is a protection to the workmen's wages in the building trades of Pennsylvania. It was framed by Attorney F. J. Lambert, of Philadelphia, at request of General Secretary McGuire, and was strongly backed up by petitions from all the carpenters' unions of Pennsylvania. But in the wisdom of Gov. Robt. E. Pattison he thought it best to veto the bill. If it were a corporation measure it might have had his signature.

DIFFICULT ROOF-FRAMING.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright 1893.)



Completed roof with the tin or shingle on will appear as shown on lower sketch.

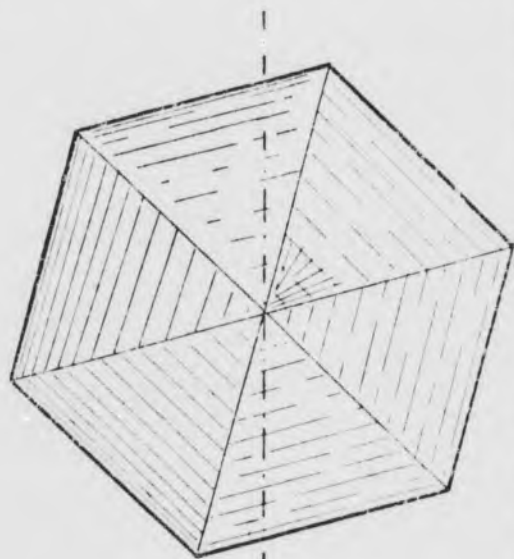
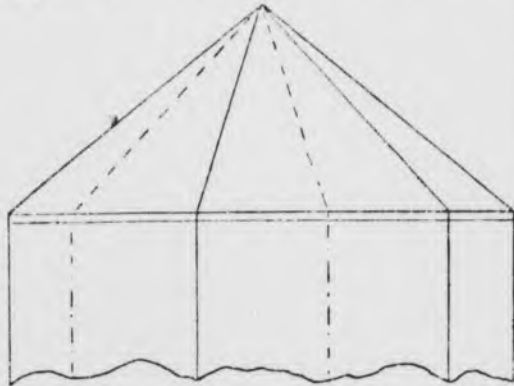


FIG. 1.

In order to frame this roof the following system should be used:

At Fig. 2, proceed to lay out on a board to a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches to the foot, the plan of the wall plates (on the outside line) *A, B, C, D, E, F; and join the points of the intersections of the sides, as

A D, B E, and C F; passing through the center G. This gives the seats of the hip rafters A G, B G, C G, D G, E G and F G; six in all. To find their exact length, square up from E, G, as G, J. Lay off also to the same scale, the exact height in feet of the pitch or rise of the roof from G, to J, and join J, E, which line will be the exact length of the hip rafter as seen in the diagram with the top and bottom bevels necessary for the cuts, these being given at once without any uncertainty.

To find the length of the common rafter, to stand over, H, G, set off the pitch G, I, on G, C, equal to G, J, and join H, I, for its length. This rafter is rarely used on roofs of this class, except when they are of large area, as only the jacks are requisite, especially on modern frame houses where they seldom exceed eight feet in width, thus requiring short rafters.

To develop this roof take a pair of compasses, and with E, as center, and radius E, J, describe the arc J, M, L, cutting H, G, produced in L. Join E, L, and D, L, which will give the triangle E, L, D, the covering over the plan E, G, D, on the pitch or rise G, J. Bisect, or rather divide E, F, into two parts at Q. Square up from Q, cutting the arc J, M, L, at M. Join M, E and M, F. The triangle E, M, F, will lie over E, G, F. The remaining four triangular developments or coverings can be laid out from the foregoing by making J, O, H, K, R, N, and S, P, equal in length to Q, M, or a simpler method would be to take G, as center with G, M, as radius and describe short arcs cutting O, K, N, and P, thus giving the exact lengths at one sweep, and insuring their being alike so as to meet at the center G when folded.

The side bevel at K, will make the top cuts on the jack rafters fitting against the hips, the bottom cuts fitting on the plates being the bevel at H.

Almost every mechanic knows how a hexagon or six-sided figure is struck out, still in case there should be even one student who is at sea in regard to it, I repeat the method of doing so here. The diameter or length from angle to angle is usually given, or if not, is easily found by joining the angles as before described. Now to lay out any hexagon, draw any line as F, C, and divide it into two equal parts at G. With G, center and radius G, F, strike the circle A, B, C, D, E, F. Now take a pair of dividers (sharp points on both legs) and from C, with one point on C, space out the six distances C, B, B, H, A, F, F, E, E, D, and D, C. Draw the lines as shown for the outline of the hexagon.

In regard to framing an octagonal or eight-sided roof, the same methods as have been described above can be safely followed with the exception of laying out the octagon itself, which can be done in any of the numerous ways now in use.

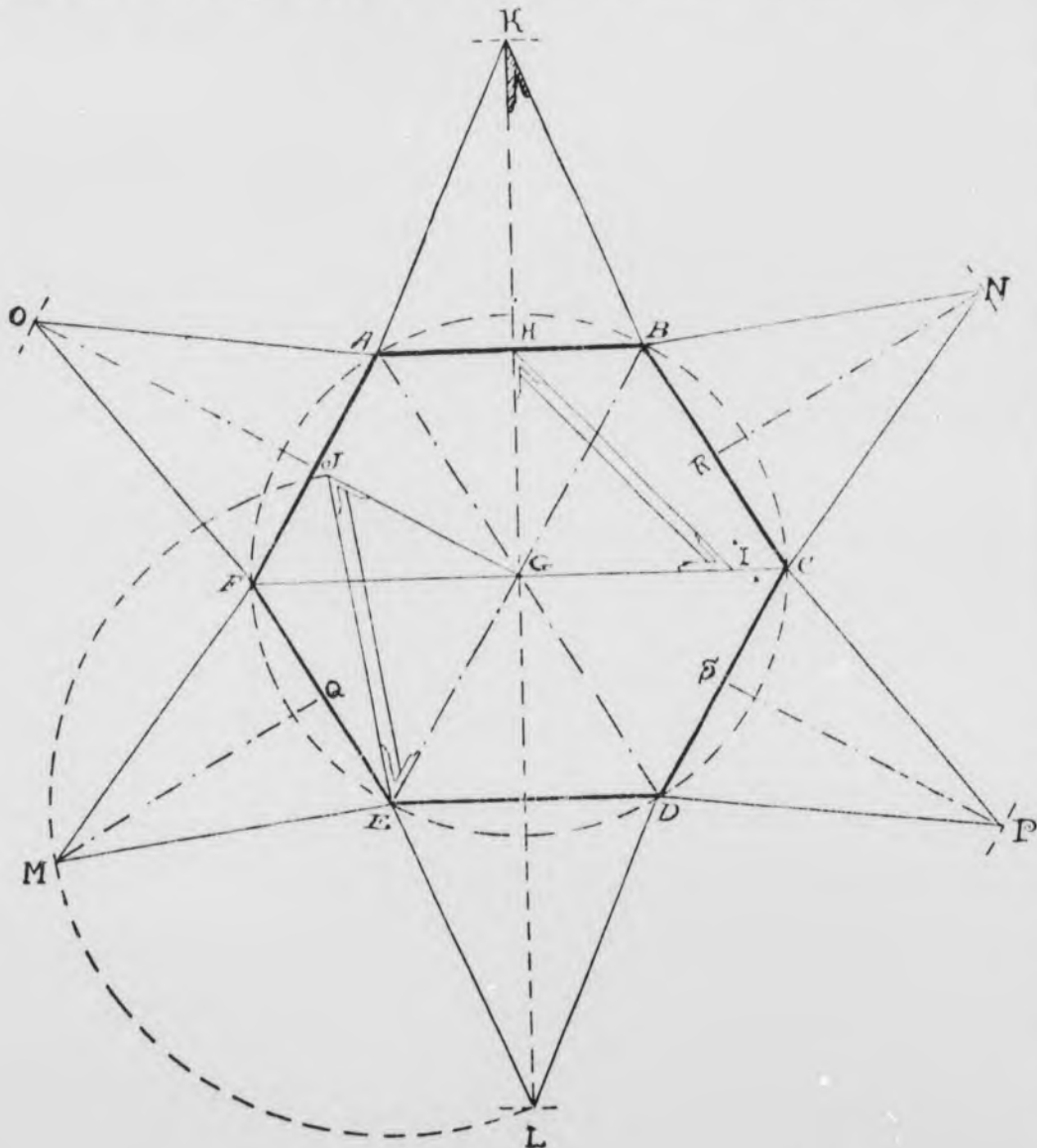


FIG. 2.

When the plan of the plate has been laid down the angles are joined and the pitches raised up in the same manner as for a hexagonal roof. Likewise with the development of the planes. They can be similarly found.

When cutting out the model of these roofs (after laying the lines out on a sheet of cardboard should any reader choose to do so) the model can be made in this way.

With a sharp penknife or chisel cut entirely through the sheet from A, to K, K, to B, and so on round each outside line until the piece drops out in the form of a six pointed star. Next make a slit through the plan lines as A, B, B, C, etc., and proceed to fold the sides up till the points O, K, N, P, L, and N All meet over G, and each hip as E, L, etc., will be in its exact place, exactly over its seat and the cuts will all fit as contemplated, thus proving the accuracy of the system.

CONSTRUCTIVE CARPENTRY.

BY I. P. HICKS.

(Copyrighted 1893 by I. P. Hicks.)

FRAMING SILLS.—In the framing of a building the sills are generally the first part to frame. Usually there is nothing very difficult about the framing, yet a few illustrations showing some practical methods of construction in the art will undoubtedly prove more or less interesting to many. First, we will take up the method of making sills from joists suitable for dwellings and small buildings having a good level bearing on the foundation as on a solid wall, not on piers.

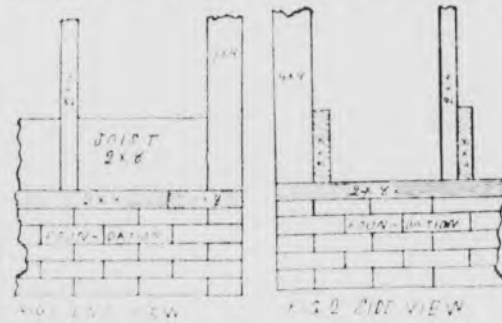


Fig. 1, end view, and Fig. 2, side view, show a method of framing sills by laying joists flat on the wall. Fig. 2 shows how to space the joists and studding, so that they may be spiked together and also to the sill. This method brings the corner joist right to receive the flooring as will be seen by referring to the sketch. If the timbers are all thoroughly spiked this method will be found to make a good strong frame and with but little expense either in material or labor.

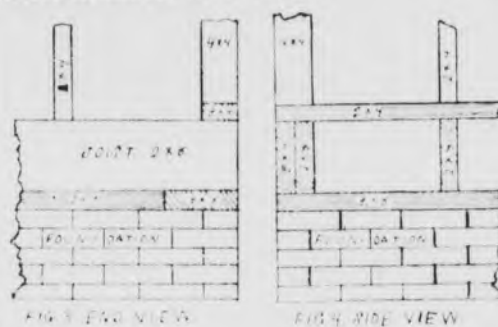
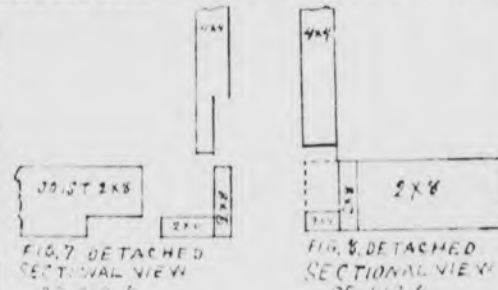


Fig. 3, end view, and Fig. 4, side view, show another method of framing. In this it will be seen that the end joist is doubled and set flush with outside of sill. A plate



is used on top of joists on which the side studding are set. The end studding, as shown in Fig. 3, is set down on top of the doubled joists. It will be noticed that this method requires more timber than the former. It requires an extra joist across each end and a plate on each side, and the construction is such that very little if any additional strength is gained. Its principal point of advantage is the gain in the height of a story that may be had from the same length of studding used in the former method.

Fig. 5 shows an end view and Fig. 6 a side view of a box sill. In this the side sill is made of a 2 x 6 and 2 x 8 spiked together as shown.

The joist and side studding are notched as shown in the detached sectional view,

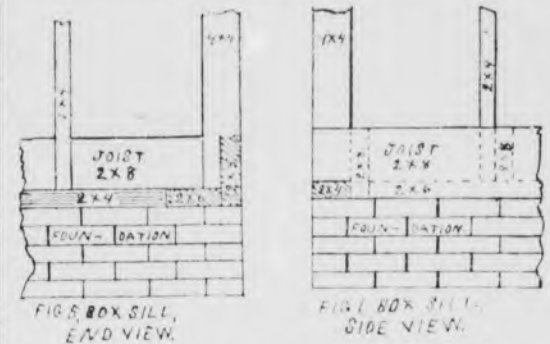


Fig. 7. It will be readily seen that when these sections in Fig. 7, are brought together and properly nailed, a strong frame will be the result. Fig. 8, shows the method of making the end sill. For this use a 2 x 4 and 2 x 8, facing the 2 x 8 inside so that the end studding will come down outside of it and flush with outside of sill. This gives a chance to spike every studding through the joist and also leaves the joist in the proper place to receive the flooring as shown in Fig. 8. This method makes an extra good job in light framing.

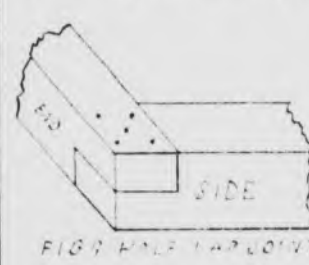
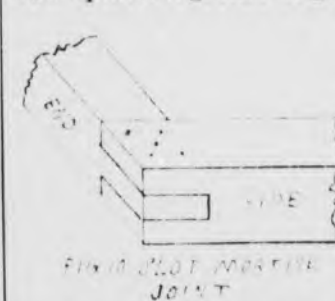


Fig. 9, shows a half lap joint in framing solid sills. The end sill is cut out from the bottom, leaving half the thickness of sill. The side sill is cut out from the top to receive the end sill when placed in position as shown. This is a common method of framing on cheap work and if the joint is well spiked together it gives a fair result.

A better method is shown in Fig. 10. This is called a slot mortise joint. The side sill has the mortise and the end sill the tenon as shown. The



mortise can be quickly made as the most of the work can be done with a rip saw leaving very little to do with the chisel. If the work is accurately done and the joint well put together it makes a very good job.

Fig. 11 shows the old fashioned mortise and tenon joint with which almost every carpenter is familiar. This joint requires the most time to make and has been by many considered the best. However the tenon is usually much smaller than it would be by the method shown in Fig. 10, and therefore is correspondingly weaker. Fasten the joint shown in Fig. 10 so that it cannot slip and you have the strongest and best job with the least work.

GRAND PARADE IN CHICAGO.

The Carpenters' Unions of Chicago made a grand eight-hour turnout of thousands on Sunday May 7. The Hebrew Carpenters' Union turned out 65 strong with fine silk banners and U. B. emblem. Unions Nos. 1 and 28 made strong showings. Union 62, of Englewood, turned out well with a handsome new banner worth \$250. The United Brotherhood Brass Band, 28 pieces, led the Unions of the U. B. This brass band is composed of journeymen carpenters, members of the U. B. The band's drum has the U. B. coat-of-arms painted on one side—in blue, gold and red. Good music has been rendered free by the U. B. band on various occasions—at the rallies of carpenters in Harvey, Ill., at the ratification meeting of Union 181, and at other public turn-outs of carpenters. It is proposed to have \$500 raised before next Labor Day to fit out this band with suitable uniforms.

VINCENNES, Ind.—Union 658 has nearly every carpenter in the city, and made a fine parade on Decoration Day. There is more than an abundance of carpenters here and men are crowding in too fast from other places.

IN LONDON the Boot and Shoe-makers' Unions of that city have lately repudiated the theory of arbitration in settlement of labor disputes. Having been worsted in several arbitration cases, they have resolved to have nothing further to do with that method.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month
AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1893.



ALL the daily papers, save few exceptions, are frantically howling down the idea of an Income Tax. Such a tax of course affects the pockets of the capitalists, and their time-serving scribblers are well paid to decry it. Were adequate wages paid the working people there would not be so many large incomes to tax. Those who daily rob the wage earner of his just income ought to be the last to cry out "robbery," against the Income Tax.

WHEN WILL IT END?

We are not alarmists! But the financial condition of the country with more and more business failures daily, banks crashing, and monetary depression widespread, calls for serious study. This condition of affairs has retarded building operations in many localities this season. The building interests are peculiarly sensitive and about the first to feel any monetary disturbances.

There are a number of causes assigned for this panicky feeling of the money market. Some contend that it is due to the change of administration at Washington and fear of radical tinkering with the tariff. Others maintain the general extravagance of the people, and of the Harrison administration, and the large pension lists are the causes. Some hold the immense amount of money sunk in the World's Fair, and the out-flow of American gold to Europe are good causes. It is likewise insisted that the augmented coinage of silver and failure to repeal the Sherman Silver Act are the sources of all the trouble.

These latter reasons lead us to ask: Why should we have a financial system which can be affected by the outflow of gold to Europe and leave us at the mercy of foreign bankers and foreign combinations? The Rothschilds and Barings of Europe have far more to do with our finances than has Congress at Washington. What we need is a truly American system of industry based on the equitable recognition of Labor. We also need a truly American monetary system—one that should be based on the faith, resources and sovereignty of the American people. Why should we be dependent on a gold standard or basis, when at any moment that basis can be carried off to Europe? Nor why should we toady to the silver interests and give them special government patronage and an appreciated market for their silver bullion? The Government of the United States is great enough to issue an American paper currency of its own, without interest, direct to the people, as a full legal tender for all debts and demands and in sufficient

volume to meet the demands of business and the growth of population. Instead of allowing Wall Street to put the screws on the people, the Government should put the screws on Wall street. It is the concentrated essence of all the labor robbing devices and monopolies of our age.

The present financial system is in the interest of organized note-shavers, Shylocks and moneyed leeches. They have the power to affect values and prices. To bring financial stringency is to their interest. To make money scarce and interest high is to their profit. And labor at wages working for hire in the end pays all interest and profits. When will this hellish carnival of capital end?

STRIKES STILL GOING ON.

Carpenters are still on strike in Lexington, Ky.; Springfield, Mo.; Evansville, Ind.; Manchester, N. H.; and Bar Harbor, Maine. In Evansville, Ind., the Carpenters are out on a large number of jobs in support of the mill men. This makes the seventh week of these five strikes, and the men are being financially supported every week by the U. B.

Strikes of carpenters have been going on the past three weeks in Rock Island, Ill., and Waukegan, Ill. Both are having our full financial support.

Trouble is likely to break out at any moment in Chicago, Kansas City, Troy, N. Y., and South Bend, Ind. Trade disputes are not entirely settled in Richmond, Va.; Decatur, Ill.; La Crosse, Wis.; and Madison, Wis.

These places should not be visited by traveling carpenters for some time to come. Men of principle will not go near any of these towns until these disputes are settled.

A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION.

LONDON is to have a novel exhibition next month in the National Workmen's Exhibition. Employers of labor will have no place or precedence on this occasion as in exhibitions usually. The exhibit is to be credited to the men and women who actually did the work. The purpose is to demonstrate that skilled workmanship has not deteriorated, provided the worker is allowed by the boss to do good work. Where there has been an apparent falling off in skill, it is ascribed to the efforts to cheapen production. This exhibit of individual work is expected to be free from the commercial interests that foster scamping and botch work.

WEARY OF MUSTY POLITICS.

The People are tiring—and so are the politicians becoming weary—of old, stale, and musty political platforms of antiquated platitudes. Live industrial issues at no late date, are to be the rallying cries of the political forces. The once much derided doctrines of the labor movement are to be the new creed of political effort. A significant straw in that direction was the address of President John G. Clarkson, of Iowa, at the late Convention of the Young Republican clubs. He spoke at great length on "New Grounds and New Departures." Among these he enumerated a one-term Presidency, a new plan of civil service reform, the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, Government control of telegraph, courts of arbitration and conciliation for the settlement of labor disputes, improved roads, and equal political rights for women. All these suggestions were loudly applauded.

FIVE NEW UNIONS.

SINCE our May issue five new Unions have been chartered, viz: Union No. 575, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 576, Paris, Ky.; 577, Martinsburg, W. Va.; 582, Bloomington, Ill. and 583, Parkersburg, W. Va.

JUGGERNAUTS.

BY J. F. BRAY.

We read in the missionary tracts about a huge idol whose name is Juggernaut. It is mounted upon a car, and taken abroad now and then for the adoration of the worshippers, scores of whom throw themselves under the wheels and are crushed to death to show devotion to the great idol.

We are termed a civilized and Christian people, but have we no Juggernauts here? Yes, plenty of them that sit enthroned in the Federal and State governments, to whom we have to pay millions of annual tribute that crush us under the wheels of poverty.

We inherited Juggernaut from our ancestry, and his disciples not only spoiled the new government we thought we had gained by the Revolution, but established Juggernaut everywhere, and year after year he grinds us into the earth by excessive taxation, and his high priests are the party politicians. We are constantly told that we are "a free and independent people," and we view with contempt the submission of European nations to their Juggernauts, but where on earth is there a more rapacious and exacting Juggernaut than reigns in the Temple at Washington.

Statistics show that our Juggernauts last year expended four hundred and fifty millions of dollars—well on to ten dollars a year stolen from every man, woman and child in the Union; and what have they done with it? Built war ships for junkets, and to rot in navy yards; and support an army of thirty thousand able-bodied men, not needed except to protect Juggernaut in case of danger.

Juggernaut is the embodiment of an army of place-holders, who live on the fat of the land, while the wage-worker and farmer take the skin and bones. Every man and woman, no matter what their occupation, should try and figure up what Juggernaut's plundering would do for the people if left in their pockets. What cities it would build, what manufacturing plants it would create to furnish work and wealth to the toiler. The people's means spent by Juggernaut in the last twenty-five years would create another United States. It would have furnished every man a home of his own, and an abundance of the good things of life such as no population has yet enjoyed, because Juggernaut stole them. And of all these thousands of millions of dollars spent how much has gone back to the people?

Juggernaut is an idol outside of the needs of the nation. It does little but grab and spend. Where has it raised wages or shortened hours? Where has it founded colonies for workers or furnished comfortable homes for the worn out working man or woman? Juggernaut is a fraud and thief here as everywhere else. Leaving out the postal service and a few other things which the community and not Juggernaut pays for, the nation would not have suffered if Juggernaut had been dead and buried, and its vast useless expenditures put an end to twenty-five years since.

Throughout the United States we have Governors, but the counties, towns, cities and townships govern themselves without any help from Juggernauts. It is there only that we have self-government. The Federal government does nothing for us, and all we ask is that it should cease to plunder us by cunning schemes of taxation. And who really earns this four hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year? Mainly the farmers and wage workers, who are never sent to Congress among the "upper ten," but are left to the toils of every day life.

Now, carpenters and other toilers, dissect this Juggernaut's carcass. Look into its frauds and extravagances. Trust to yourselves to reform it, for no existing party or class of politicians will do it.

Pontiac, Mich.



[Insertion under this head cost ten cents per line]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 10, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst the beloved husband and our Brother A. E. WHITE be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9, extends to Mrs. White our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of her husband

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be tendered the bereaved wife and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

R. HARRY,
J. G. COX,
WM. ROBERTSON,
Committee.

GALESBURG, ILL., May 9, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our worthy Brother CHAS. A. HAGRELIUS. Be it

Resolved, That Union, No. 350, extends to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathies in the loss of a husband and Brother, and be it

Resolved, That we send a copy of these Resolutions to the bereaved family and the same be published in the official Journal THE CARPENTER.

L. D. CLARK,
G. UDDENBERG,
JAS. ROBERTS,
Committee.

HARTFORD CITY, IND., May 9, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the universe to remove from our midst one of our most worthy members, S. C. RUNYON. Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Union, No. 95, in all due respect to his memory, that we mourn and feel afflicted by his death and most sincere sympathy with those that were near and dear to him in his lifetime and be it further

Resolved, That this Union extends its most sincere sympathy and condolence to his afflicted family who mourn deeply his loss. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy of same be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, also, we request the same be published in our city papers.

R. R. HOWELL,
W. N. CUNNINGHAM,
C. I. ROLLINS,
Committee.



B. F. CLEMENT, from Union 716, Zanesville, O. Dead beat.

JOE WINANDY, from Union 529, Rogers Park, Ill., for "scabby" actions.

G. E. COOLEY, from Union 697, Aurora, Ill., for violation of constitution.

A. J. CRUM, from Union 519, Benton Station, Mo., for violation of trade rules.

J. R. RADIS, rejected from Union 285, Great Falls, Mont., for incompetency.

J. R. FULLER, from Union 322, Dublin, Ga., for conduct unbecoming a union man.

JOHN STELZEL, from Union 419, Chicago, Ill., for embezzlement of Union moneys.

WM. GRAYTHEN, from Union 704, New Orleans, La., for violation of Section 70, of Constitution.

JOHN FRIESE and L. M. FLOWERS, from Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., for violation of trade rules.

THOMAS MECHAN, from Union 813, Chicago Heights, Ill., for stealing tools from brother members.

A. RYKS, from Union 11, Cleveland, O., for working ten hours a day and violation of trade rules.

T. J. BARNHART, from Union 79, Alton, Ill., for converting to his own use money obtained to pay capita tax.

CHAS. KRONCKE, from Union 690, Chicago Ill., for collecting moneys of the Union and embezzling the same.

LEE BLAND, from Union 434, Kensington, Ill., for stealing tools from brother members. He is 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 145 pounds, age 30, has blue eyes, dark hair, stutters considerably, wears a black suit, cut double breasted.

JAMES I. LONG, formerly vice-president of Union 386, Chillicothe, O., resigned to avoid being locked out at Hemstein's mill. CHARLES LITTEST, of the same Union was expelled for revealing Union affairs to the bosses.

A. L. HANSON, of Union 806, Selma, Ala., was reported in our April issue as expelled for misuse of the Union's funds. Union 806, reports that said expulsion has been rescinded and A. L. Hanson, is restored to membership and is entirely innocent of the charges made against him. It was through the negligence of the R. S., of Union 806, that Bro. Hanson was ever brought under charges.

S. S. BAKER, Fin. Sec'y of Union 162, Hyde Park, Ill., offers good accommodations for visitors to the World's Fair. His private residence is within easy walking distance of the Fair grounds. First-class rooms \$1 to \$3 per day. Engage rooms in advance. For information write to S. S. Baker, 7045 Oglesby Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

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124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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fayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884,
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W. T. Dukhart, 405 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.



R. V. Saylor, formerly a contractor in McKees-
port, Pa., left there early last winter without
paying wages due to some of his workmen. He
is very slippery and un reliable. He was formerly
in Baltimore, Md., and is probably now in
Cleveland, O., as he intended to locate there this
spring. He claims to be a union contractor, but
is a fake of the first water.

CHARLES C. ROSS, previously exposed in this
journal is still on the road working his con-
fidence game of borrowing money, etc., etc. He
has been in Knoxville, Tenn., Nashville, Chattanooga
and Hot Springs, and palms himself off as
a union man and lecturer and organizer for the
U. B. We warn our members to take no stock
in him.

B. T. CLEMENT is a dead beat and swindler.
He beat everybody he could, and left his wife
and child completely destitute in Zanesville, O.
He came to that city last fall from Denver, Col.,
and joined Union 716. It is likely he has re-
turned to Denver.

THE RAILROAD MEN'S MOVEMENT.

The movement among the railroad
employees is progressing splendidly, and
their recently formed American Railway
Union contains the germ of revolutionary
action. In its manifesto this great feder-
ation of about 180,000 sturdy men declares
its determination to assist in building up
the new society, in which the means of
labor are no longer to be in the possession
of the idlers and speculators, but to be
possessed and operated by organized
labor authorized to do so by the will, and
for the benefit of the entire people.

The manifesto also explains the reasons
why, heretofore, in the railway line
organizations have not been as successful
as they ought to have been, namely: be-
cause there were too many different
organizations in the same branches of the
service; too many expenses for highly
salaried officers and conventions; the
officers had been given too much power
in the way of ordering and settling of
strikes; there was too much secrecy, to
cover too much crookedness and non-
sense; too much dickering and bickering
over immaterial questions; too many
reckless strikes and boycotts. All of these
evils the new organization is determined
to avoid and avert in the future, and
many other organizations might imitate
their example which will certainly not
hurt them.

One word more about the permanent
Labor Congress proposed by Brother
Debs of the Locomotive Firemen's Broth-
erhood: It is a capital idea and should
be taken up by organized labor in earnest
discussion. Mr. Debs wants us to elect
delegates by congressional districts to
convene when the political congress of the
representatives of the third class assem-
bles in Washington. While the expo-
nents of the thieves and rogues, of the
millionaires and schemers, the exploiters
and fleecers of labor concoct their diabol-
ical schemes how to prolong their infam-
ous capitalistic system of robbery, the
representatives of bona fide organized
labor should meet and discuss labor mat-
ters, and plans, which, when carried out
by the strong hands, and the irresistible
will of the American people in sympathy
with labor, will rid us of the scoundrels
who are feasting upon the wealth pro-
duced by the laboring masses. By all
means Mr. Debs' proposition should be
accepted and carried out at once.

PROTECTIVE FUND AND SPECIAL
ASSESSMENTS.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund
and Special Assessments received by the G. S.
during the month of May, 1893.

All moneys received since May 31, will be
published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1—\$179 70	167—68	6 20 341—5	1 65 527—6	1 15			
2—23 75	168—	5 10 342—	2 60 529—	2 40			
3—8 05	169—	11 15 343—	2 25 530—	1 25			
4—31 15	170—	1 60 344—	2 15 531—	50			
5—8 75	171—	4 55 346—	3 10 532—	60			
6—90 172—	1 75 350—	12 10 531—	2 70				
7—4 20	174—	1 75 352—	2 25 537—	1 05			
8—6 85	175—	10 00 351—	9 5 538—	7 75			
9—6 75	176—	4 60 355—	6 35 542—	2 00			
10—2 75	177—	7 30 356—	2 50 543—	8 5			
11—18 55	178—	1 70 358—	1 85 546—	2 15			
12—4 95	179—	1 30 359—	5 00 550—	6 3			
13—1 65	181—	48 40 360—	5 65 551—	5 60			
14—1 20	183—	2 10 361—	9 5 557—	1 80			
15—3 35	186—	3 55 362—	7 5 559—	1 40			
16—10 85	186—	2 50 365—	6 40 560—	1 15			
17—1 40	188—	1 35 366—	90 561—	1 20			
18—1 75	189—	1 65 369—	3 00 563—	3 80			
19—3 70	190—	1 45 371—	60 564—	2 70			
20—17 30	191—	3 55 373—	2 40 565—	1 60			
21—17 30	192—	2 85 374—	7 10 566—	70			
22—1 10	194—	1 20 375—	7 5 567—	5 45			
23—5 60	194—	95 378—	3 00 571—	50			
24—2 40	195—	2 30 379—	2 45 572—	2 15			
25—300 30	196—	95 380—	2 50 578—	2 90			
26—16 75	198—	1 65 381—	6 75 579—	1 15			
27—4 60	199—	17 85 382—	16 45 581—	4 35			
28—22 40	201—	2 40 344—	1 30 585—	2 85			
29—2 40	202—	2 10 345—	3 60 587—	90			
30—16 45	204—	1 65 388—	2 30 589—	90			
31—1 15	205—	85 390—	1 00 591—	1 05			
32—1 50	206—	5 65 390—	4 25 592—	13 35			
33—4 60	207—	6 45 391—	2 50 593—	90			
34—3 25	208—	2 60 393—	3 75 597—	1 80			
35—10 85	209—	9 20 394—	5 00 598—	2 30			
36—2 40	210—	1 25 395—	3 15 600—	60			
37—6 05	211—	25 00 396—	7 40 603—	18 30			
38—1 00	213—	1 30 398—	95 605—	3 70			
39—3 00	214—	1 65 399—	50 606—	1 30			
40—11 50	215—	6 65 400—	1 05 608—	1 50			
41—2 60	216—	1 60 402—	2 50 609—	7 50			
42—10 20	217—	2 00 403—	3 55 611—	1 25			
43—2 50	218—	2 90 404—	1 00 617—	3 00			
44—2 00	219—	1 75 405—	1 50 621—	1 40			
45—10 80	221—	2 45 407—	16 95 624—	3 95			
46—10 05	224—	3 25 409—	1 30 626—	9 35			
47—1 50	225—	5 75 412—	95 628—	10 25			
48—6 65	226—	90 413—	2 70 629—	7 35			
49—6 65	227—	2 90 415—	70 630—	5 5			
50—35 00	228—	7 25 416—	12 70 631—	2 60			
51—7 30	229—	12 20 417—	1 30 632—	10 45			
52—15 10	230—	7 00 418—	60 637—	3 20			
53—2 90	231—	80 419—	4 50 639—	7 20			
54—2 95	232—	55 420—	2 60 639—	3 60			
55—4 15	233—	60 421—	1 90 641—	2 50			
56—70 24	234—	8 15 422—	60 642—	1 50			
57—5 05	235—	2 90 423—	1 80 645—	1 30			
58—1 35	235—	1 05 424—	1 70 646—	5 5			
59—28 20	237—	7 45 425—	55 647—	4 05			
60—10 65	238—	3 40 426—	1 15 649—	3 20			
61—2 20	239—	4 10 427—	2 60 650—	4 35			
62—3 05	240—	5 15 428—	2 15 652—	9 5			
63—6 70	241—	2 35 430—	1 15 654—	1 60			
64—5 45	242—	2 10 431—	3 50 656—	2 15			
65—4 45	246—	5 25 433—	4 90 658—	2 70			
66—57 80	247—	11 55 434—	9 15 659—	1 60			
67—2 15	248—	1 40 435—	1 40 661—	2 10			
68—6 60	249—	3 05 436—	1 00 662—	1 05			
69—2 00	250—	1 45 437—	1 45 664—	3 30			
70—90 251—	4 35 440—	3 35 665—	1 85				
71—1 25	253—	2 05 441—	2 25 666—	2 95			
72—2 80	255—	1 25 442—	2 85 667—	7 80			
73—12 85	257—	16 60 444—	1 05 676—	2 55			
74—75 258—	9 80 445—	5 15 677—	1 10				
75—2 50	259—	1 50 448—	2 00 678—	11 50			
76—4 10	260—	5 70 449—	12 15 681—	7 05			
77—75 00	261—	1 30 450—	1 60 683—	8 50			
78—1 75	262—	60 451—	7 40 684—	6 5			
79—2 65	264—	1 35 453—	7 80 685—	2 40			
80—1 20	265—	1 20 455—	1 90 686—	1 55			
81—2 25	266—	1 10 456—	1 20 687—	2 15			
82—1 50	268—	5 55 457—	5 00 690—	1 55			
83—4 80	269—	12 75 458—	1 60 692—	3 40			
84—2 40	271—	60 459—	4 15 695—	2 05			
85—3 65	272—	5 40 460—	2 20 696—	3 05			
86—9 50	273—	2 35 461—	2 90 697—	5 90			
87—22 35	274—	5 85 462—	3 85 698—	6 95			
88—1 25	275—	2 30 463—	6 50 699—	4 80			
89—2 40	276—	2 65 464—	3 25 701—	1 30			
90—17 65	277—	2 10 465—	3 65 702—	7 5			
91—1 70	279—	20 00 468—	9 50 703—	4 45			
92—3 00	280—	4 10 469—	1 25 704—	6 25			
93—2 55	282—	1 15 470—	2 90 705—	3 30			
94—6 35	284—	4 85 471—	11 70 706—	4 30			
95—13 50	285—	3 85 472—	5 25 708—	1 80			
96—6 00	286—	8 10 473—	5 05 710—	1 00			
97—90 287—	3 20 474—	4 70 711—	1 20				
98—4 75	288—	4 25 475—	1 60 712—	5 35			
99—4 70	289—	1 95 478—	3 40 713—	8 90			
100—70 290—	10 35 479—	1 20 714—	2 30				
101—1 90	291—	2 40 480—	4 05 715—	6 20			
102—4 60	292—	5 80 481—	4 95 716—	6 35			
103—8 70	295—	1 20 482—	4 70 718—	9 45			
104—60 296—	2 00 483—	12 90 719—	1 20				
105—14 40	299—	14 30 484—	2 85 720—	1 50			
106—1 40	300—	90 485—	2 25 721—	3 10			
107—5 75	301—	5 70 486—	1 25 725—	4 30			
108—2 45	302—	3 30 487—	1 50 727—	90			
109—5 25	303—	1 60 488—	5 70 728—	1 00			
110—1 80	304—	2 60 489—	5 00 729—	6 95			
111—1 50	305—	1 50 490—	1 50 731—	1 10			
112—4 00	306—	90 491—	13 20 733—	1 05			
113—80 309—	2 25 491—	50 736—	1 75				
114—1 60	312—	2 85 495—	5 50 737—	1 50			
115—11 25	314—	1 60 496—	1 75 738—	3 35			
116—16 25	316—	4 25 497—	10 20 739—	4 15			
117—3 00	318—	7 30 498—	1 15 740—	1 70			
118—1 25	320—	1 40 499—	1 55 742—	3 75			
119—3 80	322—	1 30 500—	1 05 743—	80			
120—2 90	323—	55 501—	1 10 744—	2 10			
121—2 17	324—	3 90 507—	1 60 746—	2 00			
122—2 50	325—	2 15 508—	3 60 747—	1 20			
123—8 80	326—	7 40 509—	12 60 749—	1 00			
124—1 25	327—	15 15 510—	7 50 750—	3 50			
125—3 75	328—	2 70 511—	5 35 761—	2 10			
126—3 95	329—	1 60 512—	3 40 753—	5 5			
127—3 11	332—	6 70 513—	9 15 754—	3 00			
128—3 25	333—	7 35 514—	1 50 755—	4 35			
129—1 55	334—	2 15 515—	6 00 756—	3 25			
130—2 20	335—	6 00 516—	85 758—	4 90			
131—120 336—	2 80 518—	19 00 759—	1 15				
132—2 85	337—	2 60 519—	5 40 762—	3 70			
133—6 00	338—	3 05 520—	1 50 765—	50			
134—12 90	339—	3 85 525—	1 45 767—	2 90			
135—6 55	340—	24 00 526—	4 20 770—	3 90			

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juni 1893.

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Joiephus.

An all n Eden und Eden hat das kapitalistische System zu frachen angefangen. In den letzten vier Wochen sind tausende von kleinen und großen Banken zu Grunde gegangen und hunderttausende von kleinen Kapitalisten sind in den Lohnarbeiterstand zurückgefallen, oder gar zu Bettlern und Bettlern geworden. Ja, ja, es geht zu Ende mit der wahnsinnigen Wirtschaft der Kaufleute, welche sich durch hinterlistige, heimtückische Schenkungen und sonstige Uebervorteilung in den Besitz der Dinar gefehlt hat, die von uns Arbeitern im Laufe der Jahrhunderte geschaffen und erhalten wurden. Wie selbstmörderisch dieses System ist und daß es, wenn die Arbeitermassen geschickter werden, in sich zusammenstürzen muß, beweisen klar und deutlich die Ereignisse des letzten Monats. Man ersieht aus ihnen, daß die Spekulation Europas mindestens \$200,000,000 Kapital aus den Vereinigten Staaten zurückgezogen haben, womit hier 20,000 Häuser hätten gebaut, oder 1,000 Fabriken mit 400,000 Arbeitern hätten betrieben werden können, und das bedeutet, daß wir wenigstens \$100,000,000 an Lohn in weniger für ein Jahr zu verlieren haben. Es wird mir ein jeder vernünftige Mensch zu geben, daß eine solche Wirtschaft hohles lächerlich und unvernünftig ist. Die Kapitalisten behaupten immer, daß sie die einzigen seien, welche Gehirn haben, daß sie allein rechnen können, und daß sie deshalb zu den hohen Profitten berechtigt seien, welche sie aus unseren Tassen ziehen. Wir sehen nun aber, daß ihre Berechnungen total falsch sind. Ihr blödsinniges Konfessionsystem läuft darauf hinaus, daß die großen Räuber die kleinen fortwährend bis auf's Hemd ausplündern, wodurch ein Zustand erzeugt wird, der in allgemeiner Unruhe und Angst vor Verderben besteht. Die Spekulation, welche Geld auf Zinsen ausleiht, haben kein Vertrauen mehr zu kleinen Unternehmern, welche, wie sie wissen, mit der Zunahme der Konzentration und des Manipulirens mit Millionen immer mehr zahlungsunfähig werden und so kommt es denn schließlich, daß das von der Arbeit geschaffene Capital produktionsfähig und nur noch angelegt wird, wo es durchaus vor Verfall und Bankrott geschützt ist. Wenn dieses System sich in solcher Weise weiter entwickelt, muß am Ende der allgemeine Bankrott eintreten. Es werden, infolge der Existenz neuer Maschinen, immer mehr Arbeiter beschäftigungslos und immer weniger Geld bleibt im Umlauf, bis die Massen der Völker so arm sind, daß sie sich nicht mehr vor dem Hunger schützen können. Das wäre also das farnose Resultat der kapitalistischen Schlaubeit und Neiderei. Sie schlachten die Gans — das Volk, — welches ihnen die goldenen Eier legt und müssen dann selbst zu Grunde gehen. Aber, bevor es dazu kommt, werden die Arbeiter ein Heilmittel gefunden haben. Wir, die wir zu einer großen, auf Vernunft basierten Organisation gehören, kennen dies Heilmittel bereits und unser Bestreben geht dahin, es allen unsern leidenden Brüdern klarzumachen. Wir wissen, daß das kapitalistische Konkurrenzsystem abgeschafft und durch allgemeine Kooperation ersetzt werden muß. Wenn erst einmal alle anderen Arbeiter so organisiert sind wie wir, dann werden wir im Stande sein, den allgemeinen Produktionsprozeß nach wissenschaftlichen Prinzipien zu leiten und untereinander unsere Produkte in einer Weise auszutauschen, daß keiner zu wenig, aber auch keiner zu viel bekommt. Dann wird es keine Hungersnöte mehr geben; das Kapital wird von den Beamten unserer Organisation verwaltet werden zum Wohl und Besten der gesamten Menschheit und nicht mehr im Interesse einer lächerlich kleinen Klasse von Händlern, Schwindlern und Dieben. Bis aber dieses Ideal erreicht sein wird, müssen wir noch manche's Jahr lang eifrig agitieren, aufhören und organisieren. Unser Hauptaugenmerk muß vorläufig da hin gerichtet sein, unser eigenes Gewerbe vollständig zu beherrschen, so daß es kein Carpenter und Zimmermann in diesem Lande mehr gibt, der nicht zur Union gehört. Sobald dies erreicht ist, werden wir im Stande sein, die Produktion aus eigener Kraft in die Hand zu nehmen und anderen Gewerben zu helfen, dasselbe zu thun. Und nun frage sich jeder von Euch: „Was habe ich im letzten Monat zur Erreichung des mir von unserer Organisation gesteckten Ziel beigetragen?“

An Strikes hat es im vergangenen Monat wahrlich nicht gefehlt. Alenthalben sind Lohnerbhöhen und Arbeitszeitverkürzungen gefordert worden und in manchen Fällen sind die Arbeiter auch erfolgreich gewesen. So haben die Electrical Workers in mehreren

Städten aufs neue eine Anerkennung ihrer Organisation, sowie höhere Löhne erzwungen. Deswegen gelang es den Maurern, gegen welche ihre Bosse sich im ganzen Lande vertheilten hatten, wöchentliche Lohnzahlung zu erreichen und neue Jahreskontrakte abzuschließen. Die Straßenbahnführer und Konduktoren fochten in verschiedenen Städten heftige Kämpfe durch und erhielten, was sie gefordert hatten. Auch die am Schlimmsten verleidete Klasse der Lohnarbeiter, die jüdischen Kleiderarbeiter, haben in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago und Cincinnati eine Anzahl von Strikes gewonnen und man muß ihnen zugeben, daß sie tüchtige Kämpfer geworden sind, was ihnen bei der angeblich stattfindenden Unterdrückung des Einwanderungsproblems durch ein Komitee des Bundes-Senates von verschiedenen, durchaus nicht arbeiterfreundlichen Leuten das Lob eintrug, sie seien ein für Amerika durchaus wünschenswerthes Element in dem großen Strom der Einwanderung aus Europa. Die Unterdrückung hat aber gleichzeitig ergeben, daß die Gesetz gegen Importation von Arbeitern unter Nothwehr so gut wie gar nicht beachtet werden, und daß Tausende in der Abertausende von Schicksal alljährlich eingeschmuggelt werden, weil die Inspektoren und anderen Beamten, welche das Gesetz ausführen sollen, von den importierenden Kapitalisten bestochen sind. Wir sehen auch hier wieder, daß das kapitalistische System, so lange die Regierung sich in den Händen kapitalistischer Handlanger und professioneller Politiker befindet, eine ehrliche Handhabung von Gesetzen zum Schutz der Arbeiter unmöglich macht. So lange die Arbeiter ihre Interessen und Schicksal aus den Reihen des vom kapitalistischen System erzeugten Lumpen-Proletariats wählen, so lange wird es nutzlos sein, sogenannte Arbeitergesetze zu erlassen. Die Arbeiter müssen ihre Gesetzgeber und Gesetzbeamten selber erwählen, wenn sie sich entzerrnen gegen Ungerechtigkeit und Betrug durch ihre Bosse schützen wollen.

Ein allgemeiner Strike der Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter scheint sich ebenfalls aufs Neue vorzubereiten, und es sollte mich gar nicht wundern, wenn wir nochmals in diesem Jahre Scenen erleben würden, wie sie sich vor ungefähr Jahresfrist in Homestead abgespielt haben. Die Carnegie's, Frick's und Monforten, welche mit ihren vielen Millionen, die sie ihren Puddeln und Walzwerken gestohlen haben, noch lange nicht zufrieden sind, erklären, daß sie für verschiedene Sorten von Arbeitern unbedingt die Löhne reuigen „müssen“, und die Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers hat erklärt, daß sie sich auf eine weitere Reduktion nicht einlassen wird. Es ist aber freilich genug ist, einen allgemein streik erfolgreich durchzuführen, ist eine andere Frage. Ich wenigstens glaube nicht an einen durchschlagenden Erfolg.

Auch die Kohlergräber haben aufs Neue zu kapfen. In Kansas sind mehrere Tausende von ihnen am Strike und in den Gruben von Pennsylvanien bereitet sich eine Bewegung vor, welche Schlimmes erwarten läßt, denn wider sind die Kohlenarbeiter nicht so organisiert, wie sie es sein sollten und mit ihrer Kriegesflamme steht es nicht besonders einig aus. Da geht es den Glasbläsern schon etwas besser. Sie haben eine volle Kasse, aber diesen Sommer werden sie länger wie gewöhnlich feiern müssen, weil ihre Bosse so viel Vorrath an Hand haben, daß sie beschließen, den Betrieb „auf unbestimmte Zeit“ einzustellen. Auch unter den Eisenrenmachern regt es sich wieder. In verschiedenen Städten, wo ihre Union während der letzten paar Jahre beendlich zusammengefallen sind, haben sie Versammlungen abgehalten, um eine Bewegung für Erlangung höherer Löhne ins Leben zu rufen und die Folge davon ist gewiss, daß viele neue Mitglieder sich haben aufnehmen lassen. Die International Union der Cigarrenmacher steht sonst vorzüglich, denn sie hat einen Fond von über \$500,000 oder ungefähr \$18 per Mitglied zu ihrer Verfügung, ein Beispiel, das allen und von Unions zur Nachahmung empfohlen werden kann.

Und nun zum Schluß noch einige Worte über die Wahl in Deutschland. Das Resultat derselben wird Euch die Thatfache vor Augen führen, daß die Arbeiter, wenn sie nur wollen, die Welt beherrschen können. Die deutschen Arbeiter haben die stärkste politische Partei in ihrem Vaterlande und sie haben es jetzt in der Hand, dem Kaiser und Reich ihre Bedingungen zu stellen; ohne sie gibt's jetzt kein Geld mehr zum Soldatenpfeifen und zum Menschenfressen und bald werden sie im Stande sein, dem Militarismus und Kapitalismus überhaupt zum Kehraus aufzuspielen. Warum machen wir es hier nicht auch so?

FOR OUR FRENCH MEMBERS.

Compter je vais vous chanter une chanson de vérité
Elle est composée pour Charpentiers Menuisiers
Après avoir travaillé toute la journée
C'est la que j'ai pu mais tout la rassembler.

REFRAIN.

Unissons nous c'est votre affaire
En l'a que l'union dans le monde
La fraternité des Charpentiers Menuisiers
Où pourra travailler sans être maltraiter.

II.

C'est à nous membres de l'union de se tenir en gentils gars
Pour parler aux patrons il faut avoir du front
Après avoir parler, ont pourra bien gagner
Ce qu'ont à demander je n'ose le repeter.

III.

Sont parvenu à gagner ont pourra tous chanter
Membres de l'union des Charpentiers Menuisiers
Où pourra travailler sans être maltraiter
Ont gagna les gages qu'ont à tant mériter.

IV.

C'était dans un chantier ont m'a bien demander
Si j'appartenait mais à la société
J'ai dit oui mes gars ont l'appartient à l'union
A la fraternité des Charpentiers Menuisiers

V.

C'est à nous membres de l'union des Charpentiers Menuisiers
De ne jamais parler ce qui se passe à l'assemblée
Après avoir parler il pourra bien nous arriver
A se faire expulser mais de la société.

VI.

C'est à nous Charpentiers Menuisiers de tous jours bien travailler
A se faire rentrer de nos membres dans la société
Après avoir bien travaillé ont sera récompenser
Ont gagna les gages qu'ont à tant désirer.

VII.

Qu'à composer la chanson c'est un membre de l'union
Il la compose pour Charpentiers Menuisiers
Dans l'intérêt de l'union il faut avoir du front
C'est de se tenir toujours en union. Refrain.

VIII.

C'est à nous Charpentiers Menuisiers de commencer notre assemblée
Car il y a des membres qui vont être initié
Après qu'ils seront rentrer ils seront bien obligé
A'y faire entrer des membres mais dans la société. Refrain.

IX.

En finissant ma chanson c'est à nous membres de l'union
De bien étudier notre constitution
Après l'avoir regarder tout Charpentiers Menuisiers
Ont pourra discuter dans tout nos assemblées.

X.

C'est en vous remerciant membres de l'union des Charpentiers Menuisiers
D'avoir bien en l'idée de la faire imprimer
Dans l'intérêt de l'union en fera une chanson
Qu'ont pourra chanter tout Charpentiers Menuisiers. Refrain.

XI.

La chanson que je vient de chanter je peux bien me tromper
Il est toujours temps de la recorriger
La fraternité des Charpentiers Menuisiers
Pourra bien m'aider à la recomposer.

J. Cinq Mars.

Montreal, Canada.

OUR SCRANTON MEN WIN THE PRIZE.

SCRANTON, Pa.—May 1. There was a united parade of the organized workingmen of this city, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. Brother John H. Devine of Union 563 was Grand Marshal. A handsome prize silk flag offered by the Scranton Daily Truth was won by the Carpenters' Unions of the U. S. for the best display. About 500 carpenters were in line and each carried a walking stick painted in colors of red, white and blue. The prize flag is in the keeping of the District Council. Thanks of the Carpenters are due Messrs. Barrett & Jordan, of the Truth, to Mayor Connelly, and to Michael Burns and to the gentlemen who acted as judges.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Brüderlichkeit der Bau- & Schreiner und Zimmerleute deutsche Lokal Union No. 690 versammelt sich jeden zweiten und vierten Dienstag im Mai in

ZEPF'S HALL,

120 West Lake Str.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending May 31, 1893.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$280.4	163	\$9.30	328	\$8.10	499	\$4.68
2	77.21	164	15.00	329	4.80	500	6.28
3	24.15	165	38.71	330	4.00	501	3.30
4	94.41	166	26.65	332	21.10	502	3.00
5	27.21	167	18.60	333	23.80	503	4.80
6	2.71	168	17.20	334	5.80	504	25.40
7	12.65	169	33.45	335	31.50	505	37.80
8	33.45	170	8.80	336	8.40	510	28.00
9	20.25	171	14.15	337	7.80	511	16.55
10	8.21	172	5.25	338	4.60	512	10.10
11	61.65	174	5.25	339	11.80	513	27.45
12	17.85	175	81.00	340	72.00	514	4.50
13	1.95	176	14.05	341	4.95	515	19.65
14	3.71	177	23.90	342	21.65	516	2.45
15	10.15	178	5.00	343	7.25	517	4.75
16	31.40	179	4.40	344	11.00	518	60.00
18	4.20	181	170.20	346	6.45	519	16.10
19	7.25	183	6.30	346	9.00	520	4.45
20	5.50	186	10.65	350	7.20	522	3.00
21	64.65	186	7.50	352	7.00	525	4.30
22	51.90	188	5.65	354	2.75	526	12.60
23	94.50	189	10.95	355	19.05	527	3.45
24	3.30	190	4.85	356	7.50	529	7.50
26	17.30	191	10.65	358	10.00	530	5.25
27	7.70	192	8.55	359	15.00	531	1.65
28	4.75	194	4.00	360	27.05	532	2.80
29	50.25	194	1.65	361	2.25	534	8.60
30	13.95	195	6.90	362	2.25	535	2.50
33	78.20	196	2.85	365	22.70	537	3.15
34	7.20	198	4.55	366	2.70	538	2.30
36	6.00	199	57.30	368	10.50	541	7.20
36	2.85	201	7.20	369	9.00	542	6.00
37	3.45	202	6.30	371	1.80	543	2.45
38	6.25	203	14.35	373	7.20	546	7.30
40	13.40	204	4.95	374	24.30	549	3.00
41	3.75	206	2.55	375	2.25	550	1.80
42	9.75	206	17.45	377	16.25	561	10.00
43	44.65	207	19.10	378	15.75	562	1.00
44	12.20	208	7.50	379	7.35	563	14.00
46	1.95	209	28.05	380	7.50	564	21.80
47	3.00	210	1.80	381	20.25	567	10.00
48	12.31	211	75.15	382	49.35	567	8.40
49	57.50	213	4.35	384	3.90	568	10.00
50	7.80	214	6.45	385	10.80	569	6.70
61	30.75	216	19.95	386	17.15	569	3.40
62	7.50	216	4.80	388	6.00	569	3.20
63	6.40	217	6.00	389	3.00	563	11.40
64	44.90	218	8.70	390	12.75	564	9.60
65	30.15	219	5.25	391	7.50	565	4.80
67	4.50	221	7.35	393	11.75	566	0.05
68	1.95	224	17.25	394	1.60	567	15.45
69	21.70	225	17.25	395	9.45	569	10.00
71	1.00	226	5.70	396	27.24	571	1.50
72	105.00	227	8.70	398	2.85	572	7.30
73	22.55	228	21.75	399	1.30	573	5.00
74	15.30	229	6.00	400	4.75	574	10.00
76	9.70	230	21.00	402	8.70	575	10.00
77	12.50	231	2.00	403	10.05	576	10.00
78	12.45	232	2.00	404	3.00	578	8.70
79	2.10	233	1.80	405	4.50	579	3.70
80	16.65	234	24.15	406	1.70	581	14.05
81	6.80	235	8.70	407	56.80	585	9.00
82	24.70	236	3.75	409	3.90	587	2.70
83	31.95	237	22.35	410	19.20	588	5.10
84	6.60	238	16.20	412	2.85	590	2.70
85	7.35	239	12.30	413	8.00	591	3.15
87	5.55	240	15.95	415	2.10	592	50.45
88	19.30	241	7.06	416	18.10	593	2.70
89	1.50	242	4.25	417	4.70	596	5.00
90	22.85	243	6.30	418	1.80	597	6.85
91	13.35	244	2.10	419	14.50	598	6.90
92	23.40	245	1.50	420	8.30	600	1.80
94	8.20	246	15.75	421	6.70	603	11.25
95	1.80	247	31.65	422	1.80	606	14.90
96	6.00	248	4.20	423	5.40	606	2.90
97	2.70	249	9.75	424	6.44	608	1.50
98	3.75	250	4.35	425	1.65	609	23.50
99	8.40	251	13.05	426	3.45	611	8.25
100	44.65	253	6.15	427	10.30	617	9.00
101	2.25	255	6.25	428	6.41	621	4.20
104	1.00	257	49.80	430	3.45	624	11.85
105	7.50	258	29.40	431	12.00	626	29.85
106	12.30	259	15.25	432	8.60	628	30.75
109	6.70	260	23.10	433	17.70	629	22.00
110	5.25	261	5.15	434	27.45	630	1.60
111	7.95	262	1.80	435	4.70	631	7.80
101	3.60	263	5.00	436	3.00	632	3.60
102	7.35	264	4.06	437	8.10	633	7.82
103	4.50	265	3.60	440	10.05	637	9.60
104	14.40	266	3.80	441	6.75	638	21.60
105	7.20	268	16.90	442	8.55	639	13.80
107	9.15	269	51.25	444	3.15	641	7.50
108	30.50	270	2.60	445	22.20	642	4.80
109	67.05	271	1.80	446	1.75	645	6.25
110	3.75	272	1.65	448	9.00	646	1.65
111	10.20	273	7.05	449	41.95	647	13.15
112	52.95	274	17.55	450	4.80	649	9.00
113	7.35	275	6.90	451	23.30	650	13.05
114	21.60	276	7.95	453	22.80	652	2.85
115	7.65	277	6.16	455	5.96	654	5.05
117	19.05	278	4.00	456	3.60	655	7.45
118	72.00	279	60.00	457	24.30	656	1.95
119	15.00	280	12.45	458	4.80	657	7.35
120	2.70	282	3.45	459	12.45	658	13.35
121	14.25	284	14.55	460	6.60	659	4.80
122	15.10	285	11.56	461	6.00	661	8.00
123	2.70	286	39.30	462	12.15	662	3.30
124	5.70	287	9.75	463	5.10	664	9.00
125	11.95	288	13.75	464	9.75	665	8.00
127	5.80	289	5.85	466	10.95	666	8.00
128	1.50	290	31.05	468	28.50	667	26.70
130	49.20	291	7.20	469	3.75	676	6.00
131	4.20	292	1.66	470	11.95	677	3.30
132	23.75	295	3.60	471	35.10	678	31.00
133	5.05	296	12.00	472	4.15	681	22.00
134	17.25	299	42.90	473	15.15	683	26.00
136	5.55	300	2.70	474	13.90	684	1.00
137	4.65	301	18.60	476	4.80	685	9.00
138	12.15	302	9.90	478	13.20	686	4.00
139	4.05	303	4.80	479	3.60	687	6.00
140	4.95	304	7.85	480	12.18	690	5.00
141	36.75	305	4.65	481	14.85	692	10.00
142	48.75	307	6.20	482	14.60	695	6.00
144	10.65	309	6.75	483	38.70	696	9.00
145	3.75	312	9.65	484	9.30	697	17.00
146	11.40	314	4.80	485	6.75	698	20.00
148	5.95	316	12.75	486	6.25	699	13.00
149	6.53	317	3.40	487	6.00	701	3.00
150	7.80	318	21.10	488	2.70	702	2.00
151	26.40	320	2.20	489	1.50	703	14.00
152	4.25	321	2.40	490	6.33	704	18.00
153	11.26	322	2.40	493	40.60	706	9.00
154	11.85	323	1.65	494	2.20	706	12.00
156	6.20	324	25.20	496	16.65	708	5.00
157	10.35	326	6.45	496	5.25	710	3.00
160	13.15	328	22.35	497	32.10	711	3.00
161	6.69	327	45.96	498	3.45	712	1.00

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
713	\$21.90	738	\$4.30	759	\$3.45	792	\$4.10
714	7.90	739	12.45	761	7.40	794	1.80
715	18.60	740	5.50	762	11.10	797	15.40
716	19.05	742	11.35	765	1.50	798	4.95
718	28.55	743	2.40	767	11.85	799	3.65
719	3.60	744	6.71	770	11.00	801	5.10
720	3.50	745	6.00	772	3.30	803	4.90
721	9.30	747	3.20	775	5.45	804	4.85
725	13.65	749	4.25	776	8.75	805	3.15
727	2.70	750	10.50	781	4.35	806	1.35
728	3.50	751	1.65	783	7.65	808	3.30
729	21.85	753	1.65	785	11.45	809	4.50
731	3.30	754	9.75	788	19.20	810	2.81
732	21.50	755	9.75	790	2.10	811	3.30
733	3.15	756	14.85	791	3.75	813	7.05
736	5.25	758					
737	6.50						

Total, \$8,110.63

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—APRIL, 1893

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$7,787.09
Advertisements	31.05
Clearances, Subscribers, etc.	6.20
Rent	10.00
Special Assessment	291.25
Balance on hand April 1, 1893	8,430.95

Total, \$16,556.54

EXPENSES—APRIL, 1893

For Printing and Engraving	\$308.65
Office, etc.	672.78
Tax to A. F. of L.	90.00
2,628 Pins	525.60
Traveling and Organizing	507.91
Judgment in Nitsche claim	100.00
Meeting of G. E. B.	473.20
Bond of Gen. Treas.	200.00
Balance on hand May 1, 1893	13,588.10

Total, \$16,556.54

*See expenses in May for benefits paid in April.

DETAILED EXPENSES—APRIL, 1893

Printing	1,001 French Appeals	\$2.25
5,000 Arrears Notices		10.00
1,000 Postal Receipts		1.75
1,000 Stamped Envelopes		1.25
5,000 Membership Cards		12.50
400 Envelopes, 3 kinds		1.50
5,000 Noteheads		12.50
5,000 Applications		7.50
G. S. Receipt Tablets		8.75
34,200 Copies April Journal		281.40
5,000 Constitutions		50.00
Postage on April Journal		16.52
Engravings for THE CARPENTER		14.25
Special Writers for THE CARPENTER		22.00
Advertising Agent's Commission		20.00
Postage on supplies, etc.		27.25
1,000 Stamped Envelopes, 1,000 Postals		32.00
450 Large Envelopes		10.00
Expressage on supplies, etc.		35.30
20 Telegrams		12.23
Salary and Clerk Hire		390.60
Office Rent for April		25.00
Judgment in H. Nitsche claim		100.00
Witness fees, C. A. Meyer's law suit		12.00
W. J. A. Ross, services in Francis claim		9.00
Union 313, Winnipeg, Manitoba, org.		25.00
D. C. Hudson County, N. J., org.		50.00
D. C. Boston, Mass., org.		150.00
D. C. Pittsburgh, Pa.		20.00
J. T. Waldrop, org. in Georgia		5.35
C. C. McInity, org. in Sterling, Ky.		5.25
Gergetown		5.35
S. J. Kent, org. in Omaha		24.80
P. J. McGuire, visits to Manchester		
N. H. Boston, Providence, New York City, Jersey City, etc.		41.56
Quarterly P. O. Box Rent		8.00
2628 Pins		525.60
Gas Bill for three months		20.70
Annual Premium Fire Insurance		12.48
Tax to A. F. of L.		90.00
Rubber Stamps for new Locals		13.05
Premium on Bond of Gen. Treas.		200.00
Stationery and Incidentals		2.53
Twine and Typewriter's supplies		3.05
Janitor, Cleaning Office		6.00
Hugh McKay, meeting of G. E. B.		65.50
A. M. Swartz		68.00
D. P. Rowland		87.70
W. T. Dukchart		105.75
S. J. Kent		145.25

Total, \$2,938.11

RECEIPTS—MAY, 1893

From the Unions (Tax, etc.)	\$8,110.63
Advertisements	81.25
Lapsed Union	7.00
Rent and Gas Used	27.50
Clearances	13.05
Supplies, to D. C.	1.50
Special Assessment	41.70
Balance on hand May 1, 1893	13,588.10

Total, \$21,871.03

EXPENSES—MAY, 1893

For Printing	\$449.50
Office, etc.	642.50
Tax to A. F. of L.	90.00
Pins	213.69
Traveling and Organizing	214.59
Benefits No. 2294 to No. 2364	8,675.00
Balance on hand June 1, 1893	11,585.35

Total, \$21,871.03

DETAILED EXPENSES—MAY, 1893

Printing	5,000 German Constitutions	\$60.00
3,000 F. S. Reports		11.75
1,000 Envelopes		1.25
500 Postals		1.25
1,000 German Applications		1.75
1,000 Arrears Notices		2.00
5,000 Membership Cards		12.50
5,000 Applications		7.50
114 R. S. Order Books		28.50
1,000 Postal Receipts		1.75
5,000 Appeals		7.50
600 Envelopes for G. E. B.		1.75
36,000 Copies May Journal		298.00

Expressage on May Journal	4.00
Postage on May Journal	17.28
Engravings for THE CARPENTER	7.80
Special Writer (Mechanical Dept)	10.60
Postage on Supplies, etc.	29.50
1,000 Stamped Envelopes, 1,500 Postals	37.00
600 Stamped Envelopes for G. E. B.	12.55
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	35.73
79 Telegrams	49.16
Salary and Clerk Hire	100.75
Office Rent for May	25.00
Robt. Beatty, org. in Hudson Co., N. J.	4.30
John Rund, org. Union 555	4.70
R. C. Longsdon, Organizing Work	6.00
Jos. G. Clinkard, org. Floor Layers, Boston	6.74
J. W. Comstock, org. Shop Hands, Boston	7.00
R. B. Hall, org. Unions 553, 555, Chicago	7.35
Jos. G. Clinkard, org. Taunton, Mass.	9.60
Alex. Angus, org. Rockville, Conn.	10.00
C. C. McInity, org. in Kentucky	10.50
H. R. Herbert, org. Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	15.00
P. J. McGuire Visits to New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, etc.	13.10
R. Blumenberg, org. New York City	21.50
District Council, Milwaukee, Wis., org.	40.00
S. J. Kent, org. Omaha, Neb. and visits to Des Moines, Ia., and Nebraska City, Neb.	53.40
Tax to A. F. of L.	90.00
1068 Badges	213.60
Rubber Stamps for New Locals	4.50
Filing Cases and Stationery	5.10
Incidentals	1.60
Janitor—Cleaning Office	6.00
Benefits Nos. 2294 to 2323	3,825.00
Paid in April	
Benefits Nos. 2324 to 2354	1,850.00
Paid in May	
Total	\$19,285.68

CLAIMS APPROVED IN MAY.

No.	NAME.	UNION	AMT.
2324	L. M. Gardner	109	\$200.00
2325	Wm. Low	257	50.00
2326	F. W. Fanning	731	200.00
2327	A. Robinson	92	200.00
2328	G. Lewis	92	200.00
2329	Robt. Jackson	92	200.00
2330	Chas. Dolt	5	200.00
2331	Mrs. M. J. Hancock	18	50.00
2332	M. Quirault	21	200.00
2333	Mrs. A. Harman	27	50.00
2334	G. Beckwith	27	100.00
2335	Mrs. M. Shelley	29	50.00
2336	C. A. Givens	50	100.00
2337	John Coats	109	200.00
2338	Mrs. M. Kearns	109	50.00
2339	Mrs. A. Sheridan	109	50.00
2340	L. McGraw	109	200.00
2341	Geo. Gibson	117	200.00
2342	Jos. Grenier	154	200.00
2343	Mrs. M. D. Leonard	157	50.00
2344	Paul Haenschild	158	100.00
2345	Mrs. J. Fechan	167	50.00
2346	Mrs. M. Wortman	205	50.00
2347	D. K. McNeill	218	200.00
2348	Mrs. A. I. Baldwin	245	26.00
2349	Mrs. N. M. Hodgson	247	50.00
2350	Mrs. J. W. Taylor	268	50.00
2351	Mrs. B. Braun	290	50.00
2352	Mrs. A. Emge	433	70.00
2353	W. H. Bray	462	200.00
2354	C. R. Curtiss	481	200.00
2355	John Kasten	482	100.00
2356	D. Doyle	487	50.00
2357	W. C. Marshall	511	10.00
2358	Mrs. F. E. Hardwick	513	50.00
2359	Mrs. T. Anderhalden	600	200.00
2360	W. B. Fulwider	628	200.00
2361	E. Williams	664	50.00
2362	Wm. Howell	774	15.00
2363	Mrs. K. D. Armstrong	774	15.00
2364	Henry Cramer	775	50.00

Total, \$1,850.00

RELIEF TO HOMESTEAD.

We have given in all from our Local Unions \$3,312.42 for the relief of the Homestead sufferers Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y., is the latest contributor; it gave \$7.50.

\$25 sent Sept. 3, 1892, was by error credited to Union 867. It should have been Union 567, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

THE BANNER UNION OF NEW JERSEY.

Union 151, Long Branch, N. J., is to-day the banner Union among the Carpenters of New Jersey. Organized barely two and a half years ago with a small handful, now it numbers over 200 members. On April 12 of last year it demanded the nine-hour day and secured it with a few exceptions. Since then the Union has had wonderful growth. With all the severe winter and most members out of work the dues have been paid promptly and well. Last month 19 new members were added, and a canvassing committee of the Union has been out and finds very few non-union men.



COOK'S PATENT LEVEL.



TRADE MARK.

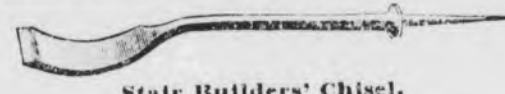
If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.

Made in Wood and Iron. Every Level Fully Guaranteed.

Inquire at your nearest hardware store for them. If not in stock, send to

DAVIS & COOK,
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

TAKE NO OTHER.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gouge.

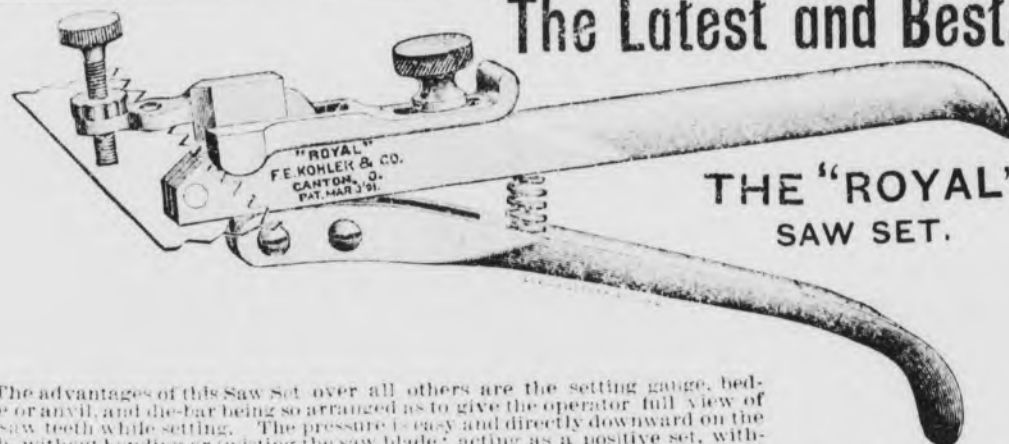
NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the **Barton Tools** are unequaled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given.

MACK & CO., foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

The Latest and Best.

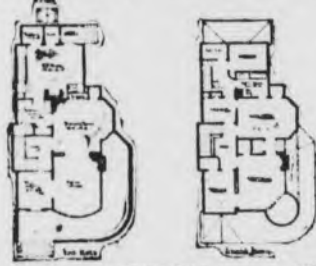


THE "ROYAL" SAW SET.

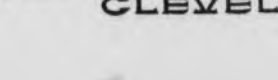
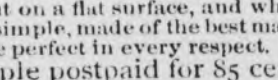
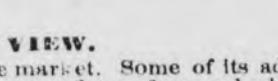
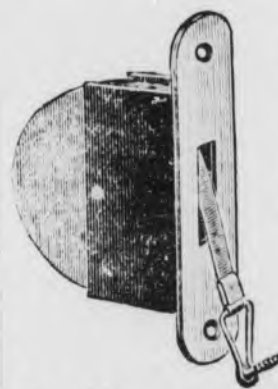
The advantages of this Saw Set over all others are the setting gauge, bed-plate or anvil, and the bar being so arranged as to give the operator full view of the saw teeth while setting. The pressure is easy and directly downward on the teeth, without bending or twisting the saw blade; acting as a positive set, without liability of pinning the blade or breaking the teeth. It is very simple and any one can use it. Sample mailed, postpaid, for 85 cents. (Regular retail price is \$1.00.)

For setting saws, no vice is needed. If the advice I give is heeded: Buy a "Royal," then be seated on a stool. In one hand hold your saw, with the other work the Tool!

F. E. KOHLER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS HARDWARE SPECIALTIES,
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WHAT YOU WANT:



Save \$50 When you Build.

Hicks' Builders' Guide is the best practical work on estimating material and labor in building. It saves time, money and mistakes. 160 pages, 114 illustrations, cloth bound. Price, \$1.00.

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RESULTS!

Do you think of Building? or have you got any windows in your house or building where the sash is not counterbalanced? If so, our

Steel Frame Sash Balance

can be applied, and they require no box frames, which are so communicative in case of fire. Warranted 10 years. They do not deface the window frame and are easily applied.

Our 7 years' experience has demonstrated satisfactory results.

Write for our Illustrated List.

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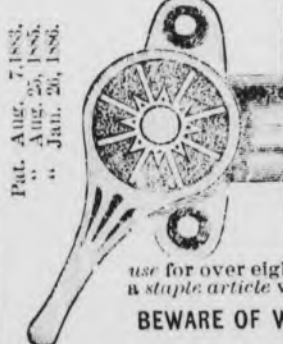
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The Champion SIDE SASH LOCK

Has by its unequalled merits gained the public favor. It is a safe ventilator and prevents rattling. Is neat, cheap, simple and durable. It has been in extensive use for over eight years, and has become a staple article with the hardware trade.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 7.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1893.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOOL CHEST.

BY J. L. LANCASTER.

Herewith send you a rough drawing of a tool chest I made for myself about a year ago. The design is original. The vexation of tills and mixture of tools in the ordinary chest caused me to study out the plan I now have.

I have no patent on it, but freely give it to THE CARPENTER for the benefit of the brothers of the craft.

The first thing a carpenter or joiner needs is a collection of suitable tools for his trade. The next thing he needs is a practical tool chest. Carpenters' tools should be well kept and with this fact in view I have devised a plan for a tool chest in which there is a place for all tools needed and each tool in its place.



FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 is a general front view showing box open.
(Points out dowel pieces on each side.)

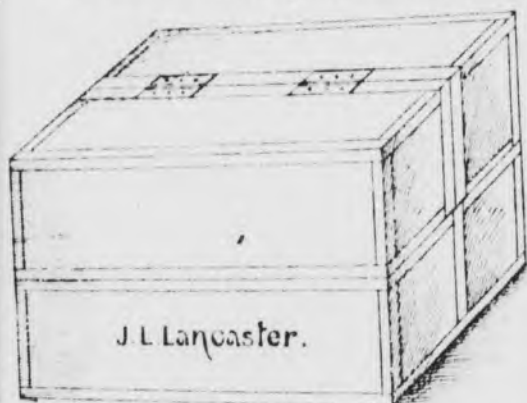


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is front view showing box closed.

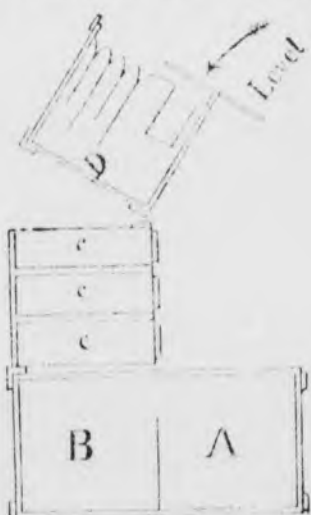


FIG. 3.

Fig. 3 is a vertical cross section showing its various divisions.

A, receptacle for tools most used, such as bench-plane, molders, hammers, mallets, etc., etc.

B, odd tools, plans, specifications, work-suit, etc.

C, C, C, drawers which may be partitioned into different apartments with very thin boards for the reception of chisels, try and bevel squares, gauges, etc.

D, saw and level rack which folds back on top of back section as shown. The covering of saw rack may either work on hinges or slides.

This chest is composed of three sections viz:

1st, The base or bottom section which is the entire width of the chest and half its height.

2nd, Back top section which is secured on the base section in a substantial manner. Said top section is the receptacle for the drawers, as shown in Fig. 1.

3rd, Front top section as hinged to top of back section so as to allow it to open back on top of back section as shown in Fig. 1. Said front section is provided with overlapping edges snugly fitting all around when closed.

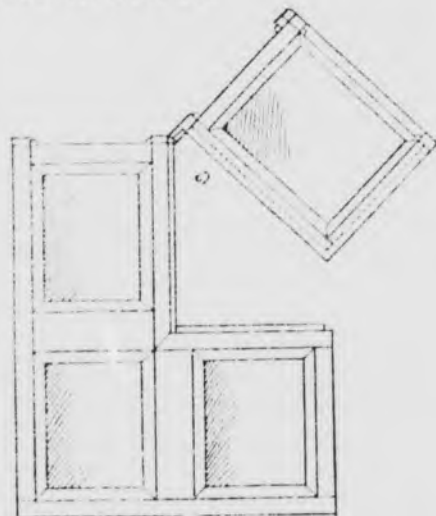


FIG. 4.

A, in Fig. 4, shows groove in top rabbet of back section to prevent leakage.

Feeling that the foregoing is plain enough for any one to understand who may wish to make a chest of like design.

I will state that it is the most convenient chest I have ever seen. You can get any tool out of it you may need without hunting among other tools to find it.

To get in back of bottom section is necessary to remove the lower or bottom drawer. With this exception there is no tils to be lifted out and in as is the case of the ordinary tool chest.

P. O. Box 122, Wardachie, Tex.

ECONOMIC EQUALITY.

The exercise of irresponsible power, by whatever means, is tyranny, and should not be tolerated. The power which men irresponsibly exercise for their private ends, over individuals and communities, through superior wealth, is essentially tyrannous and as inconsistent with democratic principles and as offensive to self-respecting men as any form of political tyranny that was ever endured. As political equality is the remedy for political tyranny, so is economic equality the only way of putting an end to the economic tyranny exercised by the few over the many through superiority of wealth. The industrial system of a nation, like its political system, should be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Until economic equality shall give a basis to political equality, the latter is but a sham.—*The New Nation*.

If you are a Republican you are a wise man. If you are a Democrat you are a good man; but as soon as you raise your finger in defence of labor, you become transformed into an ignoramus, calamity howler, office seeker, ghost dancer, dry goods box whittler, in fact not fit to run at large, dangerous to society. Where argument ceases, slander begins.—*Sentinel*.



A. M. SWARTZ.

The subject of this sketch was born in Allegheny, Pa., August 22, 1856, of German parents. In 1872, he went to the carpenter trade under the instructions of his father. Having but limited chances for education in his early youth, he later on went to Mt. Pleasant Institute in West moreland county, and from there to Duff's College in Pittsburgh, from which he graduated in 1881. In 1887, he joined Union No. 211, Allegheny, Pa., of which his father was a member.

In 1888, Bro. Swartz represented Union No. 211 in the Detroit Convention of the U. B., and in the fall of that year became Business Agent of the Pittsburgh District and was re-elected three successive terms, until he resigned the office in October, 1890. After the famous long strike of 1891 he was again re-elected, and is now serving in that capacity.

He was delegate to the St. Louis Convention of the U. B. in 1892, and was there elected a member of the present G. E. B. He has been active as a delegate of his union in all the central labor bodies of Pittsburgh, and was actively instrumental in the reorganization of the Building Trades Council in 1889 and of the Trades Assembly in 1891.

He has always been ready to help and assist every labor organization and has worked zealously for the interests of the U. B. in Allegheny county and on every occasion. In committee service he has rendered able service, and as Business Agent one week he collected \$1,330 in initiation fees, dues, etc., for the locals.

He is of a plodding, determined nature, persistent to an intense degree, and conservative in counsel and action. On labor questions in general he is with the advanced wing of the labor movement. He is a plain, practical talker.

ST. LOUIS OVERSTOCKED WITH CARPENTERS.

ST. LOUIS.—Stay away from St. Louis! We have hundreds of men walking the streets. The stringency in the money market has demoralized the trade in St. Louis, and the work at the World's Fair buildings, Chicago, being done, hundreds of the floaters are coming our way, and we must say that men coming here who call themselves good union men, are working under wages, or scabbing it on us. In fact they are taking the jobs away from St. Louis men, working under wages. But we are sharply after all such fellows. Men are coming here from Chicago, and from all over the South and West, particularly from Colorado since the silver mines shut down. At the present moment there are at least 800 strangers working at our trade in the city and still coming. We propose to make a stiff fight to keep up wages.



J. C. LARWILL, of Cleveland, O., went to Akron, O.

JOHN VALERIUS, Cincinnati, O., did all he could with the mill men of Indianapolis.

L. E. TOSSEY, of Detroit, Mich., has been to Grand Rapids, Mich., and Jackson, Mich.

R. B. HALL, of Chicago, has had good influence in the trade movement of Waukegan, Ill.

CHAS. LANE, Second General Vice-President of the U. B., is building inspector in Butte, Montana.

R. FLAGG, of Lewiston, Me., visited Bar Harbor and Rockland, Me., during their trade struggles.

HUGH MCKAY, of East Boston, Mass., was to Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Md., Pawtucket, and Providence, R. I.

W. A. KENYON, of Cincinnati, O., and JOSEPH HEHEMAN, at different times, were in Lexington, Ky., to help in the long strike in that city.

JOS. BISHOP, Ex-General Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, is now Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration.

GENERAL PRESIDENT TRENO, of New York, spoke in Providence, R. I., Rockaway Beach, N. Y., Jersey City, Brooklyn, Newark, N. J., and several other places.

W. F. EBERHARDT, of Philadelphia, paid a visit to Harrisburg, Pa., and H. ROBERTS, of Indianapolis, to Muncie, Ind., and GEO. CRAWFORD, of Jacksonville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga.

H. McCORMACK, of Chicago, has straightened out Springfield, Ill., and Decatur, Ill., and has been effective in advising the men at Rock Island, Ill., and South Bend, Ind.

HARTFORD, Conn., Union 43, chose FRANK MCKENNA, agent for one month. The first week Union 43 got 33 new members, 20 the second week, and has grown right along in membership.

General Secretary McGuire has been to Providence, R. I., Boston, Manchester, N. H., and points near the General Office, viz., Chester, Pa., Elizabeth, N. J., Jersey City, New York, and Brooklyn.

D. P. ROWLAND, of Cincinnati, O., in adjusting trade disputes, has visited Lexington, Ky., Indianapolis, Ind., Muncie, Ind., Toledo, O., Richmond, Ind., Springfield, O., Chillicothe, O., and Middletown, Ohio.

J. W. ECKLEY is Sanitary Inspector, and R. W. SCHUCH, is Building Inspector of Peoria, Ill. Both are active members of Union 245. The employers and contractors did their utmost to defeat the appointment of Bro. Schuch, but without avail.

A. M. SWARTZ, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been out to disentangle carpenters' troubles in Butler, Kittanning, Pa.; Harrisburg, and to Wheeling, W. Va.; Canton, O., and Cleveland, O., also to Jeanette, Pa., and McKeesport, Pa., during their trade struggles.

J. C. MONAHAN, of Rhode Island, recently appointed as Consul at Chemnitz, Germany, has always been the staunch friend and eloquent exponent of Union 94, Providence, R. I. He is a thorough-going thinker on the labor question, and a brainy young lawyer, and not many years ago was a worker in the woolen mills of Rhode Island.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1893.



OUR TERMS OR GO!

VENIER VOLDO.

We are the bosses of labor, we,
And you are the sons of toil,
We tell you what your wages shall be,
And then what shall be our spoil;
You see if you have that which you earn,
It won't give us any show,
And so we propose that you shall learn
To accept our terms or go!

What right have you who do the work,
To give it a price at our loss?
That is the right of us who shirk,
And who play the game of "boss";
We allow that you may have enough
To keep up the struggle and strain,
But all above must support the bluff,
And go to your bosses' gain.

We have you hard, for you see, good slaves
We own all lands and all tools,
All metals and coals, us jolly knaves,
And can play you for our fools,
It's nothing to us if you have naught,
While our piles forever grow,
You are the cattle our gold has bought
And so take our terms or go!

The Kansas commissioner of labor has notified the State Board of Public Works that hereafter contractors must be duly notified that their employees must not work to exceed eight hours per day on any State work.

The Stone Masons, Wabash, Ind., after a 48-hour strike last month, won the nine-hour day.

The Boot and Shoe Lasters, by an overwhelming majority in their recent National Convention, decided to generally inaugurate the nine-hour day among the lasters of the United States, and to do so by a concerted movement on one given day.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—The Orleans Manufacturing Company are working to get back to the ten hours. They are advertising for non-union men, and are scheming to get weak-minded union men to work ten hours for a simple extra hour's pay, and then get these union men expelled. The District Council is helping the Mill Men's Union and outside carpenters will not handle mill stuff from the Orleans mill until it recognizes the nine-hour day.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia Canal has opened up and that has started up a large number of factories. A large cotton mill is in course of construction.

AUGUSTA, GA.—Carpenters here work 59 hours per week. Trade dull and competition close; one-half the carpenters idle. Don't come here.

ALBANY, N. Y.—We have formed a District Council and had a grand target shoot. Masons and masons' laborers advanced wages this season but the poor carpenters' pay still remains the same. Non-union carpenters get 18 to 20 cents per hour and union laborers 22½ to 25 cents per hour.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Contractors here are unionizing the town by paying low wages. The men who dropped out of the unions are kicking themselves for their folly. Trade flat and tourist carpenters will find this a good place to starve.

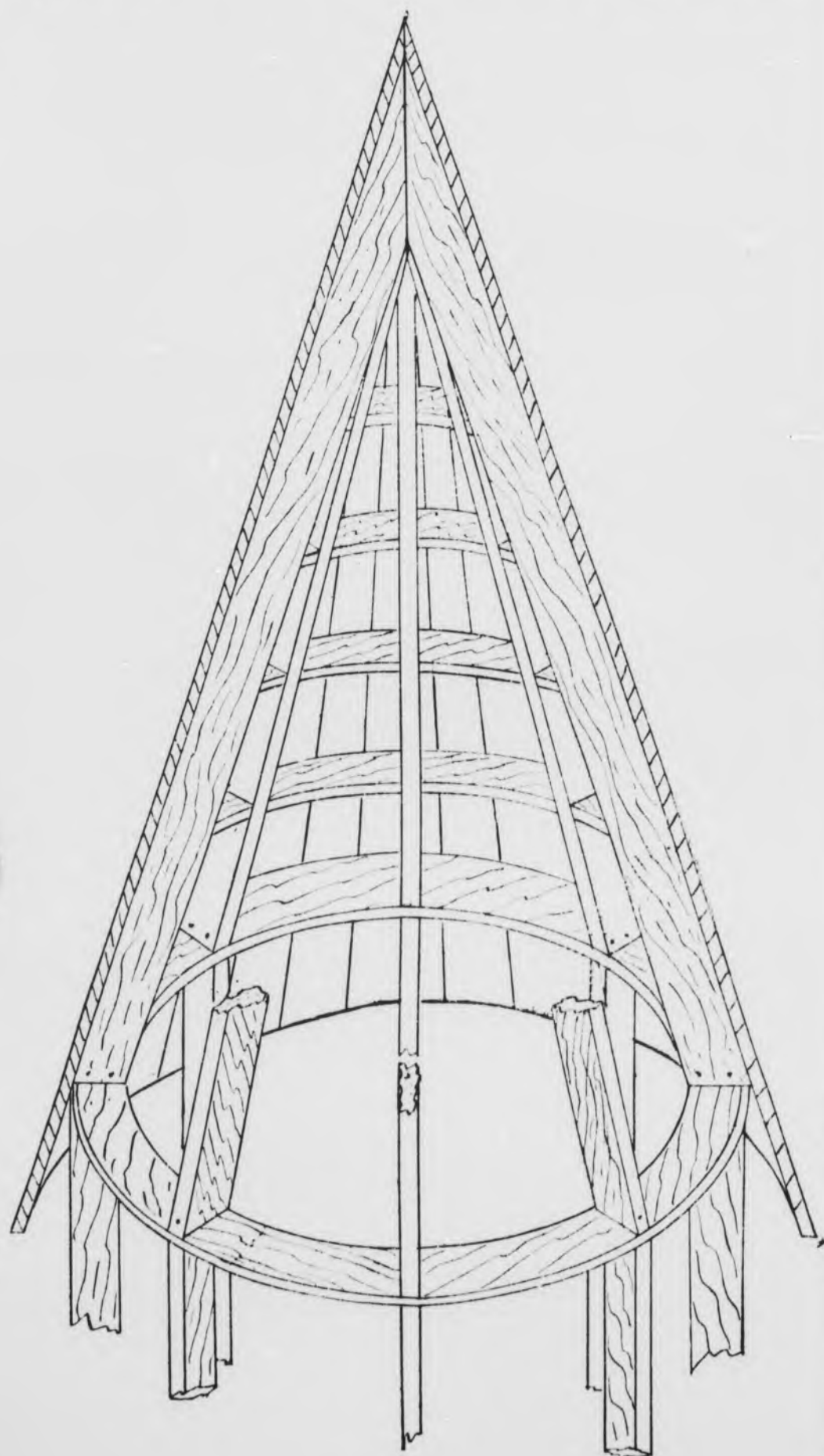


FIG. 2.

MECHANICAL

DIFFICULT ROOF FRAMING.

PART V.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright 1893.)

Having treated the usual forms of roofs embracing the hip and valley principles I will now draw the attention of all readers of THE CARPENTER to the proper laying out and framing of a roof on a circular tower, as this form occurs very often in modern houses, barns, etc. The methods to be followed are very simple, so that an ordinary mechanic can easily understand them if he only studies the diagram and text a little.

Supposing A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, on

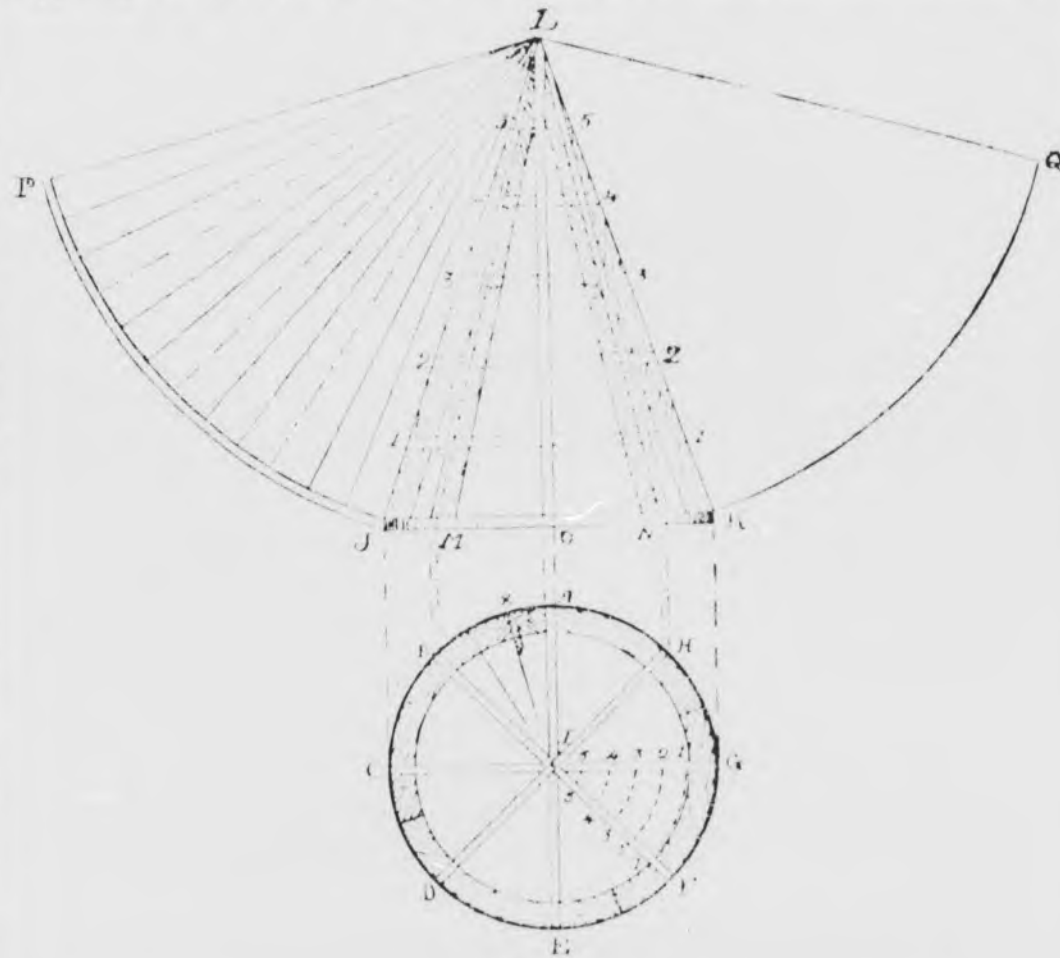


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1, to be the plan or plate line of the roof, and O, L, the pitch or rise, it can be laid out as follows:—To be more explicit I will take it for granted that a carpenter has a roof to frame with a plan A, B, etc., of 6 feet diameter, or six feet from C to G, and 9 feet rise or from O to L is nine feet. Proceed to strike the plan A, B, etc., either full size or to scale. It is always better to lay out full size if a floor or drawing board can be found big enough to do it, but if not, half size or a scale of 3 inches or 1½ inches to the foot may be used. The reason these are the best working scale is because the THREE INCH SCALE works as follows:

3 inches	1 foot
1½ "	6 inches
1 "	4 "
¾ "	2 "
½ "	1 "
¼ "	6 "
1/8 "	3 "
1/16 "	1 ½ "

The ONE AND A HALF inch scale is similar but the divisions are not so handy. For instance:

1½ inches	1 foot
¾ "	6 inches
½ "	4 "
¼ "	2 "
1/8 "	1 "
1/16 "	6 "
1/32 "	3 "

The above two scales are the best working scales with the exception of the half size proposition which is very simple and easily applied thus:

6 inches	1 foot
4 "	10 inches
3 "	8 "
2 "	6 "
1 "	4 "
¾ "	2 "
½ "	1 "
¼ "	6 "
1/8 "	3 "
1/16 "	1 ½ "

The foregoing scales are the best for carpenters, either foremen or at the bench, but as I said above the full size

laying out is best. Whether the work is laid out to scale or full size, the exact measurements should always be marked in plain figures on every piece.

Having struck the circle, draw centre lines for the rafters A E, B F, C G, and D, H, and set off the thickness of the rafters as they show on the plan. Next draw any straight line as J K the same length as C G; raise up the centre line O L, the height of the pitch, and join L K, which will be the length of the rafters to stand over A I, B I, C I, D I, E I, F I and G I and the top and bottom cuts will be directly given; as at L and J. L M and L N are the rafters I D and I E placed in position and L O is the rafter E I in position. By referring to Fig. 2 the rafters B I, A I and H I will be seen at the rear of the figure.

If the roof is to be boarded vertically, horizontal strips or sweeps will require to be sawn out and nailed in the manner represented in both Figs. 1 and 2. To do this properly, divide the height from O to L in Fig. 1 and draw the lines representing

the sweeps as 11, 22, 33, 44, and 55. Their neat length, and the cuts to fit against the sides of the rafters, may be determined by striking out the sweeps shown on the plan, 11, 22, 33, 44, and 55. It will be noticed that this roof will require 8 circular pieces for each row, or 40 sweeps in all. One pattern will do for each sweep and the remaining eight needed can be marked from each pattern.

Fig. 2 will convey a better idea of the constructed roof, as this illustration represents each stud plate, rafter and sweep in its fixed position, with the covering boards nailed on half way round.

In order to find the exact shape and levels for the covering boards, a very simple method is used, thus: Take a pair of compasses, or a trammel rod, and with L as centre, and L P as radius, describe the arcs J P and K Q. Join L P and L Q, now divide the half circle A B, C, D, E, into 12 equal spaces on J P, with a pair of compasses, and join the division marks on J P with L. This will give 12 tapering boards and the level at X on the plan will be the level of the jointed edges. As twelve boards will be needed for half the plan, twenty four will have to be cut out for the other half, so it will be seen that if the sweep or arc J P goes round from A B to E, the sweep K Q will go round H K G, etc., to E. The diminishing lines from the point L to the line J P are the inside lines of the joints of the boards shown also in Fig. 2.

In order to prove the rectitude of the foregoing, a model can be made by drawing the roof to scale on cardboard, and then cutting out the figures from L to J, from J to K, and from K to L. Also cut out the figures L P S, and L Q K. Now if L S K be stood up over A B F, etc., it will be seen to fit over each.

In a similar way the figure L J P will bend round A B C D E with the peak L over the point I and the line J P around A B C D E. In a like manner K Q will bend round A H G F E, and L will lie over I, thus proving the correctness of the methods followed. Care must be taken to allow for the intervening rafters, when framing the peak cuts of the rafters.

CONSTRUCTIVE CARPENTRY.

BY E. P. HICKS.

(Copyrighted 1893.)

FINISHING BASE AND PLINTH BLOCKS.



ALL subjects a few practical ideas and suggestions in regard to setting plinth blocks and putting down base for interior finish will not be out of place in THE CARPENTER. In view of the fact that this subject may be interesting to many, I will present several sketches showing the different ways and methods of construction. In nailing on plinth blocks we often find that the background is not solid and this causes more or less trouble in setting the blocks and their crowding out of position when putting down the base.

The difficulty experienced by workmen in not having a solid background is generally the fault of the contractor or the foreman on the job not looking after this important part of the work. Generally on cheap or hurried work no attention whatever is given to this point and when the finish is put on it is put on any way to get it there the quickest. Everybody knows that it takes more time to do good work than it does to do a job in a kind of go-as-you-please style. Many of the little defects which are so apparent, could easily be avoided and with but little expenditure of time and material if attended to at the proper time. In fact if the grounds were properly put on for the base there would be no excuse for not having a solid background. On cheap work no grounds are put on at all, yet if the studding around the doors were doubled and blocked, as they should be, even then no difficulty would be experienced.

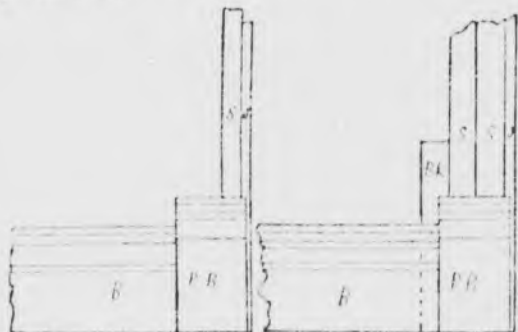


FIG. 1. FIG. 2.

Referring to Fig. 1, which shows the cheapest and most inferior method of construction that can be devised, it fairly represents the manner in which cheap work is carried on. In the sketch J is the door jamb; S, single studding; P, B, plinth block, and B is the base. The sketch is so plain and easily understood that further description is unnecessary. Anyone can plainly see that there is nothing to nail the end of the base to or the edge of the plinth block next to it. It also shows that the casing can not be properly nailed, and as a consequence is always drawing off from the plastering, and if any attempt to nail up the work is made it usually results in cracking and crumbling of the walls; particularly so with nailing the base and plinth block.

Fig. 2 shows the proper method of construction. J is the door jamb, S, S double studding, B, K, block nailed to studding to receive the end of base and edge of plinth block as shown. This method can not fail to make solid work and as there

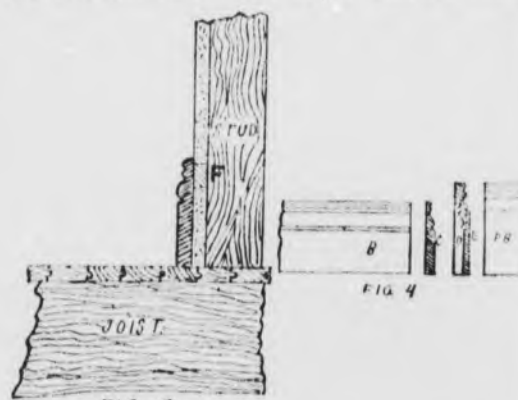


FIG. 3.

are generally blocks enough lying around on every job to block the doors it is the foreman's neglect if he fails to see that it is done. The time required to do this is not very much, and if a good job is not worth a little attention on the part of

those who superintend the construction of buildings, then I suppose workmen will have to follow the customs of those for whom they work, and do as cheap work as will be allowed to pass.

Fig. 3 shows a sectional view of joist, flooring, studding, and base with grounds put on studding at F, near top of base. This method should be employed on all first-class work. The grounds should be placed within $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of the top of base, and put on by a straight edge, then no difficulty will be experienced in executing the work in a straight and workmanlike manner, and the grounds give an excellent opportunity to nail the thin or molded portions of the base at any place desired.

Some workmen put down base and plinth blocks as follows, and claim it to be the best manner of doing the work. They first set up the plinth block in its proper position and mark down on the wall where the base joins it, then they cut the base to this mark, nail it in place and lastly nail on the plinth block which can be fitted and nailed tight against the end of the base. I have seen some very good work done in this manner and it is claimed to be faster and easier than nailing the plinth blocks on first.

In finishing a fine residence once, where the instructions were to do everything right and in the best manner known to experienced workmen, regardless of the time, the following method was adopted. Referring to Fig. 4, P, B represents the face of plinth block, E shows edge view of the same, B shows face of base, and C' sectional view of the same, D shows the profile of the section C cut into the edge of section E of the plinth block. By this method you cut the base the proper length, nail it in position, set up the plinth block at the end and scribe down the face of base which gives the line of coping in the edge of plinth block as shown by the open space D. After the edge of plinth block is cut out to the coping line it is nailed on its proper position, fitting over the face of the base, making a perfect joint if the work is carefully done.

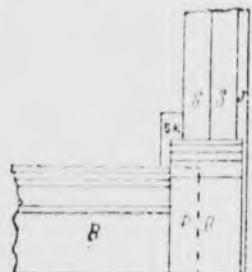


FIG. 5.

Fig. 5 shows a face view of base and plinth block, put together as above described. The dotted lines on face of plinth show the end of base under the same. If the studding are blocked it is not necessary to extend the base so far under the plinth block as shown. One inch under the plinth block will be sufficient, providing it reaches solid bearing for the nailing of the base. By this method no joint at all is visible from the face and it makes a joint not affected by the shrinkage of material and is one of the best methods, particularly on oak finish, which seems to be a wood that has a notorious reputation for shrinking.

OAK PARK, ILL.—The journeymen carpenters and bosses of this place last March formed a joint "Club" and had a signed agreement for the eight hour day, and 35 cents per hour for the ensuing year, commencing May 1st, 1893. Owing to the reaction and stagnation in Chicago these bosses now refuse to live up to their agreement and discharged men for declining to work ten hours a day for 30 cents per hour. The men have organized a union now under the U. B. with help of Union 80, Moreland, Ill., and Organizer Hall.

THE Cincinnati District Council has been at work to get information to lead to a more thorough organization of the planing mill hands of Ohio and the West. Union 327, Mill Hands is in splendid shape.

FRENCH workmen have only possessed the right of organization since 1881, and they have now 1,250 trades unions or workmen's syndicates, as they are called. Organization is a mania for the moment and every class of labor has its union, even stable men, tailors' apprentices and waiters in the drinking saloons have their formal syndicates with pompous titles.

MONEY \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending June 30, 1893.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$691.90	169	\$36.79	339	\$11.56	524	\$6.16
2	72.15	170	4.95	340	73.95	529	6.90
3	24.05	171	13.50	341	1.55	530	4.35
4	99.16	172	4.26	342	31.75	531	2.50
5	28.05	173	6.35	343	13.53	534	.70
6	2.26	175	29.0	344	9.46	535	5.75
7	16.15	176	15.80	345	7.20	537	3.00
8	33.00	177	23.10	350	3.75	538	2.26
9	21.00	178	5.10	351	6.60	539	6.40
10	8.40	179	4.10	352	7.93	541	2.85
11	55.70	180	13.10	356	18.60	543	3.60
12	14.85	181	156.00	356	7.35	544	3.50
13	2.10	182	6.80	357	12.00	548	2.65
14	3.60	183	6.30	359	14.70	549	4.20
15	9.76	184	2.56	360	21.65	550	1.65
16	32.70	186	12.00	361	2.25	552	3.60
17	31.18	186	7.81	362	2.10	554	20.00
18	4.06	188	4.40	364	6.70	557	5.10
19	5.50	189	4.50	365	10.05	559	3.75
20	10.80	190	4.83	367	18.05	560	3.30
21	51.90	191	4.60	368	9.45	561	3.90
22	51.20	192	10.00	369	8.40	563	11.70
23	89.10	193	3.30	371	1.65	564	9.00
25	81.45	195	7.20	373	8.05	565	5.85
26	16.0	196	2.26	374	22.50	567	17.80
27	9.75	198	1.45	376	3.30	568	7.90
28	289.20	199	51.95	377	5.00	569	6.55
30	13.50	200	22.50	378	7.80	572	.25
31	7.20	201	7.06	379	8.25	573	3.60
33	116.95	202	6.15	380	18.95	574	3.00
36	7.20	203	14.20	381	19.80	577	6.00
37	3.45	204	4.95	382	49.05	578	7.50
38	6.00	206	2.26	384	6.25	579	3.45
39	18.55	206	18.20	386	10.20	580	6.75
40	13.50	207	19.45	386	13.20	581	2.35
42	11.40	208	7.55	387	8.53	582	10.00
43	57.25	209	27.65	388	6.30	583	6.00
44	8.10	210	1.80	390	15.20	585	3.90
45	1.65	213	3.05	391	7.05	586	16.00
46	2.85	214	4.56	395	9.00	589	10.00
47	5.10	215	14.00	396	22.65	590	5.85
48	9.60	218	9.40	397	3.00	591	3.00
50	7.65	219	4.36	398	2.70	592	42.50
51	27.75	220	6.33	399	1.50	593	5.40
52	7.40	221	7.10	400	3.15	592	5.60
53	6.30	222	6.00	401	8.10	603	11.70
55	29.85	224	2.50	402	9.00	606	11.70
56	8.10	225	26.85	403	4.26	606	4.60
57	2.70	226	3.16	404	10.00	609	11.10
58	2.07	227	8.55	407	54.75	611	4.80
60	21.00	228	21.90	409	3.75	613	5.70
61	79.60	229	6.85	410	19.15	614	2.20
62	112.05	230	21.76	411	2.72	616	2.10
63	22.05	231	2.60	412	1.65	617	9.45
64	27.05	232	1.66	413	2.55	620	6.75
66	25.50	233	1.95	414	4.60	621	4.20
67	13.05	236	6.00	415	2.10	624	11.40
68	12.60	237	33.90	416	41.25	626	33.45
69	2.10	238	10.20	418	1.80	628	18.45
70	11.95	239	15.25	419	14.10	629	24.30
72	24.55	240	16.96	420	8.10	630	5.10
73	32.40	241	7.50	421	4.96	631	8.10
74	6.45	242	12.90	422	1.80	632	3.60
75	3.15	243	6.15	423	10.80	636	6.48
76	11.40	244	2.10	425	1.65	637	9.75
77	4.90	246	7.05	426	3.00	638	20.10
78	28.70	246	18.80	427	12.45	639	11.25
79	1.50	247	33.83	428	5.70	641	7.35
81	6.60	249	10.30	430	3.95	644	3.15
82	19.50	250	8.20	431	10.10	645	5.65
83	22.95	251	12.50	432	2.60	646	1.65
84	7.90	252	4.05	433	18.75	647	12.45
86	2.30	253	5.80	434	27.45	649	7.80
87	2.40	255	3.75	436	6.10	652	3.45
88	3.00	257	52.95	436	6.00	654	5.25
89	8.95	258	21.45	437	6.20	655	6.15
90	40.05	259	5.55	440	10.85	656	1.95
92	1.25	260	10.50	442	2.85	658	9.85
93	2.26	261	8.10	445	16.20	659	6.10
94	37.95	262	1.80	446	56.10	661	6.30
95	6.16	263	16.50	448	7.55	662	3.15
96	14.10	264	4.20	449	18.00	665	7.05
97	7.50	266	3.00	450	4.60	666	11.70
98	1.80	266	3.15	451	22.50	667	31.75
99	5.25	267	9.30	453	27.15	676	8.60
100	8.25	268	16.95	456	3.60	677	3.60
101	4.85	270	33.70	457	17.30	678	37.10
102	9.70	271	2.40	459	13.35	681	21.75
103	5.35	272	1.50	460	6.60	683	.60
104	7.05	273	6.15	461	6.75	685	7.35
107	9.15	274	18.30	462	10.50	686	4.86
108	39.85	276	3.15	463	9.45	687	6.65
109	68.85	276	7.95	464	10.35	690	3.90
110	3.60	277	6.16	466	11.25	692	10.65
112	42.55	279	62.00	468	56.65	695	7.05
113	5.55	281	1.20	469	4.75	696	9.00
114	16.95	282	3.45	470	8.66	697	9.30
115	7.05	283	13.05	471	36.90	698	21.30
118	50	284	16.30	473	18.05	699	13.60
119	16.00	285	6.90	476	5.65	700	7.70
120	3.06	286	26.45	477	19.55	701	3.75
121	11.50	287	8.85	478	11.65	702	2.40
122	14.70	288	12.60	479	4.35	703	13.85
124	9.30	289	5.26	480	12.15	704	18.60
125	22.05	290	32.50	481	15.00	706	9.90
128	1.60	291	7.20	482	15.30	706	18.65
131	3.75	293	5.70	483	19.50	708	7.86
132	17.85	294	12.40	484	8.65	710	3.30
133	4.60	295	5.10	485	6.60	711	3.76
134	17.35	296	6.80	486	3.45	712	16.80
136	10.80	298	12.50	487	4.50	714	9.30
137	4.65	299	43.95	488	2.86	715	19.95
138	14.30	300	5.00	490	4.80	716	19.30
139	4.35	301	21.65	491	2.03	718	27.40
140	4.80	302	12.00	492	4.50	719	16.35
141	39.15	304	7.80	493	22.35	721	7.35
142	49.20	305	4.80	494	1.65	724	1.05
143	29.10	308	3.60	496	16.25	725	22.05
144	9.65	311	40.45	496	2.70	728	2.70
145	3.00	313	3.30	497	32.10	729	20.25
147	10.65	314	4.80	498	3.95	731	3.60
149	6.75	316	6.00	499	5.40	733	3.15
150	7.20	316	12.95	500	3.30	734	10.75
151	28.50	318	19.80	502	10.20	736	6.25
152	4.05	320	5.10	507	6.40	738	4.80
153	11.10	322	3.30	508	6.00	740	4.50
154	19.80	323	1.80	509	69.15	742	13.05
155	13.50	325	7.25	510	3.75	743	2.25
157	9.75	326	29.15	511	21.35	744	6.75
158	18.05	327	46.50	513	29.05	746	6.10
160	35.30	328	8.85	514	4.20	747	3.38
161	6.30	329	4.95	515	18.15	749	6.20
163	7.80	332	37.80	516	2.25	750	10.00
164	13.05	334	9.15	517	8.60	753	2.20
165	38.85	335	22.65	521	2.00	754	4.30
166	28.00	336	8.40	522	4.00	755	3.30
167	19.06	337	7.50	525	2.10	756	18.80
168	16.95	338	10.50	526	31.35	758	18.80

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1893.

Next month THE CARPENTER will appear as a sixteen-page paper in its present shape and form. The increase in size is necessary to meet the growing wants of the U. B. and the demands of our advertisers. We started to make the change this month, but it delayed the paper so we have to issue it this month as an eight-page sheet.

GOVERNOR PATTISON, of Pennsylvania, refused to sign the Mechanics' Lien Bill but in the interest of the bankers he signed the bill to change Labor Day from the usual first Monday in September to the first Saturday in September. This is a short-sighted way to train for the Presidential chair, Mr. Pattison.

THE FIERCEST OF ALL DISPUTES.

Disputes between capital and labor are somewhat peculiar. As civil wars are traditionally fierce, as domestic broils bring about an intensity of feeling such as quarrels between strangers never develop, so when these mutually dependent factors, capital and labor, take up the sword, when the ties that bind them are severed, it seems that after a while the original causes of disagreement are in a large measure lost sight of, and that both sides are striving more to humiliate the other than to attain the objects for which they originally started out. These words were uttered by John R. O'Donnell at the Printers' Banquet in New York on Decoration Day. He had reference to the long-standing dispute of the printers with the New York Tribune. How true and applicable are these words to all boycotts and long-standing strikes even in the carpenter trade. The idea of "humiliation" has been again and again an insurmountable barrier to a peaceful adjustment of labor troubles.

EIGHT HOURS A DAY FOR THE CARPENTERS OF BOSTON.

Boston carpenters' unions under the jurisdiction of the U. B. have secured the eight-hour day, to go into effect Nov. 1st, next, with full pay. This demand has been conceded by the Builders' Exchange and contractors of Boston without a strike. It is the outcome of negotiation and conference between a committee of the men and a committee of the contractors. It is another evidence of the value of and power of thorough organization in a trade. Instead of whining and cringing after their defeat in their ten-weeks strike in 1890 for the eight-hour day, the union carpenters of Boston set to work to rebuild their organization and strengthen it, and they did so in a very effective manner by public agitation meetings, festivals, entertainments, individual exertion of the members and with the help of an active business agent in the field.

PLACES TO AVOID.

We are more than beset the past month by dolesome reports of dull times for carpenters. Fully one-half of the cities and towns report trade fearfully stagnant. The roaming thousands of carpenters who have been thrown idle by the close of work in Chicago at the World's Fair, are spreading out in a nomadic chase for employment all through the West. In Omaha, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and scores of Western cities, this influx of labor has been very injurious, while Chicago itself has been badly demoralized by these hurtful conditions.

To intensify the scarcity of employment the present money scare has played its part. The feeling of financial stringency has stopped many intended building operations in all sections. Employers have attempted to take undue advantage of the situation this season in a number of cities to bring the men back to longer hours of work and smaller wages. Where they have tried it they have been invariably repulsed by the solidity and discipline of our organization and its influence among the carpenters. Conditions this past month indeed would be much worse in many places were it not for the existence and recognized power of the U. B.

Among the places reporting carpenter work flat are: New York city, Chicago, Boston, the whole district of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Columbus, O.; Cleveland, O.; Omaha, Neb.; Peoria, Ill.; Portland, Ore.; Atlanta, Ga.; Mobile, Ala.; Great Falls, Mont.; Barberton, O.; Pomeroy, O.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Huntington, W. Va.; Anderson, Ind.; Belle Vernon, Pa.; Louisiana, Mo., and Owensboro, Ky. These cities also are particularly very dull for carpenter work: Cincinnati, Newport, Ky.; Great Falls, Mont.; Muncie, Ind.; Indianapolis, Memphis, Tenn.; Los Angeles, Cal.; St. Louis, Boston, New York, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Wis.; Rock Island, Ill.; Winnepeg, Man.; Duluth, Minn.; Utica, N. Y.; Manistee, Mich.; Lafayette, Ind.; Venice, Ill.; Pueblo, Col.; Bridgeport, Conn., and Conneaut, O. In fact over one half the cities under our jurisdiction are extremely dull the past two months.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

THAT circular sent out by the Evansville, Ind., unions calling for financial aid, has never been sanctioned by the G. E. B., nor never was submitted to the General Office. The Evansville strike is now closed; the men were supported financially from the General Office.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Union 526 announces that all trouble with the contractors, Cooper & Kerle, has been amicably settled in full satisfaction to the Union.

PASSWORD and blanks for this current quarter were sent out to all the locals in good standing on June 15th. If not received notify the G. S.

SEND in your list of officers for this current term. If you have not done so, take heed of this notice and attend to it.

MAKE your letters to the G. S. brief and to the point. He is overburdened with an ever-increasing correspondence. Letters written in lead pencil will not be given any attention.

ROBERT'S Manual of Parliamentary Law is for sale at the General Office. Price, 75 cents per copy, postage paid.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the G. S. will appear in next month's CARPENTER. Be sure and get it. Read it carefully and have non-union men read it. The report will be a fund of facts and figures as to the work, progress and benefits of the U. B.

IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE

ARE THE ONLY SUPPORTS OF OPPOSITION
TO THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

An editorial in that excellent newspaper, the Cincinnati Times, gives the following illogical reasons for opposing the eight-hour working day idea, it being the remark of a newspaper man to a working-man: "If you succeed in your object" (that of reducing the hours of work to eight), says the editor, "you will raise the cost of the manufactured article on which you are employed fully 20 per cent., and don't you know that if that particular article goes up 20 per cent., other necessities of life will be apt to follow in sympathy with it, and will you not find at the end of the month that it will require \$50 instead of \$40 to pay your current expenses? The article you are making advanced 20 per cent., the price of living of rent, of clothing, of food, etc., would be likely to advance 20 per cent. also, and 20 per cent. of \$50 is \$10. How are you to be benefitted if your opportunity to save \$10 a month is destroyed? Don't you see that the burden of ten hours' pay for eight hours' work will finally fall on your own shoulders?"

No, we won't see anything of the kind, and the suggestion is another sample of the failure of the general run of educated men to grasp economic truths. The result of a reduction of the hours of work to eight per day would not raise the cost of manufactured articles anywhere near 20 per cent. nor anywhere near the extent it would raise wages.

This can be easily shown.

The cost of the labor on manufactured articles since the advent of improved machinery is hardly a tithe of the cost of the finished article itself. In the old days of hand work the greater factor in the cost of all manufactured goods was the labor put into them. It is not so today. Take almost anything—boots and shoes, clothing, machinery, for instance—and 20 per cent. added to the cost of labor would not raise the price of the completed article 5 per cent.

Take the labor employed to make a typewriting machine for example. A machine that sells for \$100 costs about \$18, and of this cost not more than \$15 is for labor. Suppose we add 20 per cent to the cost of this labor, and we have \$3, which would make the price of the machine \$103 instead of \$120, as by The Times' reasoning. Take the cost of shoes, again. A shop of 300 hands will make 6,000 pairs of shoes per day, or 20 pairs to each employee. Suppose the average wages of all the hands—men, women and boys—were \$2 per day, and this is a high estimate. Twenty per cent on this increased cost of labor would be 50 cents upon each 20 pairs of shoes, or the sum of 2½ cents upon each pair.

In the manufacture of clothing we have not at hand exact knowledge of the cost of manufacture, but it is safe to say that a factory employing 100 hands will easily make 300 suits per day. Estimating their wages at \$2 per day—a high average—and we have about 70 cents per suit added to the cost of clothing as a result of the increase in cost of production there, and if we add 10 cents to the cost of the production of the cloth for the suit as an additional result of the decreased hours of work we have 80 cents added to the cost of the suit. But we will willingly allow an additional cost of \$1 or \$2, and then the workingman could afford to purchase it if one-fifth were added to his wages.

Again, the fact that under eight hours workmen would ultimately receive one-fifth more pay will probably puzzle reasoners like the one just referred to. But as the value of everything depends upon the supply of it and the demand for it there should be no difficulty in realizing that the increased demand for workers would raise the value and cost of their services. Eight bushels of wheat or apples are not worth as much as 10 bushels, but when there is no surplus of them—when the demand is equal to the supply—people are often glad to pay much more for eight bushels of either than they pay for 10 when there is a glut in the market.

There is not the slightest moral or material reason for opposition to a reduction of the hours of work. All objections to it arise either from ignorance or prejudice. —New York Dispatch.

JOHN VALERIUS, formerly of Union 327, was an old-time member of Union No 2 of Cincinnati. In mill men's union 327 he was an ardent worker. We regret he has retired from membership, but a host of well wishes go out to him in his new saloon business, corner of Hopkins and Linn streets, Cincinnati, O.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Tenor, 870 L. Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
 General Treasurer—James Troy, 2412 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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 W. T. Dukelhart, 403 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.
 A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

PROTECTIVE FUND AND SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund and Special Assessments received by the G. S. during the month of June 1893.

All moneys received since June 30, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.
 Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1—\$229.80	172—\$1.45	341—\$1.15	513—\$1.20	682—\$1.20	851—\$1.20	1020—\$1.20	1189—\$1.20
2—24.05	174—1.75	344—1.75	516—1.85	685—1.85	854—1.85	1023—1.85	1192—1.85
3—7.45	175—9.90	345—9.90	517—1.25	686—1.25	855—1.25	1024—1.25	1193—1.25
4—32.55	176—4.69	346—4.69	518—2.20	687—2.20	856—2.20	1025—2.20	1194—2.20
5—9.35	177—7.80	347—7.80	519—2.65	688—2.65	857—2.65	1026—2.65	1195—2.65
6—75.18	178—1.70	348—1.70	520—6.20	689—6.20	858—6.20	1027—6.20	1196—6.20
7—4.05	179—1.20	349—1.20	521—2.15	690—2.15	859—2.15	1028—2.15	1197—2.15
8—15.30	180—4.60	350—4.60	522—3.00	691—3.00	860—3.00	1029—3.00	1198—3.00
9—6.50	181—52.30	351—52.30	523—4.90	692—4.90	861—4.90	1030—4.90	1199—4.90
10—2.80	182—2.10	352—2.10	524—7.05	693—7.05	862—7.05	1031—7.05	1200—7.05
11—17.70	183—2.10	353—2.10	525—75.56	694—75.56	863—75.56	1032—75.56	1201—75.56
12—4.95	184—85.36	354—85.36	526—70.56	695—70.56	864—70.56	1033—70.56	1202—70.56
13—7.15	185—4.00	355—4.00	527—2.25	696—2.25	865—2.25	1034—2.25	1203—2.25
14—1.20	186—2.60	356—2.60	528—3.35	697—3.35	866—3.35	1035—3.35	1204—3.35
15—3.25	187—1.30	357—1.30	529—5.65	698—5.65	867—5.65	1036—5.65	1205—5.65
16—10.90	188—1.50	358—1.50	530—3.15	699—3.15	868—3.15	1037—3.15	1206—3.15
17—19.20	189—1.15	359—1.15	531—2.80	700—2.80	869—2.80	1038—2.80	1207—2.80
18—1.35	190—1.50	360—1.50	532—55.57	701—55.57	870—55.57	1039—55.57	1208—55.57
19—1.75	191—3.00	361—3.00	533—2.35	702—2.35	871—2.35	1040—2.35	1209—2.35
20—3.60	192—1.10	362—1.10	534—7.50	703—7.50	872—7.50	1041—7.50	1210—7.50
21—18.30	193—2.40	363—2.40	535—1.10	704—1.10	873—1.10	1042—1.10	1211—1.10
22—16.95	194—7.87	364—7.87	536—2.60	705—2.60	874—2.60	1043—2.60	1212—2.60
23—28.15	195—1.55	365—1.55	537—2.75	706—2.75	875—2.75	1044—2.75	1213—2.75
24—5.35	196—18.85	366—18.85	538—5.15	707—5.15	876—5.15	1045—5.15	1214—5.15
25—2.25	197—7.50	367—7.50	539—6.60	708—6.60	877—6.60	1046—6.60	1215—6.60
26—305.40	198—2.35	368—2.35	540—16.65	709—16.65	878—16.65	1047—16.65	1216—16.65
27—4.50	199—2.05	369—2.05	541—1.50	710—1.50	879—1.50	1048—1.50	1217—1.50
28—2.40	200—4.40	370—4.40	542—3.40	711—3.40	880—3.40	1049—3.40	1218—3.40
29—29.05	201—1.65	371—1.65	543—4.40	712—4.40	881—4.40	1050—4.40	1219—4.40
30—2.40	202—75.37	372—75.37	544—2.85	713—2.85	882—2.85	1051—2.85	1220—2.85
31—1.15	203—6.90	373—6.90	545—2.10	714—2.10	883—2.10	1052—2.10	1221—2.10
32—2.00	204—6.50	374—6.50	546—4.40	715—4.40	884—4.40	1053—4.40	1222—4.40
33—5.60	205—2.65	375—2.65	547—2.35	716—2.35	885—2.35	1054—2.35	1223—2.35
34—4.50	206—9.20	376—9.20	548—3.00	717—3.00	886—3.00	1055—3.00	1224—3.00
35—3.30	207—6.90	377—6.90	549—7.55	718—7.55	887—7.55	1056—7.55	1225—7.55
36—16.75	208—5.30	378—5.30	550—1.00	719—1.00	888—1.00	1057—1.00	1226—1.00
37—2.80	209—1.65	379—1.65	551—2.70	720—2.70	889—2.70	1058—2.70	1227—2.70
38—3.10	210—2.00	380—2.00	552—3.00	721—3.00	890—3.00	1059—3.00	1228—3.00
39—2.55	211—2.20	381—2.20	553—1.45	722—1.45	891—1.45	1060—1.45	1229—1.45
40—9.25	212—2.00	382—2.00	554—3.00	723—3.00	892—3.00	1061—3.00	1230—3.00
41—2.55	213—1.45	383—1.45	555—18.25	724—18.25	893—18.25	1062—18.25	1231—18.25
42—2.10	214—2.00	384—2.00	556—1.25	725—1.25	894—1.25	1063—1.25	1232—1.25
43—9.55	215—2.85	385—2.85	557—12.85	726—12.85	895—12.85	1064—12.85	1233—12.85
44—2.70	216—7.30	386—7.30	558—1.05	727—1.05	896—1.05	1065—1.05	1234—1.05
45—50.12	217—2.10	387—2.10	559—55.63	728—55.63	897—55.63	1066—55.63	1235—55.63
46—65.20	218—7.25	388—7.25	560—1.30	729—1.30	898—1.30	1067—1.30	1236—1.30
47—7.20	219—7.10	389—7.10	561—1.50	730—1.50	899—1.50	1068—1.50	1237—1.50
48—26.10	220—5.15	390—5.15	562—7.95	731—7.95	900—7.95	1069—7.95	1238—7.95
49—37.35	221—6.50	391—6.50	563—13.75	732—13.75	901—13.75	1070—13.75	1239—13.75
50—7.35	222—2.00	392—2.00	564—6.47	733—6.47	902—6.47	1071—6.47	1240—6.47
51—7.85	223—7.80	393—7.80	565—4.70	734—4.70	903—4.70	1072—4.70	1241—4.70
52—8.50	224—3.40	394—3.40	566—2.70	735—2.70	904—2.70	1073—2.70	1242—2.70
53—4.35	225—4.25	395—4.25	567—1.65	736—1.65	905—1.65	1074—1.65	1243—1.65
54—4.10	226—5.35	396—5.35	568—6.00	737—6.00	906—6.00	1075—6.00	1244—6.00
55—7.40	227—2.50	397—2.50	569—3.00	738—3.00	907—3.00	1076—3.00	1245—3.00
56—5.05	228—4.30	398—4.30	570—55.68	739—55.68	908—55.68	1077—55.68	1246—55.68
57—7.85	229—2.15	399—2.15	571—1.00	740—1.00	909—1.00	1078—1.00	1247—1.00
58—10.80	230—7.40	400—7.40	572—3.65	741—3.65	910—3.65	1079—3.65	1248—3.65
59—2.15	231—2.35	401—2.35	573—1.90	742—1.90	911—1.90	1080—1.90	1249—1.90
60—1.05	232—6.35	402—6.35	574—1.15	743—1.15	912—1.15	1081—1.15	1250—1.15
61—3.80	233—10.95	403—10.95	575—3.20	744—3.20	913—3.20	1082—3.20	1251—3.20
62—3.50	234—3.65	404—3.65	576—1.30	745—1.30	914—1.30	1083—1.30	1252—1.30
63—7.80	235—1.55	405—1.55	577—5.25	746—5.25	915—5.25	1084—5.25	1253—5.25
64—50.25	236—4.30	406—4.30	578—9.15	747—9.15	916—9.15	1085—9.15	1254—9.15
65—2.15	237—1.35	407—1.35	579—1.25	748—1.25	917—1.25	1086—1.25	1255—1.25
66—4.50	238—1.95	408—1.95	580—2.00	749—2.00	918—2.00	1087—2.00	1256—2.00
67—51.90	239—1.25	409—1.25	581—1.90	750—1.90	919—1.90	1088—1.90	1257—1.90
68—2.30	240—17.60	410—17.60	582—3.45	751—3.45	920—3.45	1089—3.45	1258—3.45
69—60.15	241—5.10	411—5.10	583—95.67	752—95.67	921—95.67	1090—95.67	1259—95.67
70—80.25	242—1.80	412—1.80	584—5.40	753—5.40	922—5.40	1091—5.40	1260—5.40
71—1.30	243—6.50	413—6.50	585—18.70	754—18.70	923—18.70	1092—18.70	1261—18.70
72—2.60	244—1.40	414—1.40	586—2.65	755—2.65	924—2.65	1093—2.65	1262—2.65
73—13.25	245—6.10	415—6.10	587—6.00	756—6.00	925—6.00	1094—6.00	1263—6.00
74—7.25	246—8.50	416—8.50	588—1.50	757—1.50	926—1.50	1095—1.50	1264—1.50
75—12.65	247—1.00	417—1.00	589—8.05	758—8.05	927—8.05	1096—8.05	1265—8.05
76—2.05	248—1.00	418—1.00	590—1.20	759—1.20	928—1.20	1097—1.20	1266—1.20
77—4.70	249—1.00	419—1.00	591—1.20	760—1.20	929—1.20	1098—1.20	1267—1.20
78—1.30	250—2.80	420—2.80	592—5.10	761—5.10	930—5.10	1099—5.10	1268—5.10
79—69.26	251—5.65	421—5.65	593—4.25	762—4.25	931—4.25	1100—4.25	1269—4.25
80—1.75	252—10.90	422—10.90	594—2.20	763—2.20	932—2.20	1101—2.20	1270—2.20
81—2.75	253—8.00	423—8.00	595—2.25	764—2.25	933—2.25	1102—2.25	1271—2.25
82—1.20	254—2.70	424—2.70	596—3.50	765—3.50	934—3.50	1103—3.50	1272—3.50
83—2.30	255—6.10	425—6.10	597—3.75	766—3.75	935—3.75	1104—3.75	1273—3.75
84—5.05	256—1.05	426—1.05	598—3.75	767—3.75	936—3.75	1105—3.75	1274—3.75
85—11.45	257—2.65	427—2.65	599—18.85	768—18.85	937—18.85	1106—18.85	1275—18.85
86—21.95	258—2.05	428—2.05	600—1.25	769—1.25	938—1.25	1107—1.25	1276—1.25
87—1.20	259—1.15	429—1.15	601—4.70	770—4.70	939—4.70	1108—4.70	1277—4.70
88—8.65	260—4.35	430—4.35	602—6.35	771—6.35	940—6.35	1109—6.35	1278—6.35
89—1.85	261—4.35	431—4.35	603—7.15	772—7.15	941—7.15	1110—7.15	1279—7.15
90—3.95	262—5.10	432—5.10	604—7.75	773—7.75	942—7.75	1111—7.75	1280—7.75
91—2.35	263—1.80	433—1.80	605—5.85	774—5.85	943—5.85	1112—5.85	1281—5.85
92—5.00	264—8.15	434—8.15	606—3.55	775—3.55	944—3.55	1113—3.55	1282—3.55
93—1.05	265—2.55	435—2.55	607—1.45	776—1.45	945—1.45	1114—1.45	1283—1.45
94—4.75	266—4.20	436—4.20	608—4.15	777—4.15	946—4.15	1115—4.15	1284—4.15
95—4.90	267—1.75	437—1.75	609—5.00	778—5.00	947—5.00	1116—5.00	1285—5.00
96—2.10	268—10.50	438—10.50	610—6.10	779—6.10	948—6.10	1117—6.10	1286—6.10
97—4.80	269—2.40	439—2.40	611—6.50	780—6.50	949—6.50	1118—6.50	1287—6.50
98—5.20	270—1.90	440—1.90	612—2.85	781—2.85	950—2.85	1119—2.85	1288—2.85
99—1.25	271—4.05	441—4.05	613—2.20	782—2.20	951—2.20	1120—2.20	1289—2.20
100—50.23	272—1.90	442—1.90	614—2.75	783—2.75	952—2.75	1121—2.75	1290—2.75
101—1.20	273—5.40	443—5.40	615—2.20	784—2.20	953—2.20	1122—2.20	1291—2.20
102—2.30	274—2.10	444—2.10	616—1.15	785—1.15	954—1.15	1123—1.15	1292—1.15
103—2.30	275—6.10	445—6.10	617—1.15	786—1.15	955—1.15	1124—1.15	1293—1.15
104—2.30	276—6.10	446—6.10	618—1.15	787—1.15	956—1.15	1125—1.15	1294—1.15
105—2.30	277—6.10	447—6.10	619—1.15	788—1.15	957—1.15	1126—1.15	1295—1.15
106—2.30	278—6.10	448—6.10	620—1.15	789—1.15	958—1.15	1127—1.15	1296—1.15
107—2.30	279—6.10	449—6.10	621—1.15	790—1.15	959—1.15	1128—1.15	1297—1.15
108—2.30	280—6.10	450—6.10	622—1.15	791—1.15	960—1.15	1129—1.15	

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—Continued.

384. OWENSBORO—E. E. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.
391. PADUCAH—Lee Harrison, 230 N. 3d st.
576. PARIS—W. B. Nickles.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crane, Box 46.

LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council,
F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.
76. J. J. Becker, 536 Second st.
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.
624. A. Plessy, 598 N. Robertson st.
704. H. V. Haffner, 132 Teledano st.
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Dabigny st.
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 349.

MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pottingill, Box 311.
264. CAMDEN—W. C. Swift.
566. GARDNER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 914 Spring st. Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.
339. ROCKLAND—R. L. Jones, South Hope.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Albaugh, 1714 W. Lombard st.
44. (Ger.) A. Faulhaber, 929 Hopkins ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. M. Loney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council,
J. E. Potts, 22 Deane st., E. Boston.
33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.
56. (Jewish) M. Silberstein, 10 Cross st.
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.
578. Wm. Parker, 45 Howard av., Dorchester.
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 16 Washington st.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. M. Loney, 6 Parker st.
204. " " A. S. McLeod, 68 Mt. Auburn st.
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 22 Deane st.
219. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 311 Pleasant.
403. " " Jas. Walton, 76 Fourth st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 20 Orange st.
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 287.
380. GLOUCESTER—M. W. Kelly, 21 Liberty st.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.
214. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
545. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
504. " (Fr.) George Saville, 292 Chestnut.
662. " (German) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.
401. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 66 Loring st.
111. LAWRENCE—John McCarroll, 117 Sargent st.
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. L. R. Ford, 36 Green st.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappeler, 205 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARLBOROUGH—A. T. Steele, Box 432.
154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.
192. NATICK—Geo. K. Allen, 16 Western ave.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred Bosner.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.
308. NORTH EASTON—John Wells.
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston.
67. ROXBURY—Alex. McLea, 21 Printiss st.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evans, 17 Cross st.
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.
24. SOMERVILLE—A. F. McIntyre, 21 Prescott st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Maak.
96. SPRINGFIELD—J. Bassette, Box 766.
654. " " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler.
216. WALTHAM—Jos. McGan, 100 Charles st.
216. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Flisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. Diaz, J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—Bert Robinson, 63 North.
646. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins, Box 721.
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council,
10. John Crawford, 972 4th ave.
219. (Ger.) Aug. Haack, 112 Scott st.
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.
213. LANSING—A. Morse, cor. Kalamazoo & Butler st.
502. LUDINGTON—J. D. Smalley.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKEGON—Henry Katz, 54 Clay ave.
123. OWosso—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.
SAGINAW—
163. F. Bailey, 2401 S. Jefferson.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st.
466. (Ger.) John Leldlein, 912 Walnut st., S.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Smith.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. Gibson, Box 624.
266. " (Scandin.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortler, Box 41.
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2405 2d st. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Volzger, 424 Rondo st.
362. WINONA—Chas. Metz, 556 E. Wabashaw st.

MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. H. Callaway.
496. VICKSBURG—E. R. Carroll, 1010 Pearl st.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, Box 128.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—W. M. Keith, Billon ave., Cheltenham (St. Louis).
790. CARTHAGE—J. B. Dyer, 420 Olive st.
573. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.
160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.
353. LANCASTER—D. A. Grant.
548. LOUISIANA—T. B. Gatewood.
98. SEDALIA—A. J. Hogan, 818 E. 10th st.
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Heselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 1322 North 20th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 E. Easton ave.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2335 Menard st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2508 N. 22d st.
113. V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sarpy ave.
240. (Ger.) Jacob Voepel, 1913 N. 15th st.
257. J. R. Miller, 2624 Hebert st.
270. E. S. Hinkel, 2628 Belle Glade ave.
305. (Mill) Paul Gardner, 5043 Shaw ave.
423. F. P. Bohlen, 4561 North Market st.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. G. Hartman, 2921 N. 9th st.
699. F. W. Pierce, 2652 Lucas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Grayvols ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—F. E. Taylor, Box 834.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. M. Slatery, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwaben, 563 Third st.
317. NEIHART—George Cudmore.

NEBRASKA

573. LINCOLN—H. W. Culbertson, 3130 S. st.
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
58. (Ger.) Peter Doerner, 204 Martha st.
685. J. M. Kosmussen, 261 S. 20th st., S. Omaha.
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, cor. Franklin and Lyndon sts.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglass st.
385. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Bennett st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.
547. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—W. R. Leonard, Box 159.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Youngs, 677 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 8 South st.
687. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Gert Springer.
291. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleider, 169 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.
488. R. Leonard, P. O. Station B.
364. (J. C. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 491 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
205. MILLVILLE—J. W. Vannaman, 805 N. Second.
638. MORRISTOWN—F. Barlow.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,
Chas. H. Cloyd, 66 S. 8th st.
119. S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 541 S. 13th st.
105. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.
602. OKANIE—A. L. T. Adams.
477. ORANGE—Thos. Ferguson, N. Centre st.
325. PATENTON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
359. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, 921 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave.
665. SOMERVILLE—Fred. Poulson.
456. SUMMIT—M. A. Johnson.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 91 Jackson st.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Jos. Wohlfarth, 277 Bergenline ave.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—H. Burggraf, 94 Paterson Plank Rd.

NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition st., E Albany.
659. " (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
210. " " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
W. Cheriton, 348 Livingston st.
109. James Murry, 183 Adams st.
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
175. Wm. A. Ward, 140 Norman ave.
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.
291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.
381. Herbert Kent, 282 Marion st.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R, Flatbush, N. Y.
151. Wm. Carroll, 752 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
W. Leeder, 141 Court st.
9. W. H. Wright, 55 Delaware place.
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. W. C. Smith, 47 Alexander place.
802. E. M. Lathburn, 44 Glen st.
99. COBES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
581. COLEWALLE—Hudson—E. D. Coker.
805. COLEMAN—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.
323. FISHKILL—Hudson—Jas. Hayes, Matlowan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 151 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 39 Sanford st.
272. HERRICK—Chas. A. Paul, Box 572.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 38.
693. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 120 W. Buffalo st.
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Seibert.
261. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout.
591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 49 Arthur st.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 255 Grant st.
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 158 S. 5th ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Saffelder, 106 Jersey st.
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.
271. NEW DORP, S. I.—C. Barringer.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.
507. NEWTONS, L. I.—Fred. Potter, Box 88.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
L. M. Moran, 273 W. 23d st.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 657 E. 143th st.
63. Patrick Kennedy, 601 Columbus ave.
64. J. U. Loombury, Hudson Bldg., 394 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) Charles Leavitt, 60 E. Broadway.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 827 Amsterdam ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.
457. (Seam.) C. Crang, 511 E. 75th st.
464. (Ger.) L. Damer, 623 E. 159th st.
468. John Andrews, 1647 1st ave.
473. H. B. Rogers, 44 Perry st.
478. J. G. Phleger, 1157 Washington ave.
497. (Ger.) F. J. Behm, 523 1st ave.
509. L. M. Moran, 273 W. 23d st.
513. (Ger.) W. Hollander, 554 W. 54th st.
715. Chris. Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.
786. (Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—A. A. Biggers.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wood, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. N. Bingham, 11 Valley View st.
34. PEERKILL—Thos. Birdsell, 939 Diven st.
404. PORTCHESTER—Allen McDonald, Rye, N. Y.
606. P. Richmond—J. Keenan, New Brighton, S. I.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, Box 32.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thomas Priestly, Rochester.
72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—W. F. Laughlin, 8 Boardman.
146. SCHENECTADY—J. A. Malloy, 124 Barrett st.
413. SHEPHERD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—B. Oberwasser, 65 Fargel.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council,
James C. Joyce, 140 Gordon st., Stapleton, S. I.

SYRACUSE

15. (Ger.) Emil Kretsch, 922 Townsend st.
565. John R. Ryan, 1216 Mulberry st.
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—John J. Haulon, Box 145.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffith, 210 Dudley st.
580. WATERBURY—David Schantz, 10 William st.
233. WAVELEY—Frank Beardslee, Box 272.
232. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
747. WHITE PLAINS—Albert Banks.
533. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.
273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.

NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
156. " " H. E. Homer, 140 Silver st.
183. BARBERTON—J. C. Rhodenbaugh, New Port-ago.
17. BELLAIR—S. D. Howell.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice, Box 52.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—J. Brennan, Russell ave.
386. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Elm st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
2. D. Fisher, 55 Chilton ave.
409. (Ger.) August Weiss, 259 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Corp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stables) Frank Cronin, 707 Monmouth st., Newport, Ky.
528. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. (East End)—E. E. Finch, Fergus ave., Sta. O.
667. Theo. Goodwin, 32 Symmes st., Station D.
676. John N. Fergus, 949 Vine st.
681. F. W. Dugan, 198 W. Liberty st.
683. C. Quick, Glenway and Vaughn rd., Price Hill.
692. John Spelbrink, Salem ave., Fairmount.
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldrs.) W. L. McGraw, 20 Mickin ave.
774. (Coke) E. E. Beckett, 12 Saunders st., Cleveland.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,
Vincent Hlavay, 158 Superior st., Room 11.
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Dvoky, 85 Petriest.
234. (Ger.) Charles Ducky, 1946 St. Clair st.
241. A. O. Nickerson, 30 Pearl st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.
461. George Rendell, 1503 Cedar ave.
632. (Bohm) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
231. COLLEGE HILL—J. F. Williamson, Mt. Healthy.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,
H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
325. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th.
250. (North side) G. A. Ward, 21 Hunt ave.
539. CONSERVAT—C. E. Saunders.
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.
104. W. C. Smith, 120 W. Wade ave.
392. (Mill) A. Fisher, N. Milburn st., N. D.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
396. (Car Bldrs.) J. H. Slorp, 1526 E. 2d st.
187. DEPIAN—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
677. DELAWARE—B. P. Williams, 751 N. Sandusky.
775. DEPTI—James Shattery, Home City.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Pittenger, Box 634.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 191.
202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
657. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.
267. LIMA—J. Van Swerlingen, 712 S. Main st.
489. LOCKLAND—(Mill) F. S. Mostellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.
703. " " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.
356. MARIETTA—A. Armstrong, 112 New st., W. S.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.
328. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
725. MIDDLETOWN—S. S. Wilcox, 267 E. 4th st.
393. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
443. PIQUA—Thos. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.
550. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonnal, 371 W. Main st.
107. SANDUSKY—G. Fettel, 20 Lawrence st.
241. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.
243. Tiffin—A. Weigle, 151 Symcare st.
25. TOLEDO—A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.
168. " (Ger.) J. Bischof, 2008 Lagrange st.
475. (E Side) F. Zentgraf, 653 Oswald st.
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.
722. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—R. Messmore, 659 N. North st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 413.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 145 S. Canal st.
467. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-look.
180. BRADDOCK—John N. Aha, 487 Talbot ave.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston st.
222. BUTLER—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Shuman, 21 Thorn st.
307. CHESTER—Eler S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.
530. DUCQUESNE—Chas. Stauder, Box 6.
239. EASTON—Frank F. Horn, 914 Butler st.
116. ELIE—John Moore, 12th and Holland.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st., Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Slonecker, 226 Concord.
398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.
587. GROVE CITY—H. B. Black, Box 214.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Heit st.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.
253. JEANNETTE—H. Crissman, Box 86.
794. JERMYN—Ira G. Wescott.
205. JOHNSTOWN—M. G. Shank, 56 Napoleon st.
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland a.
436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, Clinton Co.
177. MCKEESPORT—S. J. Gilbert.
431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield Valley.
552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. W. Cone.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbo-Philadelphia.
8. Chas. Hardiman, 1222 Columbia ave.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Bergeon.
238. (Ger.) P. Ruge, 3009 Baltz st.

359. (Mill) J. Derringer, 2432 N. Fourth st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 17 Inwood st., E. R.
230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxville.
385. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Banker, 130 Broad st., S. S.
737. Jas. Reed, 11 Southern ave.
615. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 330 Franklin a.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenleaf st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Guleruth, Box 182.
SCHANTON—Secretary of District Council,
J. F. Lavery, 513 Harrison ave.
563. S. B. Price, 341 Locust st.
718. Geo. Stidback, 308 Oxford st.
751. Fred. Dewitt, 143 Church ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, 109 S. Main av.
37. SHAMOKA—H. A. L. Smith, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
459. UNIONTOWNS—W. S. Keontz, 18 M. Georgetown.
980. WASHINGTON—E. R. Young.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
458. WILKESBURG—James Todd, Box 796.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 411 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mckley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.
312. PAWTUCKET—Henry Bell, 169 Wayland ave.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 13 Sears ave.
759. WESTERLY—G. C. Barber, 7 John st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bollinger, 62 Be-gard st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Teller st.

TENNESSEE

754. ELIZABETHTON—W. H. Borden, Box 11.
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughn, 1110 Green st.
234. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
463. NASHVILLE—F. R. Matthews, 12 Webster st.
614. OLIVER SPRINGS—G. A. Bender.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 646.
731. CORPUS—B. W. Robinson, 1216 E. 8th ave.
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
147. DENISON—H. B. Chace, 608 W. Day st.
444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 S. Vatro st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 308 South st.
811. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Wadts, 611 N. Morris st.
326. GALVESTON—Wm. Lawes, 2014 Church st.
611. " (Ger.) John Bok, Ave. O & 16th.
114. HOUSTON—Carl Sorensen, P. O. Box 109.
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McGrover.
358. NO. GALVESTON—P. V. Van Dugh, Box 64.
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 131.
367. SAN ANTONIO—Wm. Eckenroth, 119 Phoebe st.
490. " (Ger.) F. Fonerger, 1111 E. Commerce.
733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.
559. WAXAHATCHIE—J. R. Rogers.
528. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

UTAH

635. OGDEN—Chas. Lightfoot, 2141 Quincy ave.
263. SALT LAKE CITY—R. Hoodless, 37 S. 11th W.

VERMONT

512. BELLOWS FALLS—P. De St. Croix.
529. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Wolcott st.
610. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dettell, 4 North ave.

VIRGINIA

498. HOT SPRINGS—R. G. Harris.
285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 45 Bermuda st.
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Sorey, 349 11th st.
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaud, 1 W. Marshall.
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 701 Clark st.
819. ROANOKE—E. S. Falmestock, 417 Dale ave., S. E.

WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—A. M. Smith, Box 196.
527. EVERETT—Edward Dearth.
542. OLYMPIA—H. B. Smeley, Box 176.
351. SEATTLE—N. Swenson, Box 1450.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
608. CHARLESTONS—Chas. H. Grim, Box 259.
236.

Der Carpenter.

Philadelphia, Juli 1893.

Kurze Arbeitszeit, hoher Lohn. Nach dem vom Verband deutscher Zimmerleute über die Tagelöhne und Länge des Arbeitstages im Zimmergewerbe während der Sommermonate veranstalteten Erhebungen wird der höchste Lohn dort bezahlt, wo die Arbeitszeit am kürzesten ist. Dies zeigen die folgenden, dem „Socialpolitischen Centralblatt“ entnommenen Einzelangaben, die sich auf 180 Orte beziehen. Es arbeiteten:

Zimmerer bis Stunden u. erhielten	Wochen-Lohn
19,361 " 60 " " Mt. 23.10	
10,135 " 66 " " 18.11	
529 " 72 " " 16.56	
5 " 78 " " 14.82	

Milwaukee, Wis., 2. Juni 1893.

Da hier von den Bossen in den kapitalistischen Blättern in den meisten Städten verlangt werden, da hier in Milwaukee viel Arbeit an Hand sein soll, welches unbegründet ist, so erlaube ich Sie dieses den wahren Sachverhalt zur Notiz zu nehmen und es in den Unions bekannt zu geben, und es in dem nächsten Carpenter auch bekannt zu machen. Nämlich, in Milwaukee war seit dem Oktober viel Feuer, doch ist's mit der Arbeit nicht so glänzend, denn hier in der Stadt sind selbst sehr viele Arbeiter fruchtlos. Sobald nun die auswärtigen Unions-Carpenter hier anlangen, stehen sie verblüfft da, daß sie kaum ihr Board verdienen können, viel weniger noch ihre Heimreise, oder sie drücken den Lohn herunter. Ich erlaube Sie nochmals, solches zur Notiz zu bringen.

Local-Union 290,
John Bruening.

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Wie Alles in der Natur, ist die Arbeiter-Bewegung ein Kampf um die Existenz, welcher mit dem Siege des Stärkeren endet. Glücklicherweise sind wir Arbeiter, was unsere Zahl anbelangt, jedenfalls die Stärkeren. Daß wir aber nicht längst im Besitze allen Reichthums uns befinden, den unsere starken Arme und die Arme unserer Vorfahren seit Jahrhunderten geschaffen haben, liegt nur daran, daß nur eine ganz kleine Anzahl der vielen Millionen Arbeiter von der Thatfache Kenntniß hat, daß sie von den kapitalistischen Nichtsthunern um die Früchte ihrer Arbeit beraubt werden. Deshalb ist es die Pflicht der Wenigen, die wissen sind, welche gemerkt haben, wo sie der Schuß drückt, an dem großen Werk der Aufklärung der Millionen von Nichtsthunern mit Hand anzulegen, damit wir endlich unser Ziel erreichen und die große Organisation der Arbeiter auf wissenschaftlicher Basis vollenden, vermittels deren es allein möglich sein wird, der Thiererei der Bosse ein Ende zu machen. Wir haben das Theilchen satt; wir wollen nicht länger unser Brod Anderen überlassen, die nicht arbeiten; wir wollen in Ruhe und Frieden genießen, was die reiche Natur uns bietet und was uns nach Recht und Gerechtigkeit zukommt.

Die Arbeit der Aufklärung unserer Mit-arbeiter ist nicht so schwer, wie mancher sich dies vorstellt. An der Hand der Tagesereignisse sollte es jedem einigermaßen logisch denkenden Unionmann möglich sein, zu jeder Zeit im Gespräch mit Anderen, die noch im Sumpfe der Denkschwärze und Unwissenheit stecken, auf das Ziel und die Methoden der Arbeiterbewegung hinzuweisen und auf diese Weise immer neue Rekruten für den großen Emancipationskampf zu werben. Daß aber die Arbeiter der Agitation und des Organisirens gar von hervorragenden Männern leidet, noch immer nicht verstanden wird, hat während der letzten paar Tage der General-Vertheilung der Knights of Labor, T. B. Bowdlerly, im offiziellen Organ jenes, vor kaum sieben Jahren nahezu eine Million Mitglieder zählenden Ordens unumwunden erklärt. Herr Bowdlerly hat gesagt, der Orden habe seine Mission verfehlt und sich nicht als die Organisation erwiesen, in welcher die Arbeiter Amerika's, geschweige der ganzen Welt, wie das der Traum des alten Ulrich Stevens war, zusammengefaßt werden könnten. Dieses in jeder Beziehung bemerkenswerthe Eingeständniß sollte uns Alle zum Nachdenken veranlassen und zu der Frage anregen, ob es mit anderen Organisationen nicht vielleicht ebenso beschaffen ist, wie mit den Knights of Labor? Jedenfalls steht Eines fest: Wir müssen eine einheitliche Organisation haben; unsere Kräfte dürfen nicht länger zerstückelt sein; die Arbeiter dürfen sich nicht länger unter einander bekämpfen. Es sollte vor Allem damit begonnen werden, daß wir in ein und demselben Gewerke keine rivalisirenden Local- und National-Unions

mehr haben. Wie wäre es, wenn die Carpenters damit den Anfang machten? Soviel ich weiß, giebt es bereits ein Land auf der Erde, wo es keine sich bekämpfenden Arbeiter-Organisationen mehr giebt und das ist Deutschland. Dort giebt es für jedes Gewerke nur eine National-Union und, wenn der Wahltag kommt, marschieren die organisierten Arbeiter in gigantischen Bataillonen an den Stimmkasten, um ihre Vertreter in die Gesetzgebung zu wählen. Warum können wir hier in Amerika nicht einmal ein paar Millionen Stimmen für unsere eigenen Leute, die uns nicht bestehlen, belügen und betrügen, sondern Gesetze für unsere Interessen erlassen werden, abgeben? Ich denke übrigens, daß die Zeit nahe ist, in welcher dies geschehen wird, denn die Ereignisse nicht nur, sondern auch die intelligenten Arbeiter selbst drängen darauf hin. Ich will nur erwähnen, daß die Eisenbahn-Arbeiter Amerikas in dieser Richtung vor wenigen Wochen einen entscheidenden Schritt gemacht haben, indem sie bei einer wichtigen Zusammenkunft in Chicago sich für neue Methoden erklärten und einander gelobten, auf ökonomischem Gebiet eine einheitliche Organisation, auf dem politischen Felde den Kampf mit dem Stimmzettel für Arbeiterkandidaten auf der Plattform der wissenschaftlichen Bewegung anzustreben. Es geht also, wie wir sehen, unaufhaltsam vorwärts!

Daß bei einem, den unaufrichtigen Kampf bedeutenden Zustande die Tagesereignisse größtentheils Folgen dieses Kampfes sein müssen, wer wollte es leugnen! Für friedliebende Menschen, wie wir Arbeiter es größtentheils sind, ist es jedenfalls betrübend, tagtäglich nichts zu hören, zu sehen und zu lesen, als Schrecken und Entsetzen erregende Dinge. Aber nothwendig ist es dennoch, daß wir diese Folgen und Einzelheiten des Kampfes uns einprägen, dieselben besprechen und für unseren eigenen Kampf heilsame Lehren daraus ziehen. Wenn wüßte sich nicht die Faust ballen, als wir vor wenigen Wochen die Nachricht bekamen, daß bei Romeo und Lemont wieder einmal für ihre Lebensunterhaltung eintretende Arbeiter von Werkzeugen des Kapitalismus hingerichtet wurden! Und die Lehre, welche wir aus solchen Vorfällen ziehen müssen -- ist es nicht die That-sache, daß wir uns die Nothmittel aneignen müssen, welche solche Schlächterei unmöglich machen werden? Wenn jeder Arbeiter zur Miliz gehörte, wenn es nur von organisierten Arbeitern angestellte Polizisten gäbe, wenn nur organisierte Arbeiter die öffentlichen Aemter besetzten, würde es wohl nicht länger möglich sein, Striker, die menschenwürdige Löhne verlangen, mit Pulver und Blei zu behandeln!

Ein Beispiel, was wir zu erwarten haben, wenn wir einigermassen in den Besitz der Macht gelangt sind, bieten augenblicklich die Ereignisse in Paris. Dort besteht seit einigen Jahren ein großes Arbeits-Büreau, etabliert von den Pariser Gewerkschaften. Es ist ein prächtiges Gebäude, in welchem sich die Offices der Unionbeamten, große Versammlungssäle, Lesezimmer, eine Bibliothek, Restaurant etc. befinden. Dieses Institut, wie wir ein solches in jeder Stadt Amerika's haben können, wenn wir nur wollten, wurde seit seiner Gründung vom Pariser Municipalrath, der zum großen Theil aus organisierten Arbeitern besteht, aus der städtischen Kasse mit Geld unterstützt. Nun aber ist die Arbeiter-Bewegung in Paris derart am Wachsen, daß die Bosse und ihre Werkzeuge, die Politiker, welche die Regierung bilden, eine Heidenangst bekommen haben und sie verfielen deshalb auf die schlaue Idee, der Arbeiter-Börse die städtische Unterstützung zu entziehen. Sie glaubten dadurch die Bewegung schwächen zu können. Als Vorwand zu dieser Maßnahme benutzten sie den Umstand, daß die Gewerkschaften, wie es im Gesetz vorgeschrieben, aber niemals ausgeführt worden war, 15 Versammlungen hatten, ihre Mitgliederlisten einzureichen. Diese Listen wurden daher von der Regierung gefordert. Die Unions, wohl wissend, daß, wenn sie die Listen einreichen, ihre Mitglieder von den Bossen gemahregelt werden würden, weigerten sich selbstverständlich die heimtückische Gesetzes-Bestimmung auszuführen und dar-

aufhin ordnete die Regierung an, daß die Arbeiter-Börse geschlossen werde. Dazu kam nun noch, daß die Pariser Studenten zur gleichen Zeit mit der Polizei, welche in Paris sogar brutaler wie in New York und Chicago ist, eine Rügelei angingen, welche einen derartigen Umfange annahm, daß Tausende von Arbeitern sich daran beteiligten. Die Arbeiter-Börse wurde nun allerdings während dieser Tumulte nicht geschlossen, weil dadurch die Aufregung sich nur noch verschlimmert hätte; aber, sobald die „Ordnung“ wiederhergestellt war, führte die Regierung ihren Vorstoß aus. Wären nun die Arbeiter Pariser nicht im gegebenen Körper stärker vertreten, als dies jetzt der Fall ist, dann würde die Regierung es nicht gewagt haben, die Arbeiter-Börse zu schließen. Aber ihren Zweck werden die Bosse doch nicht erreichen, denn solche verwerfliche Maßnahmen führen stets zu dem Gegentheil dessen, das durch sie erzwungen wird und wir dürfen uns darauf verlassen, daß die Pariser Arbeiter aus diesem Kampf stärker als jemals hervorgehen werden.

Die wahnsinnige Wirthschaft unserer hiesigen Speculanten und Geldgräber hat nun endlich dahin geführt, daß wir am Rande des allgemeinen Parocotts stehen. Im ganzen Lande parzeln die Banken und Geschäftshäuser mit gewaltigem Krachen und Niemand weiß, wenn der allgemeine Kladderadatsch aufhören wird. Daß es aber so, wie bisher, nicht mehr weitergehen kann, haben sogar die schwächköpfigsten Menschen eingesehen, welche in Washington das Regierungsruder führen und sie hoffen, durch eine Special-Kongress-Sitzung dem Uebel steuern zu können. Sie wollen das Silberankaufsgesetz, welches aus demagogischen Rücksichten für eine Anzahl untergeordneter Kleinbürger und für die westlichen Silberbarone erlassen wurde, wieder aufheben und das Gold zur einzigen Zahlungsbasis zu machen aber die hunderttausende von Arbeitern, welche infolge der blödsinnigen Konkurrenz auf der Straße geworfen worden sind, werden weiter leiden müssen und das Heer der Arbeitslosen wird sich, so lange das kapitalistische System besteht, vermehren.

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WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; American Wire Nail Co. and Hazen Wire Nail Co., both at Anderson, Ind.; Oliver Roberts Barb Wire Co., this city; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

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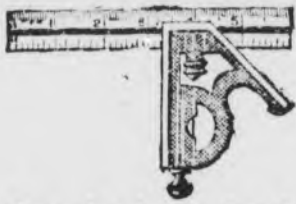
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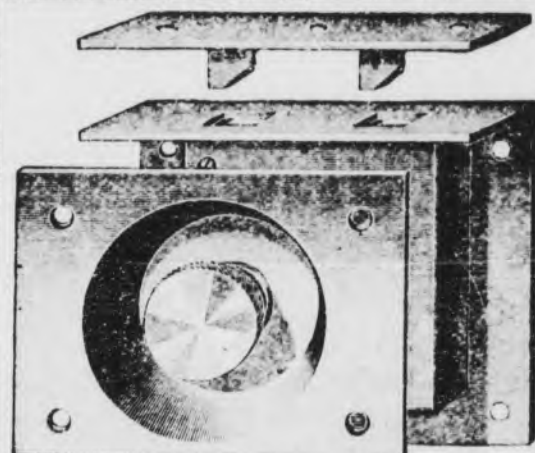
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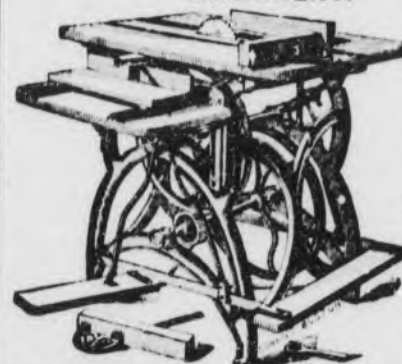


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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 8.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1893

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THE VOICE OF THE LABOR TIDE.

The billowy, rising, roaring sea—
The stifling, swathing, blinding mist—
A Chaos big with a new To Be
And a ruddy sunshine, not upst,
Hear it, ye preachers of the creed!
Take heed, ye wise without a plan!
There's something better than sordid needs,
There's a future for Man!
Each for himself is a Gospel of lies,
And never was issued by God's decree;
There's fresh, fair light, in the morning skies,
There's a health in the roaring of the sea!"

CHARLES MACKEY.

THE DANGEROUS CLASSES.

During the war the poet Longfellow wrote to his friend, Charles Sumner, the following, which becomes more and more fitting as the years go on.

"In every country the dangerous classes are those who do no work. For instance the nobility in Europe and the slaveholders here. It is evident the world needs a new nobility—not of blood that is blue, because it stagnates, but of the red arterial blood that circulates and has a heart in it, and life and labor."

MANY IDLE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, N. B.—Trade is fearfully and wonderfully dull in this province. Land speculation is developed to the highest possible notch. Land everywhere is held up in a wild state. Two thirds of the people are crowded into the towns. The towns have been very flat this last year or two, and things seem to get worse. Idle men of all trades abound. Our union hangs together well considering the state of things. We warn people to stay away from Vancouver.

TERRIBLY DULL IN WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Carpenters are advised to stay away from this city at present, as there are large numbers of idle men walking our streets to-day. No doubt, there is a lot of building going on and also a lot of work to be done this season. But the supply of men at present is largely in excess of the demand, and by the indications there are more men here now than can be employed during the season. Union men are asked to take note of this fact.

NINETEEN NEW UNIONS.

Since the June issue of this journal, charters have been granted to nineteen new unions, viz.:

No. 586, Oak Park, Ill.; 589, Conneaut, O.; 595, Waterville, Maine; 604, St. Louis, Mo. (millwrights); 607, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.; 610, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; 619, Elkins, W. Va.; 622, Waco, Tex.; 625, Roslindale, Mass.; 627, Alston, Mass.; 634, Oshkosh, Wis.; 636, Ironton, O.; 640, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.; 648, Alton, Ill.; 651, Omaha, Neb.; 653, Augusta, Ga.; 663, Canton, Ill.; 668, Evanston, Ill.; and 670, Herkimer, N. Y.

THE QUESTION in which the great body of the wage earners are now most interested is not whether they are a little better or worse off than at some other time, or superior to some other body of men, who still more oppressed by unequal and unjust exaction; but whether they are as well off as they might or ought to be under different and improved industrial and social conditions and arrangements.

THE CAUSE OF OUR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Fifty men in the United States, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew says, have it in their power, by reason of the wealth they control, to come together within twenty four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of trade and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked, and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty men can paralyze the whole country, for they can control the circulation of the currency, and create a panic whenever they will.

THE ASTOR BABY'S FORTUNE.

I note the news reports that the Astor baby, recently born in New York, is heir to \$150,000,000. Would it not be well to illustrate this by the use of a few figures? At 6 per cent, the interest is \$9,000,000 per year, or \$30,000 per day for 300 working days. It therefore would require 20,000 workmen at \$1.50 per day, to pay the interest—and somebody must pay it. Or, look a little further. When the baby is 21 years old, the \$150,000,000 has doubled twice and is \$600,000,000. Then an army of 80,000 men must work to pay this interest; but we must leave at least \$1 a day for the laborer and his family for a subsistence. Then it will take an army of 240,000 laboring men to keep this fortune up. Allowing each laborer to be a man of a family, and five to a family, it follows that no less than 1,200,000 persons are interested in the fortune of that 150 times a millionaire baby. And this is called an advanced age of civilization!—*New Nation*.

IRON VS. STEEL NAILS.

At a meeting of L. U. 650, of Pomeroy, Ohio, the members thereof, had an interesting discussion regarding the relative value and preference of the old style iron and the steel nail. It was the sense of the meeting that we are living in a progressive age, and in order to keep in line we are often forced, though this very "progress," to not only injure ourselves, but also bring financial ruin to others of our fellow-workmen, as in the case of iron vs. steel nails. Steel nails were introduced without the consent of the carpenters of this country. There is not one good quality about them; in hard wood the heads will fly off. You cannot use them in laying flooring or putting on oak shingles, and they cannot be trusted in the construction of scaffolds. Besides, the new process of making steel has thrown out of employment thousands of iron puddlers. Therefore we would ask our worthy G. S. to agitate the matter and publish in the next CARPENTER an appeal to the Brotherhood in behalf of the iron nail. Let every L. U. express their opinion and state their preference.

GEO. REUTER, R. S.

IT WAS an old tradition on the eastern shore of Maryland that slaves should have a half-holiday on Saturday, and that only absolutely necessary work should be done in Christmas week. The custom spread to the whites, and it was not discontinued by the blacks after they were freed. The consequence is that thousands are idle on Saturday afternoon and the Christmas festivities last all through the week between Christmas and New Year.

TWENTY YEARS ago there were no organizations of women exclusively in Great Britain; there were unions of men and women in the textile trades. At the present time there are in London, unions of women bookbinders, shirtmakers, upholsterers, cigarmakers, laundresses, tailors, matchmakers, confectioners and ropemakers.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON.

Gabriel Edmonston was General President from 1881 to 1882. He was born in Washington, D. C., March 29, 1839. During the late "unpleasantness" he served as ensign of the Forty-first Virginia Infantry, Mahone's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, until wounded at Sharpsburg, and was afterwards on detached service until the close of the war.

It was at the time of the Pittsburgh strike of 1877 he first became interested in the labor movement. After repeated failures he finally succeeded in organizing the carpenters in the city of Washington, D. C., in April, 1881. The same year he organized the Federation of Labor in the District of Columbia. Through the latter body the city of Washington became at one time one of the best organized cities of the country.

In 1881, Bro. Edmonston was elected First General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. At the close of his term, he declined a re-election, and was selected by the Second Annual Convention to represent the Brotherhood in the Federation of Trades, which met at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1882, and afterward represented the Brotherhood in the Federation from 1883 to 1887. He has filled various offices in the American Federation of Labor—and has served as president of the Washington Federation of Labor and as financial secretary and president of his local union. In September, 1884, through the columns of THE CARPENTER, he asked for and received instructions to present the eight-hour resolutions which were adopted by the Chicago Convention of the Federation of Labor in 1884, and led to the eight-hour movements of 1886 and of 1890.

UNITE AND ACT.

"To be or not to be, that is the question!"

Whether you will try to get along in life isolated from your fellow-men, depending upon your own individual strength or in unity with your fellow-men, depending upon united strength to resist encroachments upon your rights and to win long withheld rights.

Isolated you will be whipped into abject submission—into an inconceivable condition of serfdom. United you are strong and will be able to fight for and advance your individual and collective interests.

This is the question in a nutshell: Don't unite and be enslaved: unite and be free. It is the united who to-day are keeping the non-unionist from Chinese conditions.

But unity must be more than the gathering together of men. Unity must rest on a solid foundation of knowledge, mutual interests and benefits.

Be men, not slaves! Unite! Unite!

CURRENT THOUGHTS.

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind;
But those that 'gainst still gales careering go,
Must beat once resolved and skilful too.

—Dryden.

HUNGER makes thieves, assassins and prostitutes; it never makes heroes. Let us keep up a never ending war on hunger and poverty.—*Labor Standard*.

God will not aid those who will not aid themselves. Better times will not come from wishing or praying. Action alone can elevate the workers of America to a higher level of civilization.

LITTLE children should not be allowed to work in factories and mills at starvation wages and grow up in ignorance. Such a system as this is sacrificing the lives of a hundred innocent people to fill the purse of a hog in the shape of an "enterprising citizen."

THERE is not a horse in England, able and willing to work, but has due food and lodging; and goes about sleek-coated, satisfied in heart. And you say it is impossible. Brothers, I answer, if for you it be impossible, what is to become of you? It is impossible for us to believe it to be impossible.—*Carlyle*.

THE UNORGANIZED workman is merely a grain of sand in a vast desert. In the mad struggle for existence there are none to notice if he be buried out of sight. Let him join the trade union. He finds himself one of the countless grains of sand transformed into the solid rock, in its very nature capable of resisting all ordinary assaults.—*Exchange*.

THE MIGHTY movement of the masses is shaking the very foundations of the nineteenth century, and even now drawing in dim outline the new civilization of the next century. The time was when all eyes were fixed upon the great and powerful kings and warriors of history. Poets sang of them. Literature fawned at their feet. But to-day all is changed.

THE BOND which binds workingmen together on all questions involving their interests never was as strong as it is to-day, and the principle upon which they are united is that "any man who deals unjustly with one class of trade is the enemy of all, and will be so treated in every lawful manner." This principle, carried out with intelligence and system, will furnish protection to every trade.

GIVE us moral courage before everything else. It is the only bravery on which humanity may count for any real blessing. Give us moral courage first, last and all the time. For, while it nerves man to duty, it roots out of his heart hate, revenge and all bad passions, making him wise amid danger, calm amid excitement, just amid corruption. It is the crowning beauty of manhood.—*Clarendon (Texas) Traveler*.

THE ETHICS of the labor movement declare that it is morally wrong for a wage worker to be outside the pale of the Union of his trade, and it is equally morally wrong for a trade union to be outside the federation of their fellow trades unionists. If we hope to obtain the greatest benefits, or the highest aims of the wage working class, it must be through the organized and federated efforts of all.

OVERWORK kills millions! Overwork, which is another name for drudgery, is the child of cupidity and ignorance. It undermines the health, destroys the happiness and ruins the hopes of millions of the human family. The rich and the poor are alike its victims. There will be neither civilization nor happiness in the world so long as men and women spend most of their existence in toil.

THE COMING MAN.

Oh, not for the great departed,
Who formed our country's laws,
And not for the bravest hearted
Who died in freedom's cause,
And not for some living hero
To whom all bend the knee,
My muse would raise her song of praise—
But for the man to be.

For out of the strife which woman
Is passing through to-day,
A man that is more than human.
Shall yet be born, I say.
A man in whose pure spirit
No dross of self will lurk;
A man who is strong to cope with wrong,
A man who is proud to work.

A man with hope undaunted,
A man with god-like power
Shall come when the most is wanted,
Shall come at the needed hour.
He shall silence the din and clamor
Of clan disputing with clan,
And toil's long fight with purse-proud might
Shall triumph through this man.

I know he is coming, coming,
To help, to guide, to save
Though I hear no martial drumming,
And see no flags that wave.
But the great soul travail of women,
And the bold, free thought unfurled,
Are heralds that say he is on the way—
The coming man of the world.

Mourn not for vanished ages
With their great heroic men,
Who dwell in history's pages
And live in the poet's pen.
For the grandest times are before us,
And the world is yet to see
The noblest worth of this old Earth
In the men that are to be.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX in *Truth*.

THE WRONG OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The assumption that labor is simply a commodity of the market is an error. As a matter of fact, it is no such thing. Labor is a part of the laborer. It is himself in action. It is impossible to conceive it as separated from him. To buy labor is to buy a part of the laborer; that is, a part of a man—not all of him, but a part. To regard labor as product, to sell it and buy it, are acts so nearly akin to the sale and purchase of human beings as to give us a shudder! And this other: "This idea which can here be no more than merely stated in words, is action as a ferment in the thought and hope of our age. It is as yet not consciously, but unconsciously entertained. It is entering the consciousness of the people. It will presently become spoken and written thought, and will then take form in that great change which is to mark the end of the wages system of industry and bring in the system of co-operation. Slavery belonged to the agricultural phase of civilization. The wage system, misnamed free labor, has belonged to the age of competition—the age of strife and brutal conflict between man and man in the market places of the world. The age of competition is destined to pass like the other ages that have preceded it. Even now it wavers and staggers away."—JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

WHAT INVENTION HAS DONE.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes the work of 500 operatives is now done by 100.

In the manufacture of flour modern improvements save 75 per cent. of the manual labor that once was necessary.

A carpet measuring and brushing machine with one operator will do the work of 15 men by the old methods.

In making tin cans one man and a boy with modern appliances can do the work of 10 workers by the old process.

In leather manufacture modern methods have reduced the necessary numbers of workers from 75 to 50 per cent.

One boy by machinery in turning wood-work and materials for musical instruments performs the work of 25 men by the old methods.

The horse power of steam used in the United States on railways, steamers and in factories and mines was, in 1888, 12,100,000, against 1,500,000 in 1850.

In nailing on shoe heels one worker and a boy with machinery can heel 300 pairs of shoes per day. It would require five workers to do the same by hand.

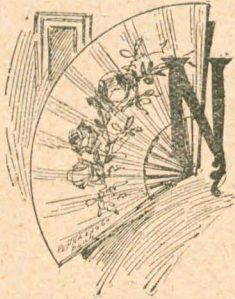
In the manufacture of brick improved devices save one-tenth of the labor, and in the manufacturing of fire brick 40 per cent. of the manual labor is displaced.

In stave-dressing 12 co-laborers with a machine can dress 12,000 staves in the same time that the same number of workers by hand could dress 2,500 staves.

In the manufacture of carriages it used to take one man 35 days to make a carriage. It is now made by the aid of machinery with the work of one man in 12 days.

A CARPENTER'S VIEWS ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

BY JAMES E. MAHN.



EXT in importance to that of free government to working men is the remuneration he receives for his labor. Whatever is obtained by labor, by right is the

property of him by whose labor it is gained. It is not altogether wages which fix the gainfulness or profitableness of a man's labor, but the relation which a given amount of labor bears to a given quantity of commodities necessary to subsistence and comfort which determines the matter to a less or greater extent.

He exchanges his labor for necessities of life as he requires them, through the medium of what is called money, which fixes the scale in the measurement of values, and any excess he lays away or invests in property. If you were to permit the employer and absorber of surplus wealth to manipulate that standard of measurement, you might receive any sum as fixed wages, and eventually find yourself pecuniarily in no better condition than when you began work, while your tissues have been consumed and that much of your life spent without any gain.

The money question belongs to the science of political economy. It is not a political question in a partisan sense, for the parties are divided and disagree among classes in their ranks as to the matter, as much as parties themselves disagree one with another as to which shall have the spoils of office. The subject includes within its scope those social sciences which tend to the cultivation and spread of a higher and better civilization which sheds its blessings and comforts on all who are willing to accept them.

How unfortunate it is that so many of our fellow-workmen, who, born in an early period grow up with the country, but remain stationary in development of their intellects; not understanding anything of questions of political and social bearing.

History teaches that the regulation or rather manipulation of the currency has been the most potent means with governments and money institutions for robbing the people of their hard earnings. What distress and suffering can be brought about by changing the currency of a country, is known to many from experience of the demonetization of silver in 1873. Who would want to repeat that experiment; an act that was passed surreptitiously, and so universally denounced by every class excepting the money dealers who were the only ones benefitted?

Congress had to correct its wrong by restoring silver to its normal position as a part of our national coinage to quiet the exasperation manifested at the perpetrated outrage. However, the money power afterwards succeeded in having the "trade dollar" recalled, though it contained more weight of silver than our present "daddy" dollar. The most of the silver coined into trade dollars was purchased from Germany at a premium over gold, before the rich silver mines in our territories were discovered. Now, after working men have suffered one heavy shave on coin of this metal, it is proposed to make them suffer a greater sacrifice still, by entirely demonetizing silver. Whenever this is done there ought, of right and justice, to be a readjustment of values, a scaling down of the denominational values of evidences of indebtedness created previous to adopting a new system of coinage, or a redistribution of wealth.

It is easier, but no less injurious in effect, to introduce and establish a new monetary system than to alter the existing system; either seriously disturbs existing contracts, industries and business conditions, impairing the obligations of contracts. Money regulations should be left to traffic, commerce and industrial arrangement, and only interfered with by governmental laws to the extent of protecting the community against fraud in the circulation. Such laws and regulations ought to be unalter-

able as the laws of the Medes and Persians, to suit them to the interests and conditions of wage earners, the mercantile and debtor classes, and to legitimate business of every character.

There is no instance where a change in the government's monetary system has been asked for by the money mongers and capitalists, which would scale down the values of their investments of fixed incomes. But in every case where a change has been made the creditor class has received all the benefits at the expense of the debtor class, and the wages of working men been reduced. Yet these money autocrats declare they have great solicitude for the laboring man. They only practice their deceptive powers to entice them into their power to devour them.

The bondholder agreed to accept silver dollars of 412½ grs. of silver when resumption of specie and government bonds were made payable in coin. It was never expected that there would be a redemption of paper currency convertible into either gold or silver coin. It was done to increase the value of their investments, made from gains where there was not the least bit of labor expended. There is no redemption necessary for the ordinary business men in the common transactions of life. Everybody prefers paper money to that of metallic. It is only the money-brokers and the importers of foreign articles and commodities that make their payments and exchanges on a basis of the precious metal, according to the world's value, who want a gold standard, and it is not necessary that either of the metals be stamped into coin.

Shall we allow the bankers of London to regulate the value of our currency? Gold we would not have for currency with which to make our daily exchanges. It is a very soft metal, and too easily worn by friction and attrition. How many are there who never see a gold coin from the beginning to the end of the year? Let not any working man persuade himself into the delusion that a gold standard is going to guarantee him the same quantity of that metal at a higher value for a day's work, for, as a matter of reason, as gold increases wages decrease in an inverse ratio.

It is the unprecedented yield of our silver mines that has caused the flutter in moneyed circles. The coterie of moneyed men are confronted with a possibility that money will become too plentiful; so much so that their securities will decline in value, and their income from interest be reduced. Is there any one credulous enough to believe that if a crisis was to overtake the country whereby money would be made scarcer, that any holder of bonds would be willing to rebate any of the principal or interest of his securities? No. They are the last men to make any rebate in the amount of their demand. They want every advantage, and are unwilling to grant any favor or concessions. It is the pound of flesh nearest the heart that they demand in every instance.

The Sherman bill, requiring the purchase of a certain quantity of silver bullion by the treasury every month, assisted the money brokers in robbing the country of some of its gold, and stopped the coinage of silver, and assisted their efforts to establish a gold standard. Whenever a country submits to its currency being made a mercantile commodity to be purchased in the markets at a price fixed by a syndicate of the world's bankers and financiers, it lowers its station among the sovereign powers of the globe, in yielding to influences and powers of an aristocracy of wealth.

Financial tinkering is the very worst character of legislative work. In every instance the work of repairing has made the structure worse, instead of improving it. Instance the suspension and subsequent resumption of specie payment; the recalling of the trade dollar; the demonetization of silver; the substitution of the notes of national banks for our greenbacks; the suspension of silver coinage and passage of the Sherman bill for purchasing silver bullion with gold and storing it in vaults to remain idle. These have all been acts of legislative legerdemain detrimental to the interest and prosperity of the country; worse even than the pernicious tariff tinkering. Silver should be coined on equal terms with that of gold, and no changes made in their present ratios, in value unless there is a re-adjustment of values, of debts and securities contracted and issued prior to any new arrangement that is made.

In the evolution of human character and development of civilization, there certainly must be a possibility of evolving a higher, nobler ambition in the human

heart than that of money getting and inordinate greed for wealth. Is there no moral conscience that may be awaked in them? The question of restoring silver to its normal position and place in the coinage of the country, brings to the forefront the irrespressible conflict between capital and production, which has been waging since money and traffic was introduced in the world.

While the issue at present is one directly between the hoarders of wealth and money speculators on one side, and the silver producers or mine owners on the other side, it is one that must have a deep influence in shaping the condition of the wage earning class, as well as that of the prosperity of the country. The struggle is one for gain and power on the part of the capitalistic forces, and on the part of the masses for existence itself, or for all that makes existence dear—for air to breathe, or for the decision of the question whether the few or the many shall rule. On the side of the latter everything that makes life worth living is at stake.

If the issue depended solely or chiefly upon the conflict either of physical or intellectual elements, the chances must be against the success of the righteous side of the opposing forces—the industrial element. But the life and best might of such a cause lies in a higher principle than either of physical force or intellectual capacity—it is the justice of the cause of the latter. Besides the blessing of heaven that may in the case be deemed to go with the humble, the sense of one of them of the justice of his cause is as good to him as another right hand, and braces every sinew to double vigor.

Consciousness of being in the right helps to keep alive that faith in one's self, which each of us is somewhat in danger of losing in a highly artificial state of society, when the individual seems to be wholly swallowed up in the throng like a drop of water in the ocean; and all operations seem to be wrought by the movement of men in masses.

Nothing could be conceived better fitted to train mankind to any yoke of bondage to which it might be attempted to subject them than the extinction of all strong belief in the efficacy of individual exertion, and the general diffusion among us of the conviction that each individual in the system of society was no better than one of the units of a battalion, or a helpless revolving spoke in one of the wheels of a great machine.

It is the holding of these opinions that prompts so humble a person as myself to offer my views on a question that has puzzled the brains of wise, patriotic statesmen. I must enter my protest against the abolition of silver coinage until there is a re-adjustment of existing contracts and indebtedness. We boast that ours is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, but we see a great change threatened to be made in our monetary system without obtaining the people's consent.

Of the nations of the world in modern times, almost every one has, at one period or another of its existence, been served and saved in some manner from oppression and despotism. Thus Spain had her Pelayo, Switzerland her Tell, France her Maid of Orleans, Portugal her Alfonso Henriques, Holland her William of Orange, England her Alfred and Cromwell, Scotland her Bruce, and America her Washington and Lincoln, but the statesman, philanthropist or philosopher who shall be able to deliver the country from the enthrallment of the money power, will have achieved a deed that will entitle him to place in the highest niche of fame's temple as the greatest reformer the world has ever produced.

TRAITORS.

One of the greatest evils to contend with in organized labor is the necessity of taking into membership those who are known to be traitors at heart, and who join the organizations, not because they have any love for their principles, or any desire to help to elevate their fellow-men above the standard of slaves, but simply because of their own selfishness. If they can secure better wages and shorter hours without having to sacrifice a little time and work, by simply paying 50 cents per month for dues, well and good!

There are too many of this class, who rarely, if ever, attend the meetings of their organizations, and when honors come from a victory won, you will hear them at the corner saloon or the curbstone telling how "we did it."

THE CARPENTER.

HIS IMPORTANCE AND VALUE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Probably there is none of the building trades in which the opportunities for advancement are as many and as certain as in carpentry. The prominence and importance of the wood-worker's art has made the carpenter the leading mechanic upon the modern buildings. The carpenter is ordinarily the virtual, if not the nominal, superintendent of the building upon which he is engaged. Accordingly, he is required to know all the peculiarities of the various trades which enter in the construction of a building. He must be familiar, not only with his own trade, but he must likewise know very much about that of the mason, the bricklayer, the iron-worker, the cornice-maker, the plumber, etc.

If a building is to be erected without the assistance of an architect, the carpenter is the first mechanic consulted, and to him is given the general direction of the undertaking. Therefore the carpenter in reality becomes the builder, and so well recognized is this, that the two terms, carpenter and builder, are used almost synonymously. The carpenter's general and special knowledge is made use of at every stage in the progress of a building.

He is frequently called upon to lay off the ground upon which a building is to be erected. It is often the carpenter who sees that the iron floor beams are placed exactly right. It is the carpenter who prepares the centers for the bricklayers and the masons, and sees that their respective parts of the building are left in proper condition. It is the carpenter, in the wording of many specifications, who must supply whatever is necessary to the completion of the building, and which has not been included in any of the other trades.

If any feature of work is introduced in a building for which there is not a special contractor, it ordinarily falls to the carpenter's lot. Whatever shortcomings there may be in the plans, whatever errors have been made by the architect, it becomes the duty of the carpenter to overcome and make compensation for. It is necessary for the carpenter to know everything about a building, from the foundation to the roof, and the more thorough and practical his knowledge is, the more rapid will be his advancement and the wider his field of operations.

There are several distinct stages in the carpenter's career. First, as apprentice and helper; then as common mechanic, working under a foreman; next he becomes a foreman, directing workmen under him, and has the superintendency of the building upon which he is engaged. From this he steps easily into a business on his own account, and takes contracts for the erection of buildings.

Not unfrequently he combines a theoretical knowledge of architecture with his practical experience as a builder, and enters upon a professional career with decided chances of success. The rate of his advancement from stage to stage depends largely upon the natural ability of the man, his care in studying the various parts of his trade and close attention to business. Of course something is attributable to opportunities, but all things being equal, the man who is the most earnest in acquiring knowledge concerning his trade; who secures a fund of information from which he can answer almost any question that may come up in his daily work, and who provides ready means for overcoming any unusual difficulties that may rise, is likely to make the most rapid advancement.

Carpentry pure and simple may be defined as the art of combining pieces of timber for the support of any considerable weight or pressure. The theory of carpentry depends upon two distinct branches of mechanical science. The carpenter gives his timber its form by the principles of geometry, and he adjusts the stress and strain so as to preserve it in its original shape, by the laws of mechanics. In the wide range of application of these branches of science the carpenter finds an ample field for the exercise of his best powers; his familiarity with them forms the foundation of his usefulness, and in a measure, aside from the relative importance attaching to his trade, gives him an advantage over other mechanics.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

ANTIQUITY OF THE SAW.

The saw is an instrument of high antiquity, its invention being attributed either to Daedalus or to his nephew Perdix, also called Talos, who, having found the jaw of a serpent and divided a piece of wood with it, was led to imitate the teeth in iron. In a bas-relief published by Winckelmann, Daedalus is represented holding a saw approaching very closely in form to the Egyptian saw. St. Jerome seems clearly to allude to the circular saw, which was probably used, as at present, in cutting veneers. There are also imitations of the use of the centre bit, and even in the time of Cicero it was employed by thieves. Pliny mentions the use of the saw in ancient Belgium for cutting white building stone; some of the oolitic and cretaceous rocks are still treated in the same manner both in that part of the continent and in the South of England. In this case Pliny must be understood to speak of a proper or toothed saw. The saw without teeth was then used just as it is now by the workers in marble, and the place of teeth was supplied, according to the hardness of the stone, either by emery or by various kinds of sand of inferior hardness. In this manner the ancient artificers were able to cut slabs of the hardest rocks, which consequently were adapted to receive the highest polish, such as granite, porphyry, lapis lazuli and amethyst.—*Syracuse, N. Y., Architectural Era.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR TOOLS.

Do you keep your tools in good order? If not it will pay you to inaugurate a reform in your system of conducting the workshop, says a contemporary. The cost of shop tools is no mean item in the expense of running a business, and it is, therefore, as a matter of economy, important that proper attention be devoted to the care of every tool used. This attention should cover the handling of the tools and the storing of them. Many a tool has been ruined by an apprentice or careless workman, through improper handling or putting away, by reason of not understanding the right way. Workmen are often met with who exhibit a reprehensible lack of knowledge concerning the treatment of shop tools, owing sometimes to the fact that instruction and example on this point are not always forthcoming from the foreman or boss. It is, of course, a well-understood truth that some workmen are deaf to all instruction of a beneficial nature. But this is an exception, not the rule. The inmates of a workshop, from the youngster just in his learning days to the older "boys," should find it necessary to observe the laws of right usage, order and cleanliness, when it comes to handling tools, quite as faithfully as they would any other useful law. The well ordered workshop should have a place for "everything," and when not in use, "everything" should be "in its place."

WALKING DELEGATES IN SMALL TOWNS.

The building trades unions will soon be consigned to the shades of oblivion unless their financial condition is maintained. The standard of finances cannot be too high. A building trades council will seek to keep up the interest in payment of dues in each of the unions represented. A union numerically weak, by the unification such as a building trades council affords, becomes measurably strong. No single union of the builders is financially strong enough in small towns to support a walking delegate, such as is found in our larger cities. This fact existing, our unions by joining in a council, and unitedly employing a delegate to perform the work of looking after the individual standing of all members of the various trades, who are represented in council, makes the burden of expense fall light on each union. A formal statement of an account with a union given out by its secretary is not so influential with many as a personal solicitation by a regularly authorized agent to show a card, which indicates the true status of its owner. The presence and solicitations of the official, prompting men to payment of arrears when they exist and urging compliance to the rules of the union to which the card holder belongs, brings less chance of failure and a proper supervision over all members, by one appointed by council, than by attempting to do the work and not having authority located at any one point in particular. W. R. H.



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES during the month ending July 31, 1893.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	\$12.00	166	\$21.60	340	\$75.35	643	\$3.60
3	19.35	167	20.10	341	3.75	646	1.80
4	113.81	168	18.15	342	18.30	649	6.45
5	29.61	169	34.20	343	13.50	650	1.65
6	2.40	170	4.66	344	17.35	651	3.60
8	37.38	171	13.50	345	7.60	652	1.60
9	19.38	172	4.35	346	4.80	653	6.40
10	8.70	174	5.40	347	8.65	654	19.95
11	53.10	176	13.05	351	3.45	655	5.60
12	14.65	177	23.70	352	8.70	657	4.25
13	2.25	178	5.10	355	19.66	659	3.70
14	3.60	179	8.25	359	12.15	660	3.80
15	10.05	181	153.00	360	21.30	664	10.20
16	33.48	182	2.60	361	2.25	665	6.60
17	6.60	183	11.35	362	1.65	666	2.10
18	3.75	184	2.40	363	13.25	667	4.85
19	5.25	185	9.30	366	3.00	668	3.30
20	10.95	186	8.05	367	8.00	671	3.00
21	52.50	187	4.60	369	8.55	673	13.00
22	95.35	188	3.60	371	1.65	674	3.05
23	87.15	189	4.95	374	23.20	675	2.85
24	10.95	190	3.95	376	3.50	678	9.75
26	13.35	191	7.50	377	30.95	679	3.45
27	9.30	192	7.80	378	9.30	680	14.80
28	257.65	193	3.30	381	19.35	681	4.65
29	98.25	194	3.15	382	48.45	686	2.75
30	14.40	195	7.75	384	4.65	688	4.95
31	3.60	196	15.36	385	12.45	690	3.30
32	99.15	198	4.65	388	6.60	691	3.15
33	6.30	199	52.80	390	15.25	692	8.55
34	9.70	200	20.00	391	9.15	693	1.10
35	3.00	201	7.30	393	6.20	695	1.85
36	6.30	202	5.75	394	7.30	697	3.30
39	15.00	203	14.25	395	7.80	698	6.00
40	13.65	204	5.10	396	21.60	699	3.45
41	9.45	205	2.25	397	6.05	699	3.45
42	71.50	206	15.50	398	3.90	699	17.10
43	11.35	207	18.95	399	3.00	699	10.00
44	1.65	208	7.65	400	3.95	699	12.00
45	2.95	209	27.60	402	9.65	699	3.75
46	6.85	210	1.66	403	4.20	697	11.60
47	9.60	211	149.00	405	9.15	698	1.50
49	15.75	214	4.35	407	59.40	699	10.65
50	7.80	215	21.35	409	3.60	610	10.00
51	32.40	217	5.40	410	16.50	611	6.15
52	7.65	218	11.25	411	3.30	615	5.70
54	3.30	219	4.50	412	1.65	617	8.85
56	9.90	221	7.20	415	1.95	619	10.00
57	2.85	222	12.00	416	41.60	620	3.60
58	4.20	224	11.70	417	6.00	622	10.00
60	22.05	225	21.80	418	1.80	624	9.90
61	38.25	226	6.00	421	5.30	625	10.00
62	11.35	227	8.25	422	1.80	626	29.25
63	13.80	228	21.00	424	12.31	627	10.00
67	16.85	229	6.30	425	1.80	628	16.70
68	19.20	230	21.70	426	3.15	629	17.55
69	2.10	231	2.40	427	13.20	630	2.25
70	14.85	232	1.65	428	5.40	631	15.85
71	4.95	233	1.95	430	3.45	634	10.00
72	30.55	234	60.10	431	9.60	636	10.00
73	32.10	235	17.95	432	3.90	637	10.20
74	1.25	236	2.70	433	17.45	638	19.35
75	3.75	237	23.70	434	25.50	639	21.60
76	35.238	238	11.50	436	4.65	640	10.00
78	26.40	239	12.90	436	3.55	641	7.35
79	3.00	240	16.80	437	7.65	645	4.35
80	35.90	241	11.15	440	4.00	646	1.65
81	3.60	242	25.80	441	2.00	647	12.60
82	14.15	243	6.00	442	3.80	648	10.00
83	24.00	244	1.95	443	7.10	649	7.60
84	6.75	245	7.70	444	2.85	650	13.80
86	5.40	246	14.85	445	14.30	652	3.15
87	2.40	247	31.60	446	57.35	654	9.15
88	3.75	249	9.15	448	8.10	655	5.40
89	7.50	250	4.55	449	13.00	656	1.95
90	35.251	251	12.30	450	6.05	658	9.75
92	25.25	253	5.90	461	22.50	659	5.75
93	2.10	257	60.75	453	25.75	661	6.30
94	0.65	259	10.05	455	6.30	662	3.15
95	8.15	260	27.05	456	3.60	664	9.45
96	21.80	261	4.80	457	16.18	665	6.40
97	4.35	262	1.80	458	10.50	666	8.20
99	5.75	263	13.10	460	6.60	667	23.55
100	7.50	264	8.45	461	7.40	676	8.05
101	3.45	266	3.15	462	11.25	677	6.60
102	7.80	266	2.70	463	3.80	678	43.00
105	6.45	267	4.06	464	10.80	681	22.20
107	8.85	268	16.80	465	22.65	683	12.85
108	40.30	269	63.15	466	15.90	614	142.67
109	68.00	270	17.55	468	27.75	685	7.20
110	3.40	271	4.20	469	3.60	686	3.45
111	11.40	273	6.65	470	7.35	687	6.60
112	24.60	274	23.65	471	36.10	690	4.65
113	5.70	275	6.15	472	27.30	692	10.80
114	13.70	276	7.95	475	5.55	695	11.40
115	6.60	277	10.40	478	10.65	696	7.95
116	3.90	278	6.00	479	4.35	698	21.30
118	56.20	282	2.55	480	11.55	699	16.65
119	14.65	284	18.65	481	15.00	701	3.60
120	3.10	285	5.40	482	17.70	702	2.25
121	15.45	286	22.05	484	7.95	703	13.05
122	15.15	287	8.75	485	6.60	704	18.30
123	1.80	288	13.80	487	4.45	705	10.80
124	6.15	290	33.25	490	4.80	706	14.85
125	18.10	294	8.95	491	3.00	708	5.85
127	5.00	295	3.75	493	22.95	710	3.30
128	1.50	296	6.30	494	1.50	711	7.40
129	3.45	298	10.15	496	17.05	712	17.30
132	56.40	299	44.55	496	2.55	713	6.15
133	6.45	300	5.55	497	35.25	714	11.95
134	17.45	301	20.95	498	2.85	715	19.40
137	4.80	302	13.60	499	6.15	716	17.65
139	4.05	304	7.80	500	3.30	718	27.30
140	4.50	305	5.70	501	6.45	727	8.30
141	38.40	307	5.02	502	10.10	728	2.40
142	48.60	308	8.35	504	10.35	729	20.50
143	14.65	311	23.55	507	6.40	731	3.60
144	9.00	312	7.05	508	13.50	732	4.20
145	2.65	314	4.80	509	6.00	733	3.00
146	11.65	316	10.85	510	3.90	734	5.55
147	11.25	318	22.65	511	22.15	736	5.10
148	6.75	320	4.80	513	27.75	737	4.50
149	7.05	321	10.00	515	17.40	738	4.65
150	7.55	323	1.80	517	4.25	739	12.15
151	28.05	324	8.80	518	32.25	740	5.85
152	3.90	325	6.15	520	3.75	742	14.60
153	11.70	326	22.20	521	46.65	744	7.40
154	3.25	327	47.45	522	8.55	746	6.20
155	11.70	328	9.75	525	2.10	747	2.95
156	4.80	329	4.65	528	6.40	749	4.35
157	9.90	332	39.95	530	4.50	750	13.55
158	15.65	334	13.35	531	1.50	753	1.80
160	31.75	335	24.45	534	9.55	756	13.20
161	6.80	336	8.25	535	6.95	758	13.05
162	297.10	337	2.85	537	2.85	759	2.65
163	9.30	338	4.50	539	1.60	760	1.65
165	33.90	339	11.20	542	6.00	767	11.10

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1893.



THE COAL BARON SPEAKS.

Let them strike as much as they like.
To us 'tis a perfect boon,
Merrily high the prices fly
In monopoly's big balloon.
Though they starve by bits in the inky pits,
Though their children cry for bread,
The end of the game must be the same—
King Capital keeps ahead.

Good pay? Absurd. Upon my word,
What more can the men require?
You speak of the poor—what they endure,
Deprived of their bit of fire.
If we who control the price of coal
Reduced at this time of year,
Our dividends, my worthy friends,
Would rapidly disappear.

I'm willing to add that the work is bad
And dangerous too, to face;
But when one stops and reels and drops,
There's another to take his place,
"Supply and demand," throughout the land,
By that will we stand or fall,
We're dealing in coals, but bodies and souls
Are not in our line at all.

RECEIPT FOR A GOOD UNION.

Grit.
Vim.
Push.
Snap.
Energy.
Morality.
Harmony.
Cordiality.
Talk about it.
Write about it.
Speak well of it.
Help to improve it.
Subscribe for its papers.
Elect good men to office.
Help all public enterprises.
Make the atmosphere healthy.
Faith exhibited by good works.
Fire all loafers, croakers and dead beats.
Let your object be the welfare, growth
and promotion of your union and its
members. Speak well of the right spir-
ited men, and also be one yourself.

A PLEA FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

Says the great Robert G. Ingersoll; "I regard the world as a ship making a voyage through this mysterious ether, and upon that ship there are a few cabin passengers and a great many steerage, and I believe when the steerage is out of food by reason of stress or storm that the cabin ought to divide, and I believe that if the cabin will not divide the steerage should make it divide. I am not in favor of taking the property of the rich and giving it to others; but let us see. We are invited this very night to this banquet. There should have been a chair and plate for each, and there was. Suppose when we arrived here we found that to a certain nobleman and millionaire they had given fifty seats and forty-nine gentlemen were compelled to stand. The forty-nine gentlemen would pass a law in favor of eminent domain. Nature is my mother; I was invited to this great feast of life, and I do not propose to stand while there is a seat in the world that another fellow is not occupying."

THE GOOD ACCOMPLISHED.

In his sixth annual report, Labor Commissioner Betton, of Kansas, says: The returns of this bureau show that the trades unions have increased 130 per cent. and the railroad organizations 113 per cent. The trades unions are with us; they are a part of our system; they have an influence over our body politic, and they are a great and growing factor in our commercial and manufacturing interests. They wield a powerful interest wherever they concentrate. This is proved by facts given in regard to hours of labor and daily wages. For years these organizations have devoted their energies largely upon these two elements of their welfare, and the result is shown in the higher average of daily wages, the unionist receiving 50 cents per day above the non-unionist, and the difference in the hours worked per week—that is, three hours and forty-eight minutes less for the union man."

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of July, 1893.

All moneys received since July 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.
Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
2	\$24 00	169	\$11 30	343	\$4 60	550	\$ 55
3	6 45	170	1 55	344	5 75	551	1 00
4	34 45	171	4 50	345	2 50	552	1 80
5	9 60	172	1 45	346	1 60	553	1 50
6	80 174	173	1 80	347	2 55	554	6 65
8	10 70	176	4 35	351	1 16	557	1 70
9	6 45	177	7 40	352	2 90	557	1 25
10	2 90	178	1 70	355	6 15	559	1 20
11	17 70	179	2 75	359	4 05	560	1 10
12	4 85	181	52 00	360	7 10	564	3 40
13	75 183	3 80	361	75 365	4 95	565	2 20
14	1 20	184	3 10	362	55 567	4 95	
15	3 35	186	3 10	365	11 05	568	1 10
16	11 15	186	6 00	366	1 00	571	1 00
17	2 20	187	1 50	367	2 50	573	1 00
18	1 25	188	1 20	369	2 85	574	4 35
19	1 75	189	1 65	371	55 575	93	
20	3 65	190	1 35	374	7 40	578	3 25
21	17 50	191	1 50	376	1 00	579	1 6
22	31 90	192	2 60	377	9 15	580	1 60
23	2 40	193	1 10	378	3 10	581	4 55
26	4 45	194	1 15	381	6 43	588	1 65
27	2 16	195	2 50	382	16 15	590	1 10
28	82 30	196	7 90	384	1 55	591	1 05
29	32 75	198	1 55	386	4 15	592	12 85
30	4 60	199	17 60	388	2 10	597	1 10
31	1 20	201	2 35	390	4 50	598	2 00
33	33 05	202	1 75	391	3 05	600	65
34	2 10	203	4 75	393	1 90	602	1 90
35	2 40	204	1 70	394	1 90	603	4 70
37	1 00	205	75 395	2 80	605	3 75	
38	2 10	206	5 15	396	7 20	606	1 25
39	5 00	207	6 15	397	1 85	608	5 50
40	4 55	208	2 55	398	1 10	609	3 55
42	3 15	209	9 20	399	1 00	611	2 05
43	20 85	210	55 400	1 15	615	1 90	
44	2 95	211	49 50	402	2 83	617	2 96
45	55 214	1 45	403	1 40	620	1 20	
46	95 215	5 95	405	3 05	624	3 30	
47	1 95	217	1 80	407	18 60	626	9 75
48	3 20	218	3 75	409	1 20	628	5 40
49	5 25	219	1 50	410	5 50	629	5 85
50	2 60	221	2 40	411	1 10	630	7 5
51	10 05	222	4 00	412	55 637	3 40	
52	2 55	224	3 90	415	65 638	6 45	
54	13 10	225	7 60	416	13 70	639	7 20
55	3 80	226	2 10	417	2 00	641	2 45
56	95 227	2 75	418	60 645	1 45		
58	65 228	6 50	421	1 60	646	55	
59	7 35	229	2 10	422	60 647	4 20	
61	12 75	230	6 90	424	4 20	649	2 50
62	36 95	231	80 425	60 650	4 60		
66	4 60	232	55 426	1 05	652	1 05	
67	4 95	233	65 427	4 40	654	3 80	
68	4 40	234	16 75	428	1 80	655	1 05
69	70 235	6 75	430	1 15	656	65	
70	4 95	236	90 431	3 20	658	3 25	
71	1 65	237	7 90	432	1 30	659	1 75
72	8 10	238	3 60	433	5 05	661	2 10
73	10 70	239	4 30	434	8 60	662	1 05
75	1 25	240	5 60	436	1 35	664	3 15
76	3 45	241	2 55	436	1 06	665	2 15
78	8 80	242	8 60	437	2 00	666	2 80
79	1 00	243	2 00	442	1 10	667	7 8
80	11 85	244	6 5	443	1 96	672	2 75
81	1 21	245	1 40	444	55 677	2 20	
82	4 65	246	4 95	445	4 60	678	12 50
83	8 04	247	10 00	446	19 95	681	7 40
84	2 25	249	3 05	448	2 70	683	4 25
85	1 80	250	1 70	449	6 04	685	2 40
87	80 261	4 10	450	1 8	686	2 40	
88	1 25	253	1 95	451	7 10	687	1 50
89	2 50	257	18 30	453	8 60	689	3 60
92	5 25	259	3 35	456	2 8	692	1 35
93	70 260	7 35	456	1 2	695	2 65	
94	6 58	261	1 60	457	4 95	696	2 65
95	2 05	262	60 459	3 54	698	7 10	
96	4 85	263	4 20	460	2 29	699	5 45
97	1 45	264	1 15	461	2 31	701	1 20
99	1 75	265	1 05	462	3 75	702	7 5
100	2 50	266	90 463	2 30	703	4 35	
101	1 15	267	1 35	464	3 60	704	6 10
104	2 67	268	5 60	465	7 85	705	3 60
105	2 15	269	17 55	466	3 85	706	4 55
107	2 95	270	5 85	468	9 25	708	1 15
108	13 10	271	1 40	469	1 2	710	1 10
109	21 00	273	2 05	470	2 45	711	1 30
110	1 05	274	6 05	471	11 74	712	5 40
111	1 60	275	1 05	474	9 14	713	2 05
112	8 20	276	2 65	475	1 82	714	3 16
113	1 9	277	1 70	478	3 56	715	6 30
114	4 42	278	2 00	479	1 47	716	5 85
115	2 20	279	20 00	480	3 8	727	9 10
116	1 30	282	5 05	481	5 0	728	2 70
118	18 44	281	5 05	482	5 9	728	80
119	4 85	285	1 80	484	2 65	729	6 50
120	1 00	286	7 35	485	2 20	731	1 20
121	5 15	287	2 75	47	1 45	732	2 05
122	5 05	288	4 10	490	1 60	733	1 00
123	60 290	10 55	491	1 00	744	1 85	
124	2 05	294	2 40	493	6 8	736	1 70
125	5 70	295	1 25	494	50 737	1 50	
128	50 296	2 10	495	5 10	738	1 65	
131	1 15	293	7 55	496	85 739	4 05	
132	9 45	299	14 85	497	10 75	740	1 45
133	1 85	300	1 85	498	95 742	4 70	
134	5 15	301	6 55	499	2 05	744	2 30
137	1 60	302	4 20	500	1 10	746	2 05
139	1 35	304	2 60	501	1 65	747	9
140	1 50	305	1 90	502	1 70	749	1 45
141	12 60	308	2 55	504	3 45	750	3 90
142	16 24	311	7 85	507	1 80	753	60
143	4 85	312	2 35	508	4 60	756	4 40
144	3 00	314	1 60	510	1 30	758	4 35
145	8 05	316	3 90	511	5 53	759	85
146	3 85	318	7 55	513	9 25	766	55
147	3 75	320	1 60	515	5 80	767	3 30
148	2 25	323	60 517	1 45	770	3 35	
149	2 35	324	2 50	518	10 75	775	1 05
150	2 35	325	2 05	520	1 25	776	2 20
151	9 35	326	7 40	521	15 55	783	1 50
152	1 30	327	14 95	522	2 85	785	2 55
153	3 40	328	3 25	525	70 786	3 00	
158	3 90	329	1 55	528	1 80	792	1 70
156	1 60	332	18 15	530	1 50	801	3 25
157	3 30	334	4 45	531	50 802	1 60	
158	5 55	335	8 15	534	2 65	803	1 45
160	9 00	336	2 75	535	2 15	804	2 10
161	2 10	337	95 537	50 806	50		
163	3 10	338	1 50	539	2 09	808	53
165	11 10	339	3 80	542	1 20	809	1 60
166	7 20	340	24 95	543	60 811	1 30	
167	6 70	341	1 15	546	2 15	811	1 30
168	6 05	342	8 50	519	2 15	813	2 20
Returned from Evansville				96 00			
Total				\$2,513 35			



CONSTRUCTIVE CARPENTRY.

BY L. P. HICKS.

(Copyrighted 1893.)

PROBLEM IN ROOF FRAMING.

I will now present a problem in roof framing which is one not frequently met with, and also one that has never been discussed in any of the trade journals, as far as I know, up to the present time. Being a subject which is not of everyday occurrence, and one which to many has always been somewhat obscure, it may be interesting to know how to solve the problem in an easy, practical manner. The problem might properly be called a hipped gable as it is a plan of roof where the gable is hipped about half way up the rafters, instead of continuing to a point, as in a common gable.

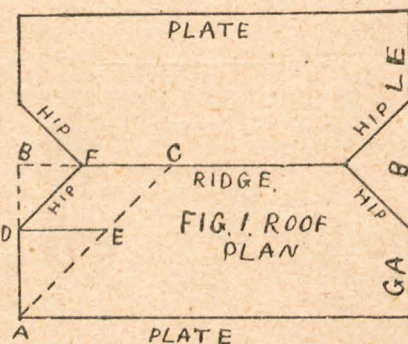
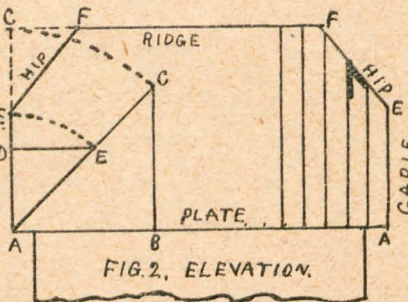


Fig. 1. represents the plan of a roof with hipped gables. The gables extend from plate to plate, with hips running to ridge as shown. From A to B represents the run of main common rafters. B C is the rise and A C is the length. A D is the run of common rafter to a point plumb under where the hip starts. D E is its corresponding rise and A E its length. All points have now been established necessary for drawing the elevation of roof which is shown in Fig. 2.



A B represents run of common rafter in Fig. 2. B C is the rise and A C the length, A D is run of common rafter to a point plumb under the starting point of the hip. D E is the rise and A E length of common rafter up to point where hip starts. Swing A E around to perpendicular position as shown by dotted line, also swing A C around to perpendicular position as shown, set off C F same distance as B F in Fig. 1, and connect E F for length and position of the hip. Draw the profile of the right gable and hip as shown by A E F, connect the ridge line F F and draw the rafters from plate to ridge and hip as shown. A bevel set in the angle where the jacks joins the hip will give the bevel across the back of the same. The plumb cut or down bevel will be the same as that of the common rafter.

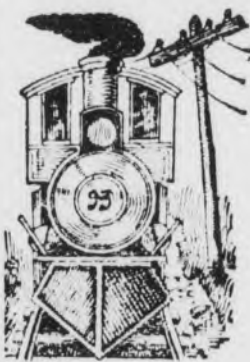
Fig. 3 shows an end elevation of the gable

DIFFICULT ROOF FRAMING.

PART V.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright 1893.)



THE roof presented to the readers of THE CARPENTER in this issue is one well worthy of careful study and working out. It is of a kind which occurs on many houses now-a-days on the tops of towers for domes, etc. I should therefore recommend that those who have leisure time work it out on a board to a large scale.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, Fig. 1, is the plan, a perfect circle, of twelve feet diameter or

six feet radius, A D and B F two diameters or centre lines intersecting in the centre. The dome is hemispherical or half a ball, or sphere, therefore, the elevation H J I, is struck from a six foot radius. A pair of trammel points and rod may be used in striking out these curves, but, should these be lacking, a $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch strip and a couple of brad awls will do the job very handily.

H, I, are the plates made of thicknesses of stuff, and I J one pattern rafter. J is the top cut and I the bottom cut. They are, of course, similar. The rafters for this roof may be gotten out of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inch stuff, fastened at the joint by a cleat as shown at I J. There will be eight rafters required (if it is intended to cover it vertically) as B X, C X, D X, E X, F X, G X, H X, 3 X, and these will have horizontal sweeps nailed in between them in the same manner as shown in last month's article, denoted here by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, in the elevation. The exact position of the e sweeps is determined by dividing the quarter circle, H J into six equal parts and then from the division points, drawing lines parallel to H I. These will

be the centre lines of the edges of the sweeps.

Similarly they are shown on the plan below as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, to X F, which is as they will look from above. Their exact length for each course from 1 to 5 will be found by measuring the sweeps from A X to G X, deducting half the thickness of the rafters on each end. Patterns should be made for each course as it will be seen that each is struck from a different radius, shortening as they ascend to the top, 1 in the plan corresponding to 1 in the elevation, and so on up. It will, therefore, be clearly understood how to frame such a roof as this when boarded or covered vertically.

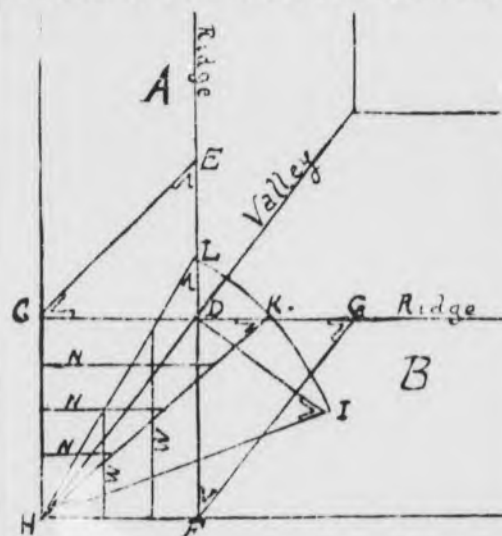
To find the exact shape and size of the covering boards, take any one of the six divisions and set it off on each side of G, the point where X G, cuts the quarter circle A F, at G; produce X G, indefinitely. Now, with the dividers set off on G S, the six distances, H 1, 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, 4 5, 5 J; and draw lines from these points square to G S. Next again with the dividers make these squared lines each equal in length those dotted lines passing through G X, from T to U, and draw the curves as shown, which will give the exact length and curvature of the boards to be bent round I J. There will be 12 of these for each quarter circle on plan or 24 for the whole roof. If this be laid out on a cardboard sheet it will be found to fit exactly.

To cover this roof horizontally, all the rafters, 24 in number, must be set vertically or plumb, as B X, 1 X, 2 X, etc., to A X, and it would be best to have a finial or block at the top to receive the top ends of the rafters. In order to find the shape of the level covering boards, divide the curve Fig. 2, into 6 equal parts and draw line from division points parallel to plate. Join A 1, 1 2, 2 3, 3 4, 4 5, 5 6, and produce these joining lines till they cut the centre line produced indefinitely. The points where these produced lines intersect the centre line will be the centres for the curves of the covering boards as represented in the engraving.

LENGTHS AND BEVELS OF RAFTERS

Noticing that you are requesting short articles of interest to the trade for THE CARPENTER, I enclose a method of finding the lengths and bevels of rafters for a hip or valley where pitch on one side is more than the other, which, although not new, may be of interest to some of the Brothers.

Let A, be roof 14 feet wide and B, be a roof 18 feet wide, let C, D, be the seat of common rafter for roof A, and D, E, the height, then C, E, will be the length of the rafter and the bevel at E, be the head bevel and at C, the foot bevel, which in this case, the roof being half pitch, are both alike. Let F, D, be the seat of rafter for roof B, and D, G, the height, then F, G, will be length and bevel at G, the bevel for head and bevel at F, for foot. Let H, D, be seat of hip and D, I, the height, then H, I, will be the length of hip and the bevel at I, the bevel for head and bevel at H for foot.



Now set your compasses to H, I, and describe an arc, cutting both ridges as K, and join K, H, and L, H, then the triangle H, F, L, will be the angle formed by the hip and common rafter for roof B, and the bevel at L, be the side bevel for jacks, the plumb bevel being the same as that at G.

M, M, are the jacks spaced off, and the length got by measuring on plan. The triangle H, C, K, is the angle formed by hip and common rafter for roof A, the bevel at K, the side bevel for jacks the plumb bevel being the same as at C. N, N, are the jacks spaced off and the length got by measuring on plan, the rafters for valley will be got on same principle. Some other time I may give method of placing hip and connecting cornice.

Shreveport, La.

P. G.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



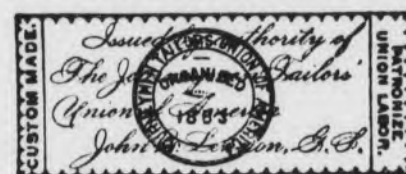
This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



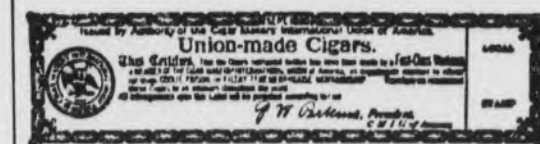
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



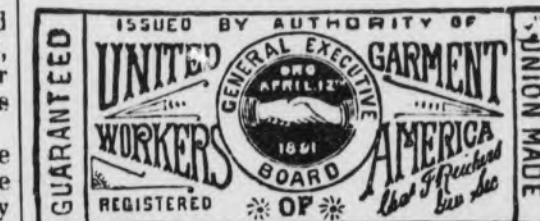
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. It means a fair price for good work.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

UNION MADE CLOTHING.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the Union label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

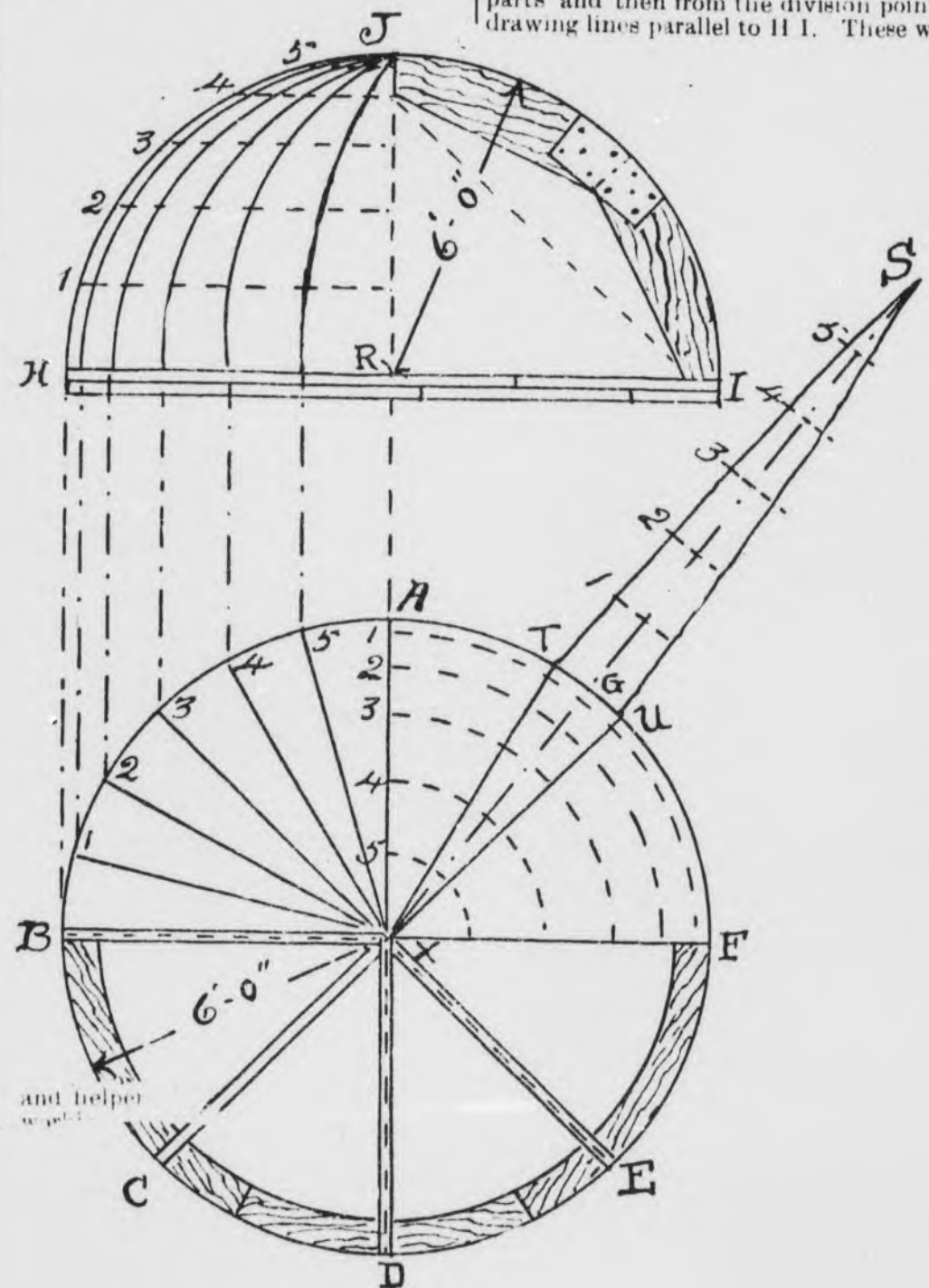


FIG. 1.

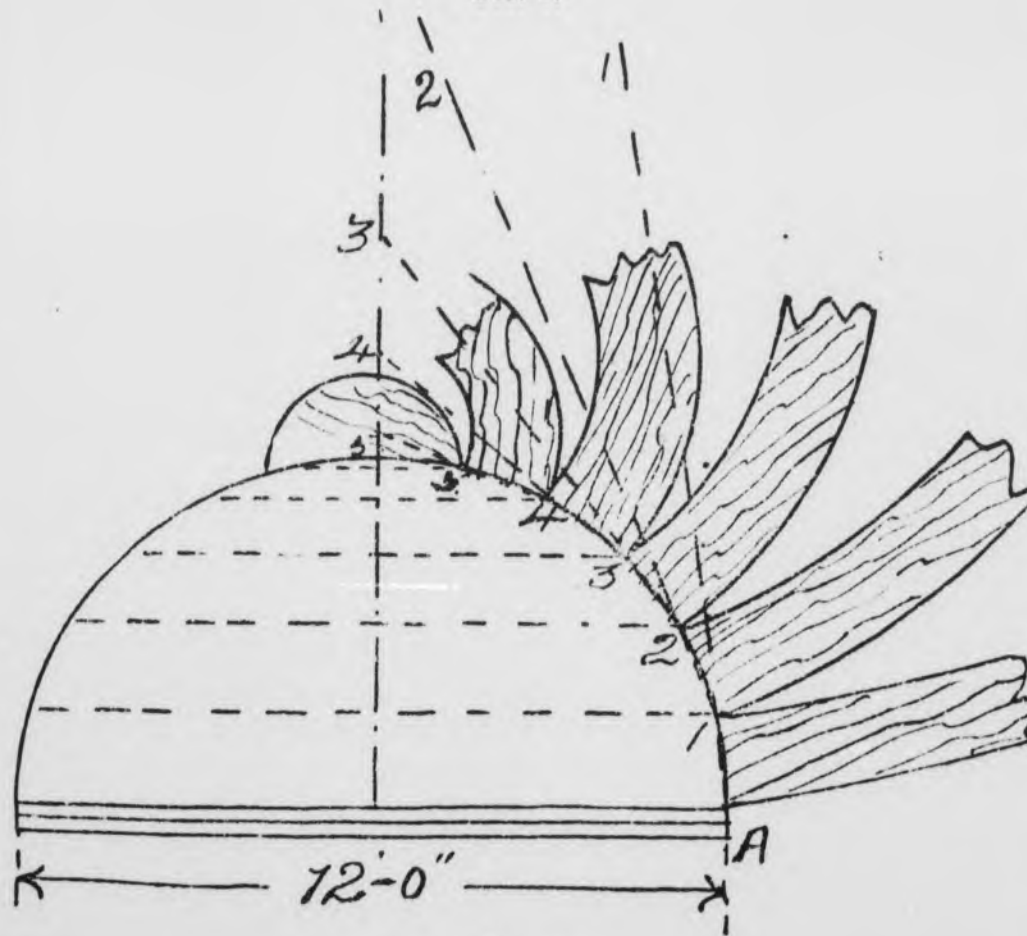


FIG. 2.



JOHN BETTENDORF is the Business Agent of the Carpenters District Council of Milwaukee. He is a vigorous hustler.

JAMES McKIM, of Union 63, of New York, formerly Business Agent of that city, is now one of the Contract Labor Inspectors at Ellis Island.

JOS SHIPLEY, Baltimore, Md., Mark Taylor, New Orleans, La., J. F. Flinn, Troy, N. Y., and Ovid Proulx, Montreal, Canada, have been appointed District Organizers.

S. J. KENT, of Lincoln, Neb., Secretary of the G. E. B., had a serious shaking up in a wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad July 25. He was on his return from the July meeting of the G. E. B.

DAVID BROWN, of the Associated Carpenters of Scotland, called at our office last month. He is member of the Workmen's Expedition to the World's Fair, sent out by the *Dundee Weekly News* and *Dundee Courier*.

GENERAL President Trenor did good work by his visits to Yonkers, N. Y., Hoboken, N. J., and his addresses there and in other towns have provoked a live interest. He also attended the outing of the Cincinnati Unions on July 30.

J. W. LOGAN, of Union 564, Jersey City, N. J., was presented by said Union with a gold badge for bringing in the most members the past six months. At the installation of officers of Union 564, on July 3, there was rousing attendance of members.

EUGENE V. DEBS, editor of the *Locomotive Firemen's* magazine, accuses P. M. Arthur, chief of the Locomotive Engineers, of being a stockholder in the *Cleveland Leader*, a rat newspaper. To our own knowledge Mr. Arthur owns over \$10,000 worth of real estate, and resides in the most stylish part of Cleveland.

J. T. W. LOE, of Union 198, Dallas, Tex., and Ex-Delegate to the Chicago Convention of the U. B., is now editor of the Western newspaper *Union*, of Dallas, and is a member of the Reform Press Association of Texas and of the State Executive Committee of the People's Party of Texas. He was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Southern Mercury*. We wish him unbounded success in the field of reform journalism.

WHERE IS JAMES COLLIE?

John Collie, 134 D'Arcy street, Toronto, Canada, desires to know of the whereabouts of James Collie, a carpenter, who left Toronto three years ago for British Columbia. His parents would like to hear some tidings of him.

HIGHLY HONORED INDEED.

"The working man, must feel more highly honored to-day than ever he has been in years that have passed away. No great statesmen can now deliver a speech without discussing the condition of the working man. From the Prime Minister of England and President Cleveland downwards, politicians give him their most devoted attention."

The above is an extract from a commercial publication and is an acknowledgment of the fact that the labor cause in Great Britain and America is making rapid strides. It is a remarkable sign of the times, that throughout the civilized world the claims of labor are being recognized. Labor is about to take its proper place in the social economy of nations in spite of all that kings, emperors and politicians may do to the contrary.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.



PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION, July 17, 1893.—All members present; met at General Office, Philadelphia. 8 A. M. The audit of books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T. took up the greater part of the day. General President Trenor was present and consulted on the advancement of the U. B.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION, July 18.—Consultation with G. P. and G. S. continued as to work of agitation and organization. The following resolution was adopted: In view of the necessity of uniting more thoroughly the carpenters of this vast country, it is apparent that the work of agitation must be systematically and continually carried on. Therefore, in accordance with the suggestion of the G. P., and in conformity to our own experience, the G. E. B. decide that the G. S. shall place in the field a corps of lecturers, and keep the same in activity until October 2, 1893. After which date four or more competent members of the order shall be selected jointly by the G. P., G. S. and G. E. B., and the members thus selected shall act as lecturers, organizers and instructors, and to be kept in service as long as they may be needed and their work is found satisfactory. They shall not only be qualified to lecture at public meetings and organize new Unions, but they shall also visit existing Unions whenever necessary and instruct them in the workings of the U. B., and post the Local Secretaries and financial officers in keeping their books in proper order, whenever such instructions may be found necessary. Members thus engaged shall be paid a reasonable salary, with hotel and traveling expenses.

Audit of the books and accounts and examination of bills of the General Office was continued. Bond of the General Treasurer, James Troy, for \$20,000, was examined and approved; said bond is furnished by the Citizens' Surety Company, of Philadelphia.

Communication, Alex. Gow & Co., lithographers, submitting samples of emblematic certificates of membership. The G. E. B. instructed the G. S. to procure estimates on lithograph certificates of membership and report at the next meeting.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION, July 19.—Audit of books of the General Office continued.

Disapproved, claim John Cheney, wife's funeral benefit, Union 26, Jackson, Mich., reconsidered. From new evidence submitted, decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed and claim ordered paid.

Henry Henryott, delegate of International Furniture Workers' Union, appeared before the G. E. B. and urged the propriety of the U. B. sending a delegate to represent the organization at the International Wood Workers' Congress, to be held at Zurich, Switzerland, in August. After carefully listening to the statements of Mr. Henryott, explanation was made that the G. E. B. had no power to appoint a delegate of the U. B. to said Congress. The G. E. B., however, instructed the G. S. to prepare a letter for Mr. Henryott to convey to the aforesaid Congress the regrets of the U. B. not being represented, as official invitation to attend the same had not been received at date early enough to be acted on at the St. Louis Convention, and that the U. B. sympathizes with the aims and objects of the coming Wood Workers' Congress.

Communication, Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., submitting a proposed amendment to by-laws, charging a fee of \$2 to all members coming in on clearance cards to said Union. G. E. B. decided the proposed amendment is unconstitutional; under section 115 of Constitution they cannot approve the same.

Charges of F. W. Summers vs. Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill. G. E. B. find, after reviewing the evidence, Union 169 has committed no offence against our laws. The decision of G. E. B. having been complied with, the case is hereby dismissed.

Evidence in case of W. F. Abrams, vs. Union 10, Detroit, Mich., presented. It is shown Union 10 refuses to obey the decision of the G. S. and G. T. in said case, and refuses to take an appeal from the decision. G. E. B. decide the discipline of the Order requires that our laws and the decisions of the General Officers be complied with. Hence the G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. S. and G. T. for the reasons given by the G. S. in his communication to Union 10. Further, the G. E. B. maintain that if Brother Abrams has committed an offense worthy of punishment, charges should be brought against him in a legal form, and he should be given a fair trial under our Constitution and laws.

Request of Union 373, Lincoln, Neb., for donation to sustain the nine-hour day was considered. Donation of \$50 granted from the Protective Fund.

The audit of books and accounts of the G. S. was resumed.

New evidence submitted in the McLaurin vs. Chadwick case, Union 33, Boston, Mass. Case re-opened, and upon further examination of all the facts it is apparent that the case in its incipency was of a very trivial nature, and should not have been brought before the G. E. B. The Board find both parties to be blame, and in the interest of harmony in Union 33 would recommend that the first man who brings up this case in Union 33 shall be punished by fine by said Local.

Consideration of disapproved claim, J. F. Flatery, Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. Evidence examined and claim reconsidered. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed and claim ordered paid.

Disapproved claim, W. J. Abernathy, Union 463, Nashville, Tenn. Evidence considered carefully. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Disapproved claim, Joshua Syndels, Union 185, Sharpsburgh, Pa. Considered evidence carefully. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed and claim ordered paid.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION, July 20.—Notice of appeal to next General Convention was submitted from Union 74, Pensacola, Fla., in disapproved claim of Mrs. Lulu Morrison received and filed.

Disability claim, Wm. McPhillamy, Union 150, Middletown, N. Y. Laid over for further evidence. G. S. instructed to procure photograph of disabled hand and detailed evidence as to amputation of fingers and as to other facts.

Appeal, Kings County District Council, Brooklyn, N. Y., in which said District Council takes the stand that the G. S. and G. T. in approving by-laws or amendments to same, have no right to place interpretations on such amendments or on by-laws. G. E. B. decide the G. S. and G. T. have a right to approve or disapprove any by-law or amendment conditionally, and give reasons for their approval or disapproval, and give their views as to understanding of the law in approving or disapproving it. The G. S. and G. T. are hereby sustained in this appeal.

Appeal, Union 639, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the disapproval of the Wm. H. Carmen claim. Further evidence considered. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal of Union 341, Sacramento, Cal., in disapproved claim of Chas. E. Hagley. At last meeting of the Board the G. S. was instructed to pay said claim on sufficient evidence to prove the disability permanent. The G. E. B. consider such proof has not been shown up to date, and sufficient time has not elapsed to demonstrate the disability is permanent. Case laid over to await further developments as to disability.

Appeal, Union 790, Carthage, Mo., on disapproval of claim of J. T. Depew. Case laid over and G. S. instructed to send for books of the Local and obtain affidavits of members to prove the payment of dues on Nov. 30, 1892.

Audit of the books and accounts of the General Office was then resumed.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION, July 21.—Disapproved claim of Fred. H. Hubbard, of Union 25, Toledo, O., taken up on communications from an attorney in the case. Decision of G. S. and G. T. in disapproving the claim concurred in.

Appeal of Nicholas Anhalt, Union 4 St. Louis, Mo., against findings of the D. C. of St. Louis and of Union 4, in his transactions in the Turner Hall case. An immense mass of evidence was submitted, and, after thorough consideration, the decisions of the D. C. of St. Louis and of Union 4 were sustained.

Appeal of D. C. of St. Louis, against verdict of the G. E. B., wherein the D. C. was held responsible for the amount of judgment obtained against the U. B. in the Turner Hall case. Case re-opened. All the evidence examined, and, from the statements presented, it is evident that the D. C. of St. Louis hired Turner Hall on their own responsibility, against the wishes of the G. S., and against the instructions of the G. E. B. Therefore the G. E. B. see no valid reason for reversing their former decision in the case.

Disability claim, J. B. Karr, Union 705, Norwood, Ohio, laid over for investigation by Bro. D. P. Rowland.

Reports received from members of the G. E. B. as to conditions prevailing in cities they visited on account of trade troubles during the present season. These reports were ordered placed on file.

In accordance with resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, the G. E. B. decide that henceforth, beginning with the August number, our official journal, THE CARPENTER, shall be made a 16 page paper, the cost of which shall be limited to \$500 per month for printing. This change could not be made until now, and the financial condition of the U. B. is in such a shape as to permit the expense.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION, July 22.—Disapproved claim, August Gratz, Union 330, Nebraska City, Neb., was reported on by Bro. Kent and laid over, as the Union is no longer in good standing.

Appeal of D. C. of Columbus, Ohio, against decision of G. S. and G. T., from the enforcement local by-laws relating to payment of sick benefits. The decision of G. S. and G. T. is reversed in this case, and appeal of the D. C. sustained. Union 326, Columbus, Ohio, had the necessary

amount in its local treasury to legally compel it to pay sick benefits, as required by Sections 6 and 10 of the by-laws of the D. C., and Union 326 was a party to making the by-laws. The G. E. B., however, would recommend the repeal of all District by-laws as they now exist in regard to sick benefits. The G. E. B. believe that each Local should control its own funds as regards sick benefits.

On appeal of the D. C. of New Orleans, it is evident there is need of more thorough organization in that city. The sum of \$50 is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Audit of the accounts and bills of the G. S. taken up and completed. The G. E. B. find the books and accounts of the General Office are correct, and kept in excellent order.

The following is a statement of finances as shown by the audit:

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand April 1, 1893 . . . \$29,347 76
Receipts April, May and June . . . 9,317 53

Total . . . \$38,665 29
Expended on strikes for same period . . . 25,048 68

Balance on hand July 1, 1893 . . . \$13,616 61
(Of the balance above reported, quite a large sum has been expended for strikes and lockouts during the month of July. Hence, the provisions of Sec. 59 do not operate up to date of this audit. And as there is prospect of considerable trade trouble this summer and fall, the Unions are urged to continue sending in their Protective Fund with the tax regularly each month, as they have been doing heretofore.)

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand April 1, 1893 . . . \$8,430 95
Receipts April, May and June . . . 24,838 76

Total . . . \$33,269 70
Expense for same period . . . 23,961 67

Balance on hand July 1, 1893 . . . \$9,308 03
The G. E. B. adjourned to meet October 2, 1893, at the General Office in Philadelphia.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.
Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Secretary.

WAGES AND RENT.

The New York Evening World uses the following strong language regarding the working people:

To reduce wages is to cripple the farmer's market for his products, while to reduce the price, which the farmers receive for their products is to cripple the market for the products of industrial labor. The prosperity of the one means the prosperity of the other, and therefore it is natural that they should move hand in hand for the social reforms now demanded.

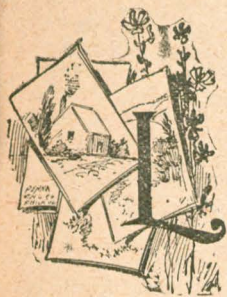
Excessive rent is eating the life out of the business man and the laborer wherever civilization extends. The percentage of our people living in tenement houses is yearly increasing. The mortgage foreclosures are daily wrenching from hard-working honest farmers the homes in which they were born. There are over 1,500,000 tenant farmers in the United States, and yet the people say "there is no cause for alarm!"

VALUE OF AMERICAN INVENTION.

One of the astonishing facts in the field of industry is the marvellous power of machinery operated by hand. In the cotton trade in 1850 the average product of every employee was something less than \$700, while 30 years later he was able to produce a value of \$1,200, notwithstanding the reduced price of cotton. In the woolen factory the change was much the same, the hand of each worker being able as long ago as 1850 to make over \$1,200 of product, and in 1880 about \$1,800, the proportion of material consumed by improved machinery being about the same. How much the world is indebted to invention cannot be stated in tangible form, says the *Journal of Finance*, but with the strength of man remaining the same and the skill of the present artisan, though showing some advances, still not distancing that of the ancient Egyptian, the vast increase in human resources is due mainly to the influence of invention in discovering ways in which machines can do the work of men. The competition is no longer a competition in skill of labor, but that of invention, and in America we are far in advance of any other nation in this respect. A man who 50 years ago could turn out a value equal to a scant wage, now, at fairly good wages, is able to bring into being four or five or six times the value.

Open Forum.

THE HARDSHIPS OF TODAY.



LABOR organizations like governments, are not based on any principle of right, but on a question of necessity, and like governments are run on questions of expediency. And like governments again the more we find in their administrations, that which is right or wrong depends on the intelligence and morality of the members.

We find in all civilized nations that the laboring classes as a body are poor, and as all wealth is simply the product of nature made valuable by labor, the laborers would have it had not something intervened to separate it from them. Now it requires no argument to convince any business man (unless he has a monopoly) that he is not being compensated for the labor and capital he is compelled to employ, owing to increasing competition. It requires no argument to convince the farmer that he is not being compensated, as compared with other classes that are enabled to draw wealth from the necessities and misfortunes of humanity.

It requires no argument to convince the laborers and mechanics, that it is difficult to find steady employment at living wages, owing to increasing surplus labor. It requires no argument to convince any intelligent observer that our courts of justice are being overcrowded from the lower to the higher and that lawyers as a class and saloon-keepers as a class are gathering more of the wealth of society than their share as compared with legitimate business, owing to the demoralized condition of society. And considering the social agitation not only in this country but over the entire civilized world is it not evident that social conditions are getting worse, rather than better? This being the case what is to be the fate of society in the near future, or what have we to hope for to change things for the better.

We have tried religion, we have tried education, we have tried legislation, yet social conditions are steadily growing worse.

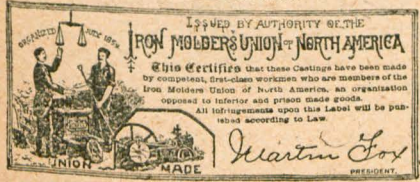
We read in the 115th Psalm that "the Heaven of Heavens is the Lord's, but the earth he hath given to the children of men." Now if the Lord has given the earth to the children of men, why is there, any such thing as poverty on this earth, does not the earth contain all the raw material necessary to satisfy all the wants of the children of men if they will apply their labor to it? Then why don't they apply their labor to it. And here lies the key to the whole social problem.

When three men in New York city have the power to dictate to the world just how much coal may be taken out of the hills of the great State of Pennsylvania in a given time to suit their interests, how are the children of men to apply their labor to it? When one man or a syndicate of capitalists can fence up thousands of acres and hold it as against all other men, as fishing or hunting grounds; when individuals or corporations can hold hundreds of millions of acres of land, and use it or not use it, as their interest or pleasure may dictate, must not this increase surplus labor and competition? Must not this reduce the consumptive power of the masses, and thereby destroy the prosperity of business? But more anon.

Canton, O.

A. J. KINTZ.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

INSTRUCTORS AND LECTURERS.

I noticed in a recent issue of THE CARPENTER an invitation for members of the Brotherhood to write correspondence, giving their ideas on matters of interest to the U. B. I desire to bring to public notice a matter we have under consideration in our L. U. It is this:

"Resolved, That we request the G. E. B. to institute a system of lectures, to be delivered by competent persons at the different locals for the information and encouragement of the Brotherhood, giving them a clearer understanding of the Constitution, their duties as members, and benefits they receive as members of the organization."

I have watched the action and the management of our local very closely for the past year, and also the Amalgamated Council of Building Trades of Cincinnati and vicinity, of which I was a member, and I am convinced that the United Brotherhood has a work to do to protect itself from its enemies, inside as well as outside the body, that it is incapable of without instructions from some sound reasoner of large experience, and capable of leading the masses in the right direction. I do not wish to give in detail any of the ludicrous scenes and bad breaks made in our Locals, to show our ignorance and inexperience. They are known to all of us. Nor can we blame the masses; for the American spirit of independence which brought about this organization has collected its members from a class of people who have had no training in the art of discussing measures and means of governing bodies of men. So we have a lack of interest, and are troubled about getting members to attend meetings. We seek relief in a system of fines, which of itself needs reforming. I appeal to the U. B. everywhere to take these facts as they are, come boldly to the front and let us instruct and educate our members to know such rules and principles that will elevate the standard of our organization. Make the U. B. popular with the carpenters and their employers.

I believe this a most opportune time to inaugurate this movement when we are resting quietly from any strife with our employers. I notice in some places where they are taking the advantage of this seeming inactivity to discourage apprentices and others from joining the Unions. I hope this matter will be discussed everywhere. Our Constitution (Sec. 3) says:

"The object of this organization is by legal and proper means, to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all the members and to improve the trade."

Now with this understanding we have a right to adopt such measures as will bring about this result, and what our locals need first is to know what those means are, and then to know how to adopt them. Send us our Instructors to tell us how to make our meetings interesting and instructive, how to appropriate money legally. As Americans we take great pride in this institution and cannot afford to see this accumulated power and wealth neglected or the movement take a backward step—let us fortify ourselves on every side while we have an opportunity.

EBEN WATKINS,
R. S. Union 712.

Covington, Ky.

ARE WE BETTER OFF?

I have listened to many ingenious persons who say we are better off now than ever we were before. I do not know how well off we were before, but I know positively that many very deserving persons of my acquaintance have great difficulty in living under these improved circumstances; also, that my desk is full of begging letters, eloquently written, either by distressed or dishonest people, and that we cannot be called, as a nation, well off while so many of us are living either in honest or villainous beggary.

For my own part, I will put up with this state of things passively not an hour longer. I am not an unselfish person, not an evangelical one; I have no particular pleasure in doing good, neither do I dislike doing it so much as to expect to be rewarded for it in another world.

But I simply cannot paint, nor read, nor look at minerals, nor do anything else I like, and the very light of the morning sky has become hateful to me, because of the misery that I know of, and see signs of where I know it not, which no imagination can paint too bitterly.—JOHN RUSKIN.

INDIANAPOLIS AND ITS MANY ATTRACTIONS.



scab city or not. With your permission I will try to describe it.

Indianapolis is a city of 125,000 persons, situated in a fertile valley in the centre of the great State of Indiana. It has many fine streets made of asphalt and brick, and great improvement is going on in making the streets second to none in this country. We have good street car facilities—electric cars are most in use. We have the finest railroad arrangements of any inland city in the West, and while our principal buildings are not as high as in Chicago and St. Louis still we have some good business blocks and factories. The Commercial Club block is eight stories high, so is the Indianapolis Chair Factory block. It is the largest chair factory outside of the State of New York. The National Surgical Institute must be seen to be admired; it is now under construction, being faced with brick with a rough surface. The whole building is built in sections and is fire proof.

Our State House and Court House cannot be excelled. These two building cost one million of dollars each, when material could be had at a low figure. Our soldiers monument, which will be finished this summer, is over 350 feet high. The Cere-lain Company of this city has erected factories the past season that, when running, will consume 12,000 bushels of corn a day. Several other factories and blocks have been erected the past season. We have fine stock yards and as handsome residences as can be found in the United States and good hotels at cheap rates.

I shall now turn to the Trades Unions. We have a Central Labor Union, a Building Trades Council, also a good Carpenters' District Council. There are 87 Unions in this city—the largest of which is the Teamsters and Shovelers, composed of 1,800 members working nine hours a day and striving hard for eight hours a day. Every trade here is organized.

The largest organization next to the Teamsters is the Carpenters numbering nearly 1,300 members with a few scabs left on the outside. The carpenters had for some years back a Local of their own but in time of trouble it lacked the necessary support and it was disbanded; then came the first Union here of our Brotherhood Union 15, in 1881. It lapsed and then, a few years after, the Germans organized Union 60; soon after followed 299. Those two Unions struggled on till May 1889, when Union 446 was organized. The following winter a demand was made on the contractors here for 30 cents per hour and eight hours for a day's work after April 1890, and after five days strike both points were gained and have been held ever since. It is certain a big strike or lockout would occur here before the men would surrender the eight-hour day. All the building trades now work the eight-hour day. We are awaiting and working for the time when all around us will be organized and then we can command higher pay and keep out the large influx of men here every spring.

The carpenters of this city are a happy set of men; we go on nicely and when out of work, we meet in our library 10½ North Delaware street and there can be found papers from all parts of this country and books upon almost any subject. The library is kept up by the carpenters for their use only. We also have a telephone there for the accommodation of contractors and the business agent who makes the library his headquarters. The Carpenters' District Council meets there every Thursday evening and should any brother visit us here, he will find himself at home at our headquarters, 10½ North Delaware street, 3d floor.

HENRY GALE.

EXPULSIONS

(Hereafter we will publish only very flagrant cases of Expulsion. We will not publish Expulsion for scabbing, violation of trade rules, etc.)

J. W. BREWER, from Union 53, Rome, Ga., for fraudulently misappropriating funds of said Union.

THOMAS PARDUE, suspended from Union 284, Springfield, O., for general incompetency.

R. E. COX, rejected from Union 360, Galesburg, Ill., for incompetency.

C. C. JOHNSON, from Union 285, Norfolk, Va., for wrongfully retaining moneys collected for a union banner and for not delivering books and papers in his possession as an officer of the L. U.

J. A. MILLS, from Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., for defaulting with moneys of the Union.

LAFAYETTE ALLEN, from Union 365, Marion, Ind., for obtaining moneys under false pretenses.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY ESTABLISHED IN CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA, CAL.—So far as we can see the eight-hour day has almost universally obtained in Pasadena and Los Angeles among the Journeymen Carpenters. Union 635, of Pasadena, Cal., is still represented in the Los Angeles County Council of Labor. Two large jobs in Pasadena have been working nine hours up to the present time, but we will soon get these jobs to the eight-hour day as the bricklayers have organized here now for that purpose. Carpenters are plenty here, market over-stocked. The same agonized cry all along the line!! "What are we coming to?" Can you tell me of a place where there is not help to spare? Organized labor does not seem to rise as a mighty power and make itself felt, but merely writhes like a poor worm that is being trodden upon, until the eyes of the world are turned toward it; and then more often in contempt than pity or admiration.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor, and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to oversupply the labor market.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1893.



A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Established in May 1881, this Journal is now twelve years old, with well established reputation—an edition of 30,000 monthly, and the circulation constantly increasing.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any Journal in the building trades.

Our readers are among architects, mill men, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters, stair builders and kindred trades.

In over 750 cities and towns—in every State and Territory we have readers.

Special advertising rates given on application. Cuts and engravings inserted at same cost as letter press. Careful attention and good display given to all advertisements.

Transient advertisements 25 cents per line each insertion. Lower rates for longer time.

Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay, or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

Men of genius, come and aid us,
With your wealth of heart and mind;
With your lofty aspiration,
And your love of human kind.

For the onward march of freedom,
And the cause of common good
For each blessing you can render,
To the bond of Brotherhood.

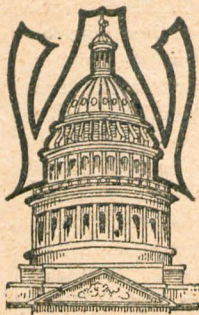
How do you like our sixteen-page paper?

As long as the Government at Washington listens to the financial heresies of Wall street we will have panics and business failures periodically.

WE HAVE been hampered and harassed for want of space in our journal. Now we have ample room to make a paper worthy of a powerful organization such as the U. B.

THE UNITED STATES is so large and extensive in territory and with the activity and independence of our people—how can we tie ourselves down to an English system of mono-metallic currency?

PROPER RECOMPENSE TO LABOR AND THE MONEY QUESTION.



WITH the development of machinery and new labor-saving processes, the unemployed become more and more numerous and the struggle for bread becomes all the more intense. The excess of willing hands seeking employment increases competition and makes a correspondingly low wage and produces more slavish conditions of labor.

Under competition the workers are paid only the bare market price for their labor. That price is kept down by the excessive competition of surplus labor seeking something to do. Surplus labor is kept ever increasing in numbers by the workers thrown idle through new inventions, new machines and new labor processes displacing them. The demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products are limited by the wages received. And again the volume of business in a country is influenced by the demands of the workers for dwellings, goods and products. In this way the amount of currency in active circulation is quite largely determined by the amount paid to labor for work performed.

Labor constitutes the overwhelming bulk of our population. When it has good wages, fair conditions and steady work, money is spent freely, currency then is active. Business men and storekeepers prosper, and the demand for more and more labor radiates in ever widening circles to the prosperity of all.

Monetary crises have come under Republican administrations as well as Democratic. They occur in Republics as well as Monarchies. They are found in tariff countries as well as in free trade. They are not the result of any particular form of politics nor due to any political party. Panics and financial depression are the symptoms of a social disease which legislative tinkering nor political administrations cannot cure.

To allege that extravagance is the cause is inconsistent for in the same breath it is claimed there is an overproduction of dwellings and products. If there has been extravagance it has not been among the workers. For had they received fuller recompense or higher wages they would strip the market of many things they cannot buy now on account of low wages.

With higher wages for the mechanic and laborer, the wiping out of needless middlemen between producers and consumers, with reduction in extortionate rates of transportation, lower salaries for high paid railroad officials, and higher pay for the railroad employees, there would come better times for the farmers and all the working people. Money would then circulate more freely and be spent in business channels. Demand would be created for dwellings and products in abundance, and workers would find employment to satisfy that demand.

But under present conditions of competition in business, no regard is paid to labor. New "labor-saving" processes increase the number of unemployed. Prices are kept up; wages are screwed down. Without organization of the working people it would be worse in many industries. Unbridled competition would then have its own riotous sway at the expense of labor. Where there is little or no organization of the workers, they are sunk in the mire of hopeless, abject submission.

Organization fosters independence, liberty and true American manhood. Disorganization breeds helots, serfs and slaves.

TRYING TIMES.

These are indeed trying times—trying more than all to the workmen thrown idle, trying to labor organizations and trying to the best interests of the whole people. It is impossible to note all the business failures, stoppage of factories, of mills and workshops, the reductions in wages, and the other events portentous to our present financial distress.

Were it not for labor organizations affairs would be much worse! The increased power of the organized workers to resist reductions of wages has really kept the country from worse conditions than those in the crisis of 1873. Where recent reductions of wages have occurred they have been in industries or in cases where there is little or no organization of trade unions.

In these dull times due care should be exercised by our Locals to be lenient with members who have allowed themselves to be suspended for arrears of dues. Grant such members an amnesty to be re-instated for the round sum of say two or three dollars for the next three or four months. This will strengthen the Unions to maintain their own in spite of all threatened reductions.

Many of our Locals have been badly embarrassed by having their funds tied up in broken banks. Still withal our membership all told has had barely two per cent. reduction in numbers the past two months. Our financial condition is excellent as we now have the largest cash balance we ever had in the General Fund.

Strikes under present conditions had better be avoided and only should be undertaken for very grave causes.

OVERBOOMED CITIES.

The mendacious work of lying newspapers and scheming speculators does not halt, even amid the wails of the unemployed. To report all the cities returned as "dull" and "flat" would cover fully 80 per cent. of the entire 620 cities under our jurisdiction. Reports, however, reach us that the following cities are specially overdone and overcrowded with idle carpenters, homeless and hungry. We advise carpenters to not go near these places, viz.: Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Cleveland, Richmond, Va.; Canton, O.; Findlay, O.; Elkins, W. Va.; Norfolk, Va.; Alameda, Cal.; Cairo, Ill.; Great falls, Mont.; Baltimore, Md.; Montgomery, Ala.; Houston, Tex., and El Paso, Tex.

FORTHCOMING National Conventions of Labor Organizations are set down as follows: September 11, Coopers, in Milwaukee. September 25, Cigarmakers, Milwaukee. October 3, Trainmen's Brotherhood, in Boston. November 13, Electrical Workers, in Cleveland. December 5, Barbers, in Cincinnati. December 11, American Federation of Labor, in Chicago.

THE Iron Moulders' Union of North America entered upon the thirty-fifth year of its existence, July 5 last.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

*** Write to the Gage Tool Company, Vineland, N. J. for sample lead pencils. That firm supplies Local Unions of carpenters with good large pencils at cost price. Time and place of meeting of the union printed on the pencils free.

*** Palliser, Palliser & Company, 24 East Forty-second street, New York, have just issued a large one dollar book on cottages; "Palliser's Model Dwellings" is the title. The book has 147 designs. Every builder and mechanic wants one. "Palliser's Common Sense School Architecture," 140 pages, 100 plates, costs only one dollar.



SEND in your list of officers if you have not done so.

PINS or metal badges cost 25 cents each. They are neat and durable. Send in your orders.

How do you like our 16 page paper? Next month it will be better in many respects.

WRITE brief letters to the G. S. and write plain. He cannot give time to verbose windy letters and bad scrawls.

WHY can't you get an advertisement for this journal? Try your hardware dealers and business men. Write us for special rates.

LOCAL TREASURERS in sending money to the general office should send remittance blank and on the same, fill out the the number of members.

WE spent nearly \$29,000 in strikes and lockouts the past year. For the same wages have been advanced in numbers of cities and hours of labor reduced. Read the Annual report on page 10.

ROBERTS' Manual of Parliamentary Law, for sale at this office. It is the simplest and most practical. We have bought a supply for use of the Locals and members. Price, 75 cents per copy, postage paid.

AGITATE, hold public meetings, stir up the public in favor of the U. B. Bring out your friends and families to social entertainments of your Union. This fall every member should stir himself to the utmost.

READ the Annual report of the G. S. on page 10 of this month's journal. It is well worth reading by every union carpenter. After you are done with it, hand it to a non-union man. He must be flint indeed if it will not convert him.

DESPITE all reports to the contrary in the newspapers, the Chicago Carpenters' Unions have not appealed to their sister Unions throughout the country for funds to transport idle carpenters to other cities." The Chicago Unions do not lack funds in any respect and have a goodly surplus on hand.

A THOROUGHGOING local secretary of one of our large Unions, writes us: "Urge all Local Unions in electing secretaries to be cautious and not put a man in office who cannot write a decent plain good hand. I have more trouble deciphering the hieroglyphics of scrawling secretaries than would be necessary if Unions would exercise care in electing the right men."

INDEPENDENT Unions of Carpenters are sometimes talked of by wayward members and insubordinate and recalcitrant Unions. During the life of our U. B., we have heard men say: "Let us start an Independent Union. To the Devil with the U. B." But in the course of a year or two those who have followed such advice were glad to knock at the doors of the U. B. to be again re-admitted. In ten years back we have had many cases of the kind.

THE spirit which one time influenced some Chicago carpenters to form Independent Unions happily is giving way to the sterner and more potent influence of consolidation and thorough unity of the carpenter trade under one head. Union 242, of Chicago, which at one time withdrew, is again in the U. B., and the Independent Union of Evanston, Ill., recently applied for a U. B. charter and has become Union No. 668. The idea of a low initiation fee and low dues and isolated Unions has proven ineffective and behind the times.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 1st Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884 Philadelphia, Pa.
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Lawwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.
Second Vice-President—Chris. Lane, P. O. Box 231, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.G. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.
D. P. Rowland, 233 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.
W. T. Dekehart, 603 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

LECTURERS OUT ON THE ROAD.

Bro. E. J. Lake, of Greenville, N. J., is out rebuilding the Locals in New York State and in northern Vermont.

Bro. J. G. Snyder, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has gone through western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, stirring up the Locals.

Bro. S. P. Miles, of Butte, Mont., on July 25, finished his trip on the Pacific coast, through Washington, Oregon, California and Utah.

Bro. W. T. Dekehart, of Nashville, Tenn., has been through parts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Bro. A. M. Swartz, of Allegheny, Pa., is out instructing the Locals in eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. He will also visit Trenton, N. J., and Cumberland, Md.

Bro. Hugh McKay, of East Boston, Mass., is doing excellent service in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island. He is reorganizing lapsed Unions and starting new Unions, and instructing the officers and members of the Local Unions he visits.

Bro. R. C. Longsdon, of St. Louis, Mo., after completing his lecturing tour through the Lower Mississippi valley and through Texas and Arkansas, went out July 17, through Illinois, Indiana and Western Ohio, winding up August 15, after lecturing in over fifty cities under our jurisdiction.

Bros. W. J. Shields, of Boston, Mass., and F. J. Weber, of Milwaukee, have rendered excellent service in the lecture field—the first in New England and New York State; the latter in Wisconsin.

More than 60 per cent. of all our Unions have thus been visited and encouraged since the middle of May.

Bro. S. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Nebraska, traveled along the Upper Mississippi Valley through Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and up into Minnesota. He has also been through Kansas and Missouri and is now working up St. Louis more thoroughly. He will also visit Davenport, Iowa, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Muskegon, Saginaw, Detroit, Niagara, N. Y., Utica, Scranton, Pa., and after next meeting of G. E. B. will visit Sioux City, Iowa.

THERE is to be a Labor Congress in Chicago from August 28 to Labor Day (September 4).

FITCHBURG, MASS.—Union 390 took an active part in arranging a grand celebration of the Fourth of July by our citizens. We had an immense parade with Union 390 at the head. Each carpenter wore a white uniform and carried a saw. We had bicycle races, fireworks, games of all kinds and a rousing time.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE

PART I—THEIR STORY AND HISTORY.

By Hugh McGregor.



THE struggle of the trade unions for economic and social justice constitutes the real, though for the main part unwritten, history of every people.

We say unwritten history because we know that the workers have existed, produced, united and struggled throughout the ages. Yet, when we open the books of nominal history, we find only chronicles of battles, sieges, names of opposing commanders and butcher bills of the killed and wounded; we find naught save the annals of emperors, kings and nobles their parasites and prostitutes, their orgies, conspiracies and crimes.

The nominal historians, imbued with the theological and military spirit of the past, have deemed oppression, force and fraud so sacred in their venerable wrong that they have most piously refrained from the very mention in their books of the oppressed. Thus, it is only when unusually large numbers of workers, outraged beyond endurance, have resolved to conquer freedom or die on the swords of their oppressors that these sycophantic scribes of the dominant classes have deigned to notice the existence of an immense, subjugated, social substratum of hirelings, serfs or slaves. It is then, however, when bloody protests, like that of Spartacus against slavery, and of the peasant wars against serfdom, have compelled mention, that the so-called historians prove, by their insensate vituperation and vilification of the struggling workers the utter worthlessness of their unscientific, shallow, miserable conception of the function of history.

Independent of the incompetence of the nominal historians to explain the labor movement and the destiny of civilization, a most potent reason why real history has not been more generally written is because the workers have only recently reached that period of their evolution when it has become possible for them to organize universally in their own unique institution, the trade union, and thus acquire sufficient strength and importance for the special classes to regard them otherwise than as so many domestic animals. Another important reason is, that it is only recently that the mass of workers have acquired sufficient critical ability on economic and social matters, to encourage men with the very rare scientific attainment to write real history; to write the history of the worker—his story—the story of his sufferings and his triumphs; the story of the trade union and its evolution in time and space.

It is with no unworthy desire to depreciate the honest work of the past, that we criticize the limitations of an obsolete conception of history. On the contrary, it is because we recognize the pressing necessity of real, general organic history. It is because we are convinced that in order to understand the real character and destiny of the trade union movement we must study the development of that movement, as a connected whole, since no movement can be understood otherwise, than through its history.

Before fully entering upon our main study it may be useful to recognize the existence of three different and conflicting stories of man and labor; the first, supernatural and retrograde; the second, incomplete and circular; the third, scientific and progressive.

The first story, is usually in the form of the Chaldean tradition of the fall of man, and the curse of labor imposed for disobedience of a divine command. Today this is regarded as the attempt of an infant people to account for social phenomena, as expressed in a poetic form.

The second story, is summed up in Vico's theory of the *Recessi*—that is to say, of the circular returns of society upon itself, at given periods in the life of each and every people; an idea frequently expressed in the pithy but false adage:—"History repeats itself." Vico clearly

saw the lamentable results of the overthrow of the Roman government, but he failed to see the sequence thereof. Beyond question, the invasions of the Roman Empire by Teutonic tribes—the Goths, Franks, Saxons, Vandals, etc.—the vikings by sea and land, delayed the progress of the trade union movement, for an immense period. It is true that the invasions, or we might term them in view of their gradual character, the immigrations of the Northern people with their crude institutions destroyed the Roman government. They destroyed the government of Rome, because they almost totally destroyed the municipalities; and in destroying the municipalities, they destroyed the trade unions, which had become the backbone of Rome's civilization. For we must never forget that the trade unions and the municipalities, in ancient and modern times, are two facts never separated.

The destruction of the Roman system was inevitable from the physical domination of the barbaric invaders, but gradually the rude conquerors underwent the moral conquest which the arts and refinements of the vanquished achieved over their rough victors until at length the amalgamated peoples recommenced civilization by the re-commencement of emancipation. Although the holding of land, had been changed to a feudal, or military tenure; and many freemen had in the long continued strife sunk to the condition of serfs, that is, of men who, were bound to the soil and could not be sold away from the estate on which they were born, the mass of actual slaves rapidly decreased. Although the vast articulated system of trade unions, which had extended wherever Romans had ruled, had been dislocated, yet many local trade unions had survived the conquest; and when the formation of trade unions recommenced with the re-commencement of emancipation, we find that the unions then formed were of a freer character than formerly. In recommending the organization of trade unions, the organization of municipalities was recommenced and thus civilization was continued.

In short, Vico is right in affirming that we have repassed through the same laws and institutions which the Romans had already made. Yet, he is wrong in concluding that this constitutes a *circular revolution*. For in recommending civilization, we have continued it. This is what Vico overlooked; and this is what vitiates his despairing, unprogressive theory of history.

STORIES OF HARD TIMES.

EL PASO, TEX.—Wages of "chips" here have fallen down from 40 cents per hour to 30 cents in the past month. Carpenter trade slack; half the men can't get work.

CLEVELAND, O.—The carpenters of this city asked for 30 cents per hour May 1, which was granted. Now that work is slack the bosses are cutting wages and advertising in the papers to get men to flood the city. Twenty-five per cent. of the resident carpenters have nothing to do. There is no use of men coming here; they can't find work.

CINCINNATI, O.—The daily papers are publishing fabulous reports of new buildings under way in this city. Don't believe these stories. It is only a desperate game of adventurers to boom the city and flood it with hungry men. We have hundreds of carpenters idle. The story of a gigantic syndicate buying acres in this vicinity to put up for stores, etc., is a huge fabrication.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Reports circulated by newspapers and through other mediums are false, stating that times here in carpenter work are good. We wish to warn all carpenters that there are too many of them here now, and that times in the building line are very dull, less than twenty-five per cent. of our resident carpenters being at work.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Our town is full of men, and more coming all the time. All carpenters who have any idea of traveling should keep clear of Los Angeles. We are having a hard time to keep up the eight-hour system, and it has cost us a great deal of money.

DENVER, COL.—We are experiencing the hardest times ever known in this section. All our old resident members are out of a job. The good Lord only knows when they may get to work again. Most of our men who were able to save a few dollars by stinting themselves have been caught in bank failures, and are staring at bank doors which may never open again.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

CARPENTER'S Union No. 4, of St. Louis, has won a substantial victory over contractor Chas. B. McCormick of that city, who desired to employ scab labor. The Building Trades Council offered to take up the fight of the union, but the action was not found necessary.

THE International Socialist Congress at Zurich opened August 7th with 385 delegates present, 92 of them Germans, 65 Englishmen, 38 Frenchmen and the balance were made up of representatives of 15 other nationalities, including Americans. Those professing Anarchistic sentiments were excluded. The eight-hour day was urged and independent political action recommended.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD in pardoning the Anarchists, Schwab, Fielding and Neebe has been endorsed by the Trades Assembly of Chicago, a very conservative body. The Governor in his pardon message has given an abundance of reasons to justify his action. But the press has almost universally suppressed the vital points of the message and hurled the most libellous and venomous attacks on the Governor. He simply acceded to the petition of thousands of business men and tens of thousands of workmen who have nothing in common with Anarchists. They believed the men did not have a fair trial and were condemned to cover up the shortcomings of the Chicago police and courts.

CINCINNATI, O.—Our outing at Woodside Island Park, July 30, was a rousing success. Delegations were present from Indianapolis, Richmond, Dayton, Hamilton, Middletown, Covington, Newport and all the surrounding cities and towns. General President Trenor was with us. The whole affair redounds very highly to the credit of the Carpenters' Unions of this city and vicinity.

CORNICK workers of Boston, on August 2, inaugurated the nine-hour day and eight hours Saturdays.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Trade flat; we are overstocked with carpenters. When the work on the World's Fair Buildings was at its highest boom, the Unions of the U. B. in this city had over 8,000 members. We have come out of the collapse with fully 80 per cent. of our membership intact. We propose to make a great display on Labor Day.

UNIONS 274, Albany, N. Y., and 332, Los Angeles, Cal., and numbers of our Locals have spoken out in eloquent terms their denunciation of the recently ratified extradition features of the Russian treaty.

THE BUILDING Trades Council of Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity has appeared in a series of bold, well proven charges against the city and county officials, and appeals to the citizens to upset ring rule. In the city and county work it is said that contracts are awarded with little regard to competency, residence, citizenship or responsibility, and that the ordinance requiring that none but resident citizens shall be employed is openly violated. The officials freely admit the evils complained of, and hide behind their strained views of the statutes.

MILLWRIGHTS and Elevator Builders' Union 713, of Cincinnati, works only nine hours a day.

OWENSBORO, KY.—Tobacco hogshead men and still-house workers make up the saw and hatchet brigade of this city, and it is a good sized injurious element to keep down carpenters' wages.

THE Plymouth Rock Faints Company has branches in many cities. It is being exposed by the United Garment Workers' Union of America. The firm is charged with palming off ready-made clothing manufactured in sweating dens as good custom work. This company has been refused the Union label for its goods.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

(FOR THE TERM FROM JULY 1, 1892, TO JULY 1, 1893.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

FELLOW-WORKERS:—At no time in the momentous history of our United Brotherhood have we ever faced a more appalling crisis than that which now attacks the industrial vitals of our country. With trade badly prostrated in all our large centres of commerce; with the Pacific coast, the Southern and Western States thronged with unemployed; with reductions in wages confronting unorganized labor in the factories, cotton mills and textile trades, in the railroad shops and in the mines; with the mutterings and menacing threats of organized capital and consolidated corporations to sinistinely destroy all societies of United Labor, we feel warranted in calling on the men of our craft to stand more firmly than ever by the rights they have established and by the fruits of the victories they have fought for and obtained.

THE NEEDS OF THE PRESENT HOUR.

It has been at great cost and untold, unmeasured sacrifices that the journey-men carpenters, in many cases, are commanding better wages, shorter hours of labor and more considerate treatment from their employers. It has taken over twelve years to reach this position of better conditions. Now, more than ever, must our lines be compact and unbroken to withstand any assaults which may be made upon our Locals or our members. We must not readily or meekly surrender any of the advantages we have so far gained.

The machinations of the money mongers and banking Shylocks have created an artificial scarcity in currency. By combination they have destroyed confidence in business circles, depressed industry, and driven money out of the usual channels of useful trade and honest investment. Sordid, avaricious capitalists are taking more than the usual advantages now to reduce wages, and that adds still more to the increasing demoralization.

In these trying days we must be lenient and liberal to our members to hold our membership intact. We must strain every nerve to maintain the United Brotherhood from losing too much during these days of general depression and stagnation. A generous policy of amnesty to suspended members and to members in arrears should be adopted by our Locals everywhere to bring back many of those members who, for one cause or another, have dropped from our ranks. These members should be re-instated on easy terms, and Locals with high initiation fees should now reduce them to a lower figure to meet the exigencies of to-day. Mass meetings should be held, and the men of the trade stirred to a more zealous activity, and every man should be aroused to stand by the trade rules of his locality.

Organized labor everywhere should insist on a bi-metallic standard of currency, and the maintenance of a silver dollar on a parity with gold. We cannot permit the debasement of any part of our legal currency to suit the whims of monometallists who have brought on this present stringency that they may depreciate values, undermine labor, reduce wages, and at the same time collect to the fullest value every dollar of bonded indebtedness or mortgages they hold against the industrial classes of our land.

This attempted demonetization and depreciation of part of the legitimate, required currency of our Republic is only part and parcel of the scheme to bring

American labor to the pauperized condition of the workers of foreign lands. Not content with having flooded our country the past decade or more with an alien emigration which will take years to assimilate to our standard of living and to our form of government, the Moneyed Kings of this country now propose to hurl this mass of cheap labor into more intense, violent competition with men who desire a higher American standard. These Moneyed Kings are inciting the mass of unemployed labor to frantic cries of "Work or Bread," that, in the dip of street riots and amid the roar of Gatling guns, they may establish a stronger form of repressive government.

OUR UNCROWNED KINGS.

These uncrowned kings of our present Anti-American system of industry, and finance desire to see labor organizations destroyed and to see undone the encouraging reforms and concessions obtained after years of unflagging agitation and effort on our part. They are not content with the peaceful, progressive, onward march of organized American labor. It is against this militant, re-actionary sentiment we are arrayed, and against it we must wage an undying, peaceful, persistent war of organized effort, discussion and resistance until all useful industry is respected and fully recompensed for its exertions.

Then Labor will have achieved its own emancipation. Then the death-knell of moneyed lobbyism, class legislation, Pinkerton thuggism, and corporation rule will be sounded! Then the fear of reduced wages will not chill the marrow of the workers, nor will the spectre of the unemployed stalk through the land. Protective class legislation will then no longer enhance the profits of the manufacturers, nor give vested privileges to bankers to control our currency, nor to land grabbers to parcel out our land, nor to railroad rings and telegraph monopolies to exact brigand-like toll and unseemly tribute of the people. Labor will then no longer be the abject, cringing menial of to-day. It will no longer humble itself to long hours of badly regulated toil and low wages. It will control its own powers, direct the acts of legislation, and regulate the affairs of government, industry and society.

Until that day comes, the working people must continue to organize, discuss public questions and educate themselves in economic subjects within their meeting rooms, at home and in public places. They must prepare and fit themselves for an industrial form of government in behalf of the whole people and not for the classes, as it is to-day.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

With these preliminary remarks, provoked by the affairs of to-day, the General Secretary must proceed with his Annual Report which the Constitution of the U. B. decrees he shall publish. In this he can only briefly review and summarize the work of the year, leaving it for the bi-ennial report next year to give greater details. This report covers the period from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.

In the year past charters have been granted to 104 new Unions and our membership has increased to 54,121 in good standing—a gain of 2,808 members the past year. And this is all the more remarkable in the face of an increased tax to the General Office and a consequent increase in the dues of the members in a large number of the Locals. The increase in the tax has had the good effect to increase the balance in the general fund to the amount of \$9,308.03 on July 1st of this year—the largest cash balance we ever had. A year ago we had only a little more than \$55 balance in our treasury, owing to the heavy drain on our funds on account of our benefit system.

It is true the increase in dues and tax has broken up many of our Locals—fully sixty per cent. of our lapsed Unions are due to that cause.

The balance of lapsed Unions have disbanded, owing to dull times in "boom" towns, and the members have gone to seek work in other places. In addition to this, a number of Unions in cities where we have had two or more Unions have consolidated to save expenses and to secure more concerted and effective action. The idea of consolidation in this form is taking strong hold quite generally in our Order. But as long as our membership keeps on the increase, as it did the past year, we can well afford to have a lesser number of Unions. For as long as small Unions charge small dues and make no financial provisions to have enough funds to sustain themselves, they are, after all, of very little value to the U. B.

OUR ANNUAL GROWTH.

For the purpose of comparison, I now beg leave to submit the following table showing our annual growth from 1881 up to date.

Years.	No. of Unions in Good Standing	Charters Issued.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	Members in Good Standing	Gain of Members.
1881	12				2,012	
1882	23	13	2	11	3,780	1,738
1883	26	11	8	3	3,293	*487
1884	47	21		21	4,364	1,071
1885	80	60	17	33	5,789	1,436
1886	177	104	7	97	21,423	17,059
1887	306	129		129	25,466	4,073
1888	489	178	45	133	28,416	2,950
1889	527	164	76	88	31,404	3,078
1890	597	227	57	170	53,769	22,275
1891	798	218	114	101	55,987	3,168
1892	802	147	167	4	51,313	*5,624
1893	716	104	190	*86	54,121	2,808

*Loss.

The total membership above reported is only of those in good standing and in benefit, and for which the Local Unions pay per capita tax to the General Office.

THE BENEVOLENT SYSTEM.

In the past twelve months we have paid 538 claims, amounting to \$64,684.45, for funeral and disability benefits. In the past eleven years we have settled in all 2,426* claims, amounting to a total of \$293,548.10, while in the past twelve years our Local Unions have expended \$571,380 for sick benefits to members. We are free to say that owing to the carelessness of Local Unions in passing on claims, a great number of illegal claims were sent us which we were compelled to disapprove under our laws. The Locals in many cases are too ready to shift the burden on the General Office of disallowing such claims, instead of declining to forward them in the first place. In this way the past fiscal year the G. S. and G. T. disapproved 105 claims, amounting to \$13,625.

The above figures, in comparison with those of the two years previous, show a decrease in the amount and number of benefits paid and an increase in membership. This now leaves the U. B. in comparatively safe condition to meet all financial demands on it the coming year.

To show a comparative statement of our finances, membership, etc., I submit this table of figures, which will be found of general interest, showing the benevolent system of our U. B. is in a very favorable condition this year as compared with previous years.

AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid	Amount Paid.	Balance on hand.
1883	6	\$1,500 00	
1884	9	2,250 00	\$ 28 34
1885	26	5,700 00	228 02
1886	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887	139	16,275 16	3,333 55
1888	172	18,750 00	7,880 51
1889	224	25,675 00	6,535 65
1890	254	32,267 49	5,986 22
1891	374	44,732 65	8,232 51
1892	620	72,613 35	55 23
1893	538	64,684 45	9,308 03
Total.	2,426	\$293,548 10	

All receipts for benefits and a list of all claims paid have been published regularly in our monthly journal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total receipts of the General Office for the General Fund for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, are \$106,656.40; the total expenses, \$97,348.37, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1893, of \$9,308.03, with all loans, bills and legal benefits fully paid. \$960.30 of this balance belongs to the Organizing Fund.

The total receipts for the Protective Fund in the same period are \$42,550.83; the total expenses for strikes and lockouts, \$28,934.22, leaving a balance of \$13,616.61 on hand in the Protective Fund, July 1, 1893 (since then considerable of this balance has been expended for strikes and lockouts).

These two balances, \$9,308.03 in General Fund and \$13,616.61 in Protective Fund make a total of \$22,924.64 on hand in both funds. (Of this amount General Treasurer James Troy has \$17,000 on deposit in the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia; the balance, \$5,924.64 is in the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, on deposit by General Secretary P. J. McGuire.) Every three months the accounts of the General Office are audited by the General Executive Board, as can be seen by their official proceedings, printed regularly in our journal.

The following is a complete statement of receipts and expenditures of the General Fund from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893, as shown by my books and by the monthly reports published in THE CARPENTER:

RECEIPTS.

From Charters and capita tax	\$72,156 80
" Supplies and Badges	8 624 48
" Advertisements	273 30
" Clearances, etc.	201 22
" Rent and Gas used	173 50
" Special Assessments	20,477 47
" Convention Souvenir	350 00
" Lapsed Unions	44 40
*Loaned from Protective Fund	4,300 10
Balance on hand July 1, 1892	55 23
Total	\$106,656 40

EXPENSES.

Printing Journal and Supplies	\$5,729 57
Postage on Letters, Supplies, etc.	550 05
Engravings for THE CARPENTER	71 57
Special Articles for THE CARPENTER	68 50
Expressage	525 73
Telegrams	160 19
Salaries and Clerk Hire	5,190 52
Services of G. E. B.	1,812 85
Traveling and Organizing	2,294 44
G. P.'s Traveling Expenses	37 02
Office Rent	300 00
Wrapping and Mailing THE CARPENTER	70 76
Badges and Charms	2,321 69
American Federation of Labor	1,581 20
Stamped Envelopes and Postals	523 94
Stationery	53 09
P. O. Box Rent	12 00
Seals, Rubber Stamps and Daters	83 44
Investigations	84 20
Premiums on Bonds and Insurance	412 48
Office Furnishings and Miscellaneous	441 98
Expenses St. Louis Convention	1,144 08
Expenses Canvassing Board	119 06
Birk Resolutions and Nitsche Judgment	135 00
Coal, Wood and Light	85 55
*Loans Repaid Protective Fund	8,800 00
Benefits Paid	64,184 45
Total Expenditures	\$97,348 37
Balance on Hand, July 1, 1893	9,308 03
Sum Total	\$106,656 40

*NOTE.—\$4,500 of this amount was loaned prior to the St. Louis Convention. \$4,300 was loaned in July and August, and all of the \$8,800 was repaid in September, 1892, from money raised by the Special Assessments. (See asterisk * above.)

It is plain from the above figures that the revenue from sales of printed supplies and members' badges have not only covered the entire cost of the same, but have also paid the cost of issuing our journal and many of the principal expenses of the General Office.

PROTECTIVE FUND RECEIVED AND MONEYS EXPENDED FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Here we give a complete statement of all moneys received and expended for strikes and lockouts from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893.

(Continued on page 11.)

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill so that for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

THE TYRANT MILLIONAIRE.

Woe to ye tyrants! ye millionaire czars,
Who wield to your pleasures the world and its
farce!
Exalted your state on the railroad of life,
Far out of the reach of mean poverty's strife,
God placed in your hands the lever of fate,
To use with good judgment—with love, and not
hate,
A train-full of souls now speedeth along,
Would you switch toward slavery this price-
less throng?

God gives to the workman curtailment of toil,
A leisure he needs for enlightening the soul,
As well a fair share of the comforts of life,
Which he should enjoy in peace without strife.
Oh, would'st thou deny him these blessings so
fair,
Oh, tyrant! and make them a blight and a scare?
Would'st thou usurp the poor man's lot,
And heap on thy treasures his humblest cot?

Woe to thee, tyrant! thou hypocrite bold!
Who monuments build to thy riches untold,
In Charity's name, of wood, brick and stone,
As if they would for great sins atone!
While with thy right hand thou carvest thy
name
In the hearts of men to eternal shame!
Woe to thee tyrant, reversed will be
The balances there, in eternity!
Utica, N. Y. M. C. ROBERTS.

UNION 715'S GALA NIGHT.

Social gatherings attract non-union-
men where all else fail. Besides they
give social impulses to the movement and
make the organization more attractive.
These are the principles which have built
up Union 715, in West Harlem, New
York City.

On July 3, the Union had a public in-
stallation of officers. Business Agent
J. N. Halkett was master of ceremo-
nies. After the installation instruc-
tive addresses were made by Chair-
man Halkett, General President Trenor
and the newly elected president of
Union 715, Bro. James M. Lane. The
assemblage of members and guests then
formed in line and paraded the streets to
a large banquet hall, where mirth, music,
song and speech enlivened the occasion.
Everyone went away convinced of the
value of these social features of the U. B.
They ought to be adopted by every
Union.

THE MONOPOLY OF MONEY.

There is a monopoly particularly im-
portant, that of money and credit. The
price of commodities being determined
by their relations to the quantity of cir-
culating money, if all other monopolies were
abolished, this one would suffice to the
capitalist to squeeze the people.

It would not even be necessary to shut
up the mines, because the amount of coin
being insufficient for the requirements
of exchanges, another monopoly has
grown up, that of credit, *i. e.*; guarantee
of payment which merchants and ship-
pers reciprocally make.

Now, credit is monopolized by bankers
and rests on a monetary reserve in one or
in a few banks. Exchanges are made
through bankers, and the profits of these
are enormous. These profits are paid to
them because of the guarantee they lend
to the promises of merchants.

For, it is not enough for the creditor to
know that the debtor possesses a fortune,
which might be seized and sold for the
payment of the debt; he must depend
upon the payment without judicial pro-
ceeding at the time due, in order that he
may go on with his own affairs.

Such being the commercial and finan-
cial system of the day, it is evident that
even were land, railroads, mines and
factories nationalized, the farmers, in order
to pay their rents to the government, the
factory managers in order to pay their
assessment, and the government itself to
pay its officials, etc., and the people at
large, in order to buy and sell commodi-
ties, would be all tributary to the lords of
finance.

In order to do without the services of
these financiers, labor should so organize
as to eventually establish through an
industrial form of government its own
co-operative exchanges and banks for
the public service of the whole people, so
to issue notes and bonds, negotiate them
and liquidate temporary fluctuations in
values without the interference of any
banking monopoly.



[Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.]
CLEVELAND, O., June 22, 1893.

WHEREAS, The Messenger of Death has been
in our midst and has claimed for his own, Brother
ELMER TYBUREC, President of the C. D. C. of
this city, a member of L. U. No. 39 (Bohemian).
Brother TYBUREC first saw the light of this
world twenty-eight years ago. Although being a
member of the Brotherhood but two years,
nevertheless he was an ardent worker in the
labor cause, being of a determined disposition,
possessed of a great degree of vitality, and left
nothing untried which gave any hope of elevat-
ing the cause of the carpenters in this city.

We must confess his death was a great surprise
to the members of the Council and has cast a
gloom over this body, inasmuch as the Brother
was a pillar in our midst and his years of future
life were so promising and as death has no re-
spect for persons devoting those whose services
are greatly needed. Brother TYBUREC was sick
twenty-one days; he died leaving a wife and
two children who mourn their loss. His sug-
gestions and advice in the Council room leave
an impression which time alone will eradicate.
Per orders District Council,
VINCENT HLAVIN, Secretary.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 24, 1893.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Maker
to remove from our midst, Brother FRED
TEGEDER,

WHEREAS, Brother TEGEDER has been a good
worker in our cause, therefore be it
Resolved, That Union No. 153 tender their
heart-felt sympathy to the family of our de-
ceased Brother, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in
THE CARPENTER, and a copy be furnished to the
widow of our deceased Brother.

F. V. BEHRENS,
A. S. HAAG,
G. H. BROOKS,
T. POTTER,
H. L. MOLLET, Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y.,

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wis-
dom has removed from our midst in the early
vigors of his young manhood our lamented brother,
JOHN HILLENBRANDT, who was a dutiful
son, industrious citizen, honest mechanic, kind
and courteous to his fellow-workmen and a loyal,
active member of our Union; be it

Resolved, although we have donned the em-
blems of mourning and accompanied the remains
of our deceased brother to their last resting place,
we will sadly miss his bright, happy face from
among us, and will not forget the active part he
took in the work of our Union. As secretary, con-
ductor and committee-man, his work was
promptly, faithfully and honestly performed to
his own credit and to the profit of our Union,
which would be well for us to imitate; therefore
be it

Resolved, that we sincerely mourn the loss of
our deceased brother, JOHN HILLENBRANDT, and
tender to his mother and father our heartfelt
sympathy, and pray the knowledge of his useful,
busy life will tend to lighten their grief, and be
it further

Resolved, That this, our testimony to his worth,
be entered on our minutes and published in THE
CARPENTER, and a copy sent to the family of our
deceased brother.

JAMES FINN,
JAMES CAIN,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill.,

WHEREAS, It has pleased a Divine Providence
to call from our midst after a lingering illness
the wife of our esteemed Brother and Financial
Secretary J. E. BROOKES, and

WHEREAS, we believe that Union 269 should
take such action as will in some fitting manner
testify our sympathy in this hour of his bereave-
ment. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn with him in
this affliction and hope that he may draw conso-
lation from the assurance that she is now in a
brighter and better sphere where suffering and
sorrow are unknown, and be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing be spread on the
minutes and published in THE CARPENTER, and
a copy be given to our Esteemed Brother.

ROGER A. BRANNON,
H. W. NORTHRUP,
B. C. MUNKINGS, Committee.

CINCINNATI, July 23, 1893.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and
Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our re-
spected brother member, JULIAN C. WALKER,
and

WHEREAS, He was a faithful worker, kind and
affectionate, meriting the love and respect of not
only his fellow-members, but all who came in
contact with him. Therefore be it

Resolved, That being deeply conscious of our
loss, we hereby tender our heart-felt sympathy
and condolence to his relatives and friends. Be
it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
spread upon the minutes and a copy of the same
be sent to his family.

PETER McGRATH,
MICHAEL O. MEEHAN, Committee.

CINCINNATI, O., May 25, 1893.

At a regular meeting of Carpenter's Local 683,
of the U. B. of C. and J. of America, held on the
above date, the following resolutions were
unanimously adopted

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise Ruler of
the universe to take from our midst our fellow
workman and President, Brother GEO. B. KNOPPE,
and

WHEREAS, Our Union has lost a true, faithful
and staunch worker, for the principles he has so
manfully espoused, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother GEORGE
B. KNOPPE, the United Brotherhood has lost a
faithful worker, and the Union an esteemed
member.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family
our sincere sympathy, and pray God to sustain
them in the hour of need.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be
sent to the family of our deceased Brother, also
spread on our minutes, and published in our
official journal, THE CARPENTER.

JOHN J. SCHWARZ,
WILLIAM ETHEL,
HARRY PAPUN, Committee.

THE BATH HOUSE MONOPOLY AT
HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., August 1, 1893.

These Hot Springs waters, so justly
celebrated for their wonderful cures, have
fallen in the hands of a grasping mono-
poly controlled by the bath house ring,
who, with the assistance of the Govern-
ment officials, have succeeded in depriving
all, except a few paupers, of the privi-
lege of bathing in these waters, unless
they pay the prices, from \$8.00 to \$11.00
for a course of twenty-one baths or 40
cents for a single bath.

The Government Bath House, com-
monly called the "Mud Hole," has been
free to the general public from time
immemorial, until recently, when this
ring, having induced the Government
officials to a very narrow construction of
an Act of Congress, passed December 16,
1878, authorizing the superintendent of
the Hot Springs Reservation to provide
and maintain a sufficient number of free
baths for the use of the indigent, &c., &c.

This action of the Government officials
has deprived thousands of laboring men
of the benefits of these healing waters,
as very few mechanics or laboring men
can afford to support themselves or fami-
lies and pay these high prices for baths.

These God-given waters, which have a
world-wide reputation for their curative
powers in all blood and skin diseases, we
believe that the utmost latitude should be
given in the use of these waters to suffer-
ing humanity, and therefore, we, the
Labor organizations of Hot Springs
through our Trades and Labor Council,
do sincerely request you to publish this
article, and desire all labor organizations
who are opposed to monopolization of
God's free gift to man to express their
disapproval to their Senators and Con-
gressmen in such manner and such lan-
guage as will speedily correct these
wrongs.

C. A. ROSINE, Tailors' Union No. 140.
ALFRED MOORE, Carpenters' Union 469.
C. A. ROONEY, Carpenters' Union No. 469.
JOHN ENGLISH, K of L. L. U. No. 2419.
Committee of Trades and Labor Council.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WHEREAS, The importation of Chinese
Coolie Labor into the State of California,
and sister States of this Union, and the
simultaneous closing of natural opportu-
nities against our own people, during the
past twenty-five years, have been gradu-
ally, but steadily reducing American
labor to a condition of slavery; and

WHEREAS, The oppression of monopoly
on the one hand, and the competition of
Chinese slave labor on the other, threaten
to speedily degrade our American labor-
ers below the standard of family life, by
reducing wages to the bare cost of main-
taining unmarried Coolies; at the same
time, spreading broadcast among our
children the life and soul destroying vices
of an inferior civilization; and

WHEREAS, The only protection which
has ever been afforded against these
dreadful dangers, already too nearly
accomplished, is to be found in the
Chinese Exclusion Acts, supplemented by
the Geary Registration and Deportation
Act, passed by the last Congress; and

WHEREAS, There is manifested in sev-
eral States of our Union, and among
leading executive officers of our Federal
Government, a disposition to defeat and
nullify these several beneficial acts;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do most earnestly
call upon all labor organizations, and
upon all organizations of citizens having
the interests of American labor at heart,
to promptly exert all their influence, and
every means in their power, to prevent
any repeal or nullification of any of
the aforesaid acts and to secure their im-
mediate and steady enforcement.

Resolved, That we call upon the Presi-
dent of the United States and upon the
Congress now about to convene to en-
force and to uphold these laws.

Resolved, That we denounce the arbi-
trary suspension of the Geary Act as
only contrary to the Constitutional obli-
gations of the executive officers of our
National Government, but as an act of
oppressive hostility to American labor.

Resolved, That these preamble and resolu-
tions be printed and published for
general distribution among labor orga-
nizations, and that a copy be sent by the
Secretary to each of our Senators and
Representatives in Congress.

ROBT. LINHART, Pres.

L. P. SMITH, Sec.

The above resolutions are also approved
by Carpenters' Union, No. 22, of San
Francisco, Cal.

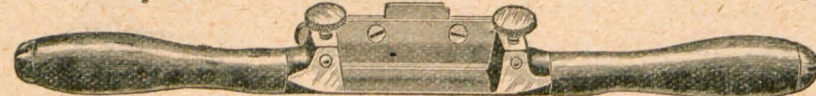
UNFAIR BOSSES.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The firm of Galyon
& Selden have been declared unfair by
Union 225.

CHARLES NAGLI, a contractor in Scrant-
on, Pa., has skipped off without paying
his workmen. Let union men beware of
this scoundrel.

UTICA, N. Y.—Contractors Russell Balch,
Markis Balch and Amos Taney still hold
to the ten-hour day. Nine hours a day
is the rule among all fair-minded pro-
gressive carpenters in this city.

OTTAWA, Ill.—The Sanders Brothers
Manufacturing Company, of this city, is
an unfair concern. No member of Union
661 will work for them, and contractors
employing union men will not handle
material from this unfair firm. The
Sanders Company have printed a long
statement in the Ottawa papers threaten-
ing to invoke the conspiracy law of
Illinois against any one who opposes
them.

THE CHAMPION PATENT ADJUSTABLE SPOKE SHAVE
AND REVERSIBLE.

FRONT VIEW.

This Tool is far superior to any other on the market. Some of its advantages over others
are: The blade can be easily adjusted; it will cut on a flat surface, and when reversed from one
side to the other, will cut on a small curve; it is simple, made of the best material, highly finished,
set ready for use, and every one guaranteed to be perfect in every respect.

Apply to dealer or we will send sample postpaid for 85 cents.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY LOCK CO.,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
74 FRANKFORT ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Champion
SIDE
SASH LOCK

Has by its unequalled merit gained the public
favor. It is a safe ven-
tilator and prevents
rattling. Is neat, cheap,
simple and durable. It
has been in extensive
use for over eight years, and has become
a staple article with the hardware trade.
BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES—Continued.
NORTH DAKOTA.174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.
OHIO84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
156. " H. E. Homer, 140 Silver st.
183. BARBERTON—J. C. Rhodenbaugh, New Portage.17. BELLAIRE—S. D. Howell.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice, Box 52.
191. CUYAHUA—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—J. Brennan, Russell ave.
386. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Elm st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.2. D. Fisher, 55 Clifton ave.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 223 Washington ave.,
Newport, Ky.628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. (East End.) E. E. Finch, Ferris ave., Sta. C.
667. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.
676. John N. Fergus, 919 Vine st.
681. P. W. Dagan, 498 W. Liberty st.
683. C. Quick, 16 St. Lawrence ave., Price Hill.
692. John Spellbrink, Salem ave., Fairmount.
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldg.) W. L. McGrew, 20
Mickin ave.774. (Cars.) E. E. Beckett, 12 Saunders st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,
Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 1111. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 85 Petriest.
161. H. L. Eliacott, 161 Seelye ave.
234. (Ger.) Charles Duckwitz, 1946 St. Clair st.
241. A. O. Nickerson, 30 Pearl st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.
461. George Rendall, 1503 Cedar ave.632. Boh. Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
231. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council,
H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th st.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th st.359. (Northside) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.
589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S.
G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.194. W. C. Smith, 1220 Wayne ave.
302. (Mill.) A. Flaherty, N. Milburn st., N. D.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wier, 511 Clover st.
396. (Car Bldg.) J. H. Elroy, 1526 E. 2d st.187. DEPLANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
678. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—W. S. Pittenger, Box 634.
326. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 491.202. FORTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.
636. IRONTON.267. LIMA—J. Vansweringen, 712 S. Main st.
485. LOCKLAND—(Mill.) F. S. Mosstellar, Sharon-
ville, Hamilton Co.703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.
356. MARIETTA—A. Armstrong, 112 New st., W.S.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
725. MIDDLETOWN—W. T. Hill, 128 Clark st.
303. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
756. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood,
Cincinnati.443. PIQUA—Theo. Avers, P. O. Box 207.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
407. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell
708. SAELEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main st.107. SANDUSKY—H. Harner, 1223 Col. ave.
241. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.25. TOLEDO—A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.
168. " (Ger.) J. Bischoff, 2008 Lagrange st.
475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 653 Oswald st.
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—R. Messmore,
659 N. North st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,
10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohny, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 145 S. Canal st.48. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Butty, Box 611, New
Brighton.655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-
dock.180. BRADDOCK—John N. Aha, 847 Talbot ave.
58. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston st.
222. BUTLER—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.728. CARBONDALE—Fred Shuman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
408. COACOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.
409. DOUGHERTY—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.236. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
119. ERIE—John Moore, 12th and Halland.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st.
Tacony.401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.
122. GERMAN TOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Stonecker, 226 Concord
398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.587. GROVE CITY—H. B. Black, Box 214.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANNETTE—H. Crissman, Box 86.794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box 166.
205. JOHNSTOWN—M. G. Shank, 56 Napoleon st.
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington,
C. Clinton Co.
177. McKeesport—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield
Valley.552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
275. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. W. Cone.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor
PHILADELPHIA—8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) P. Ruge, 3009 Baltz st.
859. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. B.
239. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxville.
885. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1506 Carson st., S. S.737. Jas. Reed, 11 Southern ave.
615. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin st.145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
SCRANTON—Secretary of District Council,
J. F. Lavery, 513 Harrison ave.563. S. B. Price, 341 Locust st.
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1431 Church ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S.
Main ave.37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
263. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koonitz, 18 Morgantown.
480. WASHINGTON—E. R. Young.
102. WILKES-BARRE—Edw. Jones, 149 S. Sher-
man st.458. WILKINSBURG—James Todd, Box 796.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—Henry Bell, 169 Wayland ave.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 13 Sears ave.
759. WESTERLY—G. C. Barber, 7 John st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, 62 Bo-
yard st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East
Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

754. ELIZABETHTON—W. H. Borden, Box 11.
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughn, 1170 Greer st.
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
463. NASHVILLE—H. G. Winfree, 420 S. Market st.766. " J. W. Weaver, 30 Printers alley.
614. OLIVER SPRINGS—G. A. Bender.
TEXAS300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.
731. CORPUS CHRISTI—B. W. Robinson, 1216 E. 8th ave
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
137. DENISON—H. B. Chase, 608 W. Day st.444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 St. Vrain st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 908 Stella st.
811. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Waits, 511 N. Morris st.
526. GALVESTON—Wm. Lawes, 2014 Church st.611. " (Ger.) John Bock, 1604 O. st.
114. HOUSTON—Carl Sorensen, P. O. Box 109.
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.
358. NO. GALVESTON—Chas. Ballard.539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.
367. SAN ANTONIO—Wm. Eckenroth, 119 Plum st.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jaenrich, 1111 E. Commerce
733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.622. WACO.
529. WAXAHATCHIE—J. R. Rogers.
628. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.
UTAH635. OGDEN—Chas. Lightfoot, 2144 Quincy ave.
283. SALT LAKE CITY—R. Hoodless, 37 S. 4th, W.
VERMONT512. BELLOWS FALLS—P. De St. Croix.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard st.
619. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Duttell, 4 North ave.

VIRGINIA

498. HOT SPRINGS—R. G. Harris.
285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 65 Bermuda st.
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 309 4th st.
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 4 W. Marshall.262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.
810. ROANOKE—E. S. Fahnestock, 417 Dale ave.,
S. E.
WASHINGTON743. ABERDEEN—A. M. Smith, Box 196.
527. EVERETT—Edward Dearly.
542. OLYMPIA—H. B. Smedley, Box 176
351. SEATTLE—N. Swenson, Box 1450.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
608. CHARLESTON—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 38.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin.428. FAIRMONT—I. N. Robinson, Palatine.
516. GRANTON—C. F. Burk, Box 304.
719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1835 4th ave
577. MARTINSBURG.525. MOUNDVILLE—L. S. Jackman.
583. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Flinn.
426. WELLSBURG—Sam. Patterson, Box 243.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

379. ASHLAND—B. Zehren, 520 E. 7th ave.
128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreiber, 632 Putnam st.
588. GREEN BAY—E. Weister, 1148 Cherry st.
182. JAYSVILLE—J. P. Cullen, 6 Pease st.335. LA CROSSE—G. Gatzky, 624 S. 6th st.
130. MADISON—W. E. Moll, 208 Murray st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council,
John Bettendorf, 618 E. Water, Room 8.20. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 18th st.
228. (Ger.) Wm. Arenz, 372 4th ave.
290. (Ger.) John Bruening, 1024 Holton st.
307. F. Stonewark, 92 Lincoln ave.318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 696 24th st.
522. Herm. Bahr, 2431 Bismark st.
537. (Millwrights.) Leo Melms, 747 Mitchell st.
572. F. S. Beardsley, 415 Centre st.598. Theo. Dembinski, 821 Eleventh ave.
472. NO. LA CROSSE—P. Pederson, 2042 Kaine st.
634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 375 Bowen st.
804. RACINE—F. A. Botsford, 1112 N. Wis. st.657. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) Ernst Schmidt, 1136
Broadway st.
523. SUPERIOR—Ole Vangsnes.
162. WASHBURN—John Windall.Noch ein Wort über den permanenten Ar-
beiter-Kongress, welchen Bruder Debs von
der Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood vor-
geschlagen hat. Es ist eine kapitale Idee,welche die organisierten Arbeiter ernstlich
diskutieren sollten. Mr. Debs wünscht, daß
wir in jedem Kongressdistrikt Delegaten wäh-
len sollen, um zusammen zu treten, wenndie Vertreter der Spitzbubenklasse im Kon-
gress in Washington sich versammeln; und
während die Werkzeuge der Ausbeuter ihreteufelischen Pläne ausführen, durch welche sie
ihre infames kapitalistisches Raubsystem mög-
lichst lange am Leben zu erhalten suchen,sollten die Vertreter der organisierten Arbeiter
in ihrem eigenen Parlament die Arbeiterfrage
diskutieren und Pläne entwerfen,welche, da sie von den starken Händen der
Arbeiter und dem unwiderstehlichen Willen
aller, die mit den Arbeitern sympathisieren,ausgeführt werden, uns von den Schma-
ropern befreien werden, welche sich von dem
Reichtume mästen, den die arbeitenden

Massen hervorbringen.

Polyglot Department.

(FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Die in alle Industriezweige tief eingrei-
fende Finanzkrise beschäftigt das amerika-
nische Volk augenblicklich mehr als irgend
eine andere Frage. Es wird kaum von ir-
gend etwas Anderem noch gesprochen. Große
Unglücksfälle, Kriege fremder Völker, Hoch-
zeiten von Königs- und Millionärstöchtern,
Spitzbubereien großer Gauner und öffentli-
cher Beamten, Frau Cleveland und Baby
Ruth, gar nicht zu gedenken des dicken Fischers
von Gray Gables, die Chicagoer Weltaus-
stellung, Congresse von Gelehrten, Menschen-
freunden, Crants, nationalen und interna-
tionalen Arbeiter-Organisationen, Alles tritt
in den Hintergrund vor der großen Frage:
woher kommt es, daß unser ganzes Volk von
Noth und Elend bedroht ist, daß allenthalben
die Fabriken geschlossen und die Arbeiter ent-
lassen werden, daß Tausende von Geschäfts-
leuten Bankrott machen, daß Banken verfa-
schen, daß fast nirgends Häuser gebaut wer-
den, daß kein Land verkauft wird, die Eisen-
bahnen theilweise den Betrieb einstellen, kurz,
daß im ganzen Lande Stillstand und allge-
meine Verhungerung herrschen?

Der bekannte Erfinder und Elektriker Tho-
mas Edison beantwortete die Frage dahin,
daß, als er seine Fabrik bei Jersey City
schloß, er an die Thür einen Zettel nageln
ließ, auf dem die Worte standen: „Da das
ganze Land beschloffen hat, sich in ein Nar-
renhaus zu verwandeln, schließe ich vorläufig
meine Fabrik, um abzuwarten, wie sich die
Lage entwickeln wird.“ Edison wollte mit
diesen Worten wahrscheinlich einen Witz ma-
chen, denn er, als vielfacher Millionär und
Ausbeuter armer Arbeiter, wird doch wohl
nicht zugeben wollen, daß was wir Arbeiter
behaupten, wirklich wahr ist: daß die Ameri-
kaner im Großen und Ganzen Narren sind,
denn sonst ließen sich nicht Millionen starker
Männer von einer lächerlich geringen Anzahl
Räuber, die in Palästen wohnen und Papier-
zettel besitzen, auf denen gedruckt und geschrie-
ben steht, daß sie die Eigentümer des gan-
zen Landes und aller seiner Reichtümer sind,
seit Menschengedenken an der Nase herumfüh-
ren und um den Ertrag ihrer schweren Arbeit
bestehlen!

Thatsächlich aber hat Edison mit seinem
brutalen Witz den Nagel auf den Kopf ge-
troffen, denn das amerikanische Volk, ebenso
wie alle anderen Völker, die den Kapitalis-
mus noch nicht abgeschafft haben, besteht aus
Narren: Sie haben das schönste, reichste Land
der Erde; sie besitzen die besten Werkzeuge
zum Produzieren; sie haben das monarchische
Regierungssystem abgeschafft und könnten sich
alles so einrichten, daß Niemand im Stande
wäre, sie zu bestehlen und zu beschwindeln,
und dennoch haben sie seit mehr als hundert
Jahren einer kleinen Verbrecherbande ge-
stattet, für sie Gesetze zu machen und die Ge-
schäfte der Union verkehrt zu manipulieren, daß
von Zeit zu Zeit solche schreckliche Finanz-
krisen entstehen, wie wir sie jetzt erleben müs-
sen. Jedes Jahr werden den amerikanischen
Arbeitern, die zusammen Werthe von unge-
fähr \$12,000,000,000 producieren, davon die
Hälfte, also \$6,000,000,000 gestohlen und sie
rühren keinen Finger, um dieser Dieberei ein
Ende zu machen. Nur von Zeit zu Zeit,
wenn, infolge der unabänderlichen Wirkung
des kapitalistischen Systems, ein paar tau-
send kleine Vögel von ihren großen Concur-
renten an die Wand gedrückt und, wie aus-
gedrückte Zitronen, auf den Misthaufen, ins
Proletariat hinabgeschleudert werden, dann
erhebt sich ein gewaltiges Geschrei nach Ab-
hilfe, nach Palliativmitteln, nach „mehr
Geld“, weniger Zinsen, Erhöhung von Hypo-
thekenschulden, „Freisilber“, Unterschlagun-
gen für die Verpfändung von Weizen, Kar-
toffeln, Rüben und wer weiß was sonst noch
— aber das rechte, das wahre, das einzige
Heilmittel, die Abschaffung der Lohnslaverei,
die Abschaffung des ganzen kapitalistischen
Raubsystems, welches allein die Ursache finan-
zieller Krisen ist, das fordern nur einige
wenige, aufgeklärte Arbeiter, von denen aber
die politischen Quacksalber im Westen, die
Vertreter der Kapitalisten im Congress und
die große Masse des blinden, unaufgeklärten
Volkes nichts wissen wollen.

Das aber soll uns nicht abhalten, unsere
Agitation mit unablässiger Energie fortzu-
setzen. Wir wissen, daß wir auf dem rechten
Wege sind und wir werden auf demselben
bleiben, bis wir unser Ziel erreicht haben
werden.

In den jetzigen, schweren Zeiten ganz be-
sonders sollten wir bestrebt sein, unsere Or-
ganisation aufrecht zu erhalten, denn sie ist
neben der unabhängigen, politischen Agita-
tion der Proletarier aller Länder zur Eröb-
nung der Staatsmacht, die einzige Waffe,
die der Arbeiter sich schmieden und erfolgreich
anwenden kann, um sich eine bessere öcono-

mische Lage zu erzwingen. Haltet fest an der
Union; geht mit ihr durch Dick und Dünn
und verlaßt sie nicht, auch wenn Ihr arbeits-
los werden solltet.

In solchen Zeiten, wie den jetzigen, sollte
jeder Unionmann mit verdoppeltem Eifer für
seine Union eintreten, denn wenn diese zu-
sammenbricht, dann ist der Lohnsklave seinen
Blutaugern ohne alle Gnade und Rettung
an Händen und Füßen gebunden überliefert.
Also: festhalten, trotz Krise und Stürme, bis
„bessere Zeiten“ wiederkehren und dann
erst recht zusammengehalten und agitirt,
bis der Boden Amerika's von dem infamen
System gesäubert ist, das, wenn man es be-
stehen ließe, das ganze Volk zu Ver-
derben und willenlosen Sklaven machen würde!

Es ist erfreulich, constatiren zu können, daß
die Nichterfolge vergangener Jahrzehnte ge-
wisser „Führer“ in der Arbeiter-Bewegung
die Augen geöffnet haben. Da hat unter
Anderem „Bruder“ Bowdlerly eingestanden,
daß er seinen Beruf verfehlt hat und er
möchte jetzt gern Jemand Anders in seine
Schuhe treten lassen, um den in den Dred
gefahrenen Organisationskarren wieder ins
rechte Geleise zu bringen. Schon vor mehr
als zwölf Jahren, als er eben sein Amt ange-
treten, haben ihm seine besten Freunde ge-
sagt, daß er nicht Größe genug im Schäd-
el habe, um die Arbeiter Amerika's unter einen
hut zu bringen, und daß er bessere Heilmittel
als Schießgerichte, „Greenbacks“, Staats-
eisenbahnen etc. vorschlagen müsse, um „all-
gemeine Cooperation“ herbeizuführen. Aber
er wußte Alles besser. Er bestand darauf,
es gebe „legitime Unternehmungen“, die
Kapitalisten hätten auch Rechte, und ähnli-
chen, sentimentalen Kuhl und Quatsch; er
wollte sich nicht rathen und nicht helfen lassen
und so ist es denn gekommen, daß die einst
allmächtige scheinende Organisation langsam
in Stücke ging, so daß augenblicklich kaum
noch 200 000 Mann von ihr übrig geblieben
sind. Da greift nun „Bruder“ Bowdlerly
nach allen ihm entgegengereichten Strohhäl-
men und erbetet sich großmüthig, den Kom-
mandostab niederlegen zu wollen, damit ein
besserer, klügerer, besonnenere, fühnere
Mann sein Nachfolger werde. Hoffentlich wird
es diesmal das letzte Mal sein, daß er „resig-
nirt“, um sich nachher doch wieder wählen zu
lassen. Die Zeit des Redens ist vorbei, es
müssen Thaten geschehen. Der Tag der
Entscheidung rückt näher und näher und
wenn's erst einmal zu ersten Kämpfen mit
den Kapitalisten und ihren Werkzeugen kom-
men sollte, können wir keine Almosen von
hinter der Front gebrauchen; wir bedürfen
dann Männer, die sich an die Spitze stellen
und mutig und rücksichtslos dem Feind ent-
gegenführen. Die Zeit des Bomberlyismus
ist hoffentlich für immer vorbei und sie wird
nicht wiederkehren — aber, der erste Schritt
um ihre Wiederkehr zu verhindern muß sein
und bleiben, daß die Arbeiter Amerika's sich
vereinen und zwar in einer großen, einhei-
tlichen Organisation, mit einem Programm,
einem Ziel, einer Taktik und einem allseitig
anerkannten Generalsstab von Führern, die
das Emancipationsheer zum Siege führen
werden!

Für die Feier des Labor Day sind jetzt alle
Vorbereitungen getroffen und, wie es den
Anschin hat, werden die Arbeiter aller Orten
sich daran lebhafter wie in irgend einem frü-
heren Jahre betheiligen, trotz der schlechten
Zeiten. Und das ist Recht. Diese große
Demonstration soll dazu dienen, in uns das
Gefühl der Zusammengehörigkeit zu stärken
und unseren Feinden die Thatfache vor Au-
gen zu führen, daß die Arbeiter sich allen
Ernstes darauf vorbereiten, nicht länger zu
bieten, sondern zu befehlen. Wir sind es,
die den Reichtum in allen Ländern produ-
cieren und wir sind entschlossen, ihn in Zu-
kunft für uns zu behalten und zu bestimmen,
wer ihn genießen soll!

Die Bewegung der Eisenbahn-Angestellten
macht vortreffliche Fortschritte und ihre kürz-
lich organisierte American Railway Union
enthält den Kern revolutionären Handelns.
In ihrem Manifest erklärt diese große Föder-
ation von 180,000 entschlossenen Männern,
daß sie mit aller ihnen zu Gebote stehenden
Macht an dem Aufbau der neuen Gesellschaft
sich betheiligen will, in welcher die Arbeits-
mittel nicht länger im Besitz der Faulenzer
und Speculanten sein sollen, sondern von
den Organisierten geeignet und in Thätigkeit
versetzt werden sollen, autorisirt durch den
Willen und zum Wohl des ganzen Volkes.

Das Manifest gibt auch die Gründe an,
weßhalb bisher im Eisenbahnbereich die Arbei-
ter-Organisationen nicht so erfolgreich gewe-
sen sind, wie sie hätten sein sollen, nämlich:
weil zu viele verschiedene Organisationen
in demselben Dienstzweig bestanden; zu hohe
Gelder für Beamte und zu viele Ausgaben
für Konventionen; zu große Gewalt der
Beamten in Bezug auf Anordnung und
Beilegung von Strikes; zu viel Geheimis-
strämerei um alle mögliche Schiedlichkeiten
und Lächerlichkeiten zu verbeden.

(FOR OUR FRENCH MEMBERS.)

UN APPEL SUR LA NECESSITE DE
L'ORGANIZATION.

MONTREAL, 15 Juillet, 1893.

En réponse à la vôtre du 6 courant manifestant le désir de voir écrire quelques lignes, en français sur la nécessité de l'organisation, je dois vous déclarer que c'est pour moi un devoir bien pénible d'entreprendre la mission de prouver par mes faibles arguments que tous nous devons ne faire qu'une seule et même famille par l'union des charpentiers et menuisiers. Le plus grand obstacle que nous rencontrons ici comme ailleurs, c'est l'indifférence; je dis l'indifférence parce que si l'on sollicite quelqu'un d'entrer dans nos unions il vous vous réponde sans détour à qui cela est une bonne chose, c'est même nécessaire mais quand à faire partie d'une association ouvrière c'est autre chose, on nous demande pour commencer, mais qu'y fait-on dans vos sociétés? Y donne-t-on de l'argent, y fait-on quelque chose pour les ouvriers? etc. etc! Ce qu'en y fait? Nous y travaillons à promouvoir les intérêts du métier nous étudions les questions qui nous aident à relever notre position sociale; c'est la seule moyen possible de s'entendre de se comprendre en discutant dans nos séances le pour et le contre pour arriver à faire élever le salaire de l'ouvrier au niveau le plus élevé sans pour cela affecter en rien les capitalistes mis en cause et comme c'est une question qui demande d'être bien étudiée et bien approfondie, nous avons besoin pour cela d'un concours de tous intéressés et ces intéressés c'est nous tous charpentiers et menuisiers, cette seule raison serait suffisante pour qui tous sans exception nous fissions partie de l'U. de la F. U. des C. M.

Aujourd'hui nous sommes sur un champ de bataille où toutes les classes de la société se défendent leurs droits. Hélas! restons-nous en arrière, serions-nous moins intelligents et moins soucieux de ce qui nous intéresse que nos frères d'Europe et des Etats Unis qui appartiennent tous aux unions, aussi voyez s'il ne réussissent pas toujours dans leurs entreprises avec les patrons? cela grâce à l'organisation dont ils sont les membres dévoués, s'ils eussent croupis dans l'indifférence en serait-il ainsi. Hélas non.

Eh bien! charpentiers et menuisiers réunis nous à l'exemple de nos ancêtres; jetons un regard en arrière et voyons ce qu'ils ont fait, alors vous répondrez. Qui nous allons faire comme eux et mieux qu'eux parce que nous, nous avons la liberté et eux étaient esclaves; en nous dans le rang d'une bonne association, soyons ferme et fidèle à ses principes, tous esprit de jalousie qui nous porte à faire concurrence à nos frères dans le métier disparaîtra et nous ne verrons plus ces critiques de nos sociétés qui se ventent de ne rien savoir, mais cependant produisent une impression fautive sur les tièdes et les indifférents. Une chose bien simple et capable de vous faire comprendre charpentiers et menuisiers la nécessité de l'organisation est une petite comparaison entre l'homme et la brute; voyez les animaux mêmes les plus dépourvus d'intelligence; ne forment-ils pas eux aussi des sociétés? Les uns pour se défendre ou se protéger en cas d'attaque, les autres pour choisir une sentinelle qui les avertisse du danger qui les menace, vous tous qui approuvez ces animaux dépourvus de raison qui les trouvent intelligents; pourquoi n'en serait-il pas ainsi pour vous—entrez dans nos sociétés; faites les nombreuses activités et prospérez, suivez les avec zèle—aidez nous par de bons conseils à faire régner l'harmonie tous vous serez satisfaits et heureux de votre nouvelle position sociale. Voici en résumé les résultats de l'union: c'est le rapport ou le boucher qui protège le faible contre le puissant, c'est la digue qui arrête le torrent devastateur dans sa course impétueuse, qui est l'amour des richesses, et l'obligé à suivre la voie que la création lui a tracé, qui est celui d'être le père de l'indigent, au lieu d'en être le maître et le tyran.

Je vous prie d'excuser ces quelques lignes d'autant plus qu'elles n'ont été écrites par une personne qui n'a pas l'expérience voulue dans cette matière et en même temps pris à l'improviste et n'étant dans l'organisation que depuis peu d'années.

Et me croirez

Fraternellement

UN CANADIEN.

(FOR OUR SCANDINAVIAN MEMBERS.)

EN UPPMANING TILL VÅRA SVENSKA SNICKARE OCH TIMMERMÄN.

Ändamålet med denna skrifvelse är att framställa nödvändigheten och fördelen af att tillhöra en organisation. Skandinaverna och isynnerhet den svenska nationen, står mycket tillbakå i detta hänseende, hvilket är till ingen fördel hvarken för dem själva eller någon annan. De borde därför skynda till sina medarbetares sida och sluta sig till deras leder, hvilka arbeta för framåtskridandet af arbetarnes väl och rättmätiga sak. Säsom förhållandet nu är, strida de icke allenast emot andra, utan också emot sina egna intressen. Vår dagliga erfarenhet visar, att om vi icke förena oss, skola vi bliva nödsakade att underkastas penningmaktens välde, hvilkens vilja är att samla millioner och göra arbetaren till sin slaf. Vårt broderskap af snickare och timmermän är icke någon olaglig förening, dess ändamål är icke att omkullstörta vårt lands lagar, ej heller stridande emot någon religion. Den är till för att hjälpa och understödja oss såsom bröder, för att förbättra vårt enskilda såväl som vårt allmänna väl och för att upphöja vår moraliska kultur. Vår organisation är den lärrikaste, hvarest du finner upplysning om att du såsom arbetare är värd mera, än du kanske själf förmodar.

Se hvar arbetaren icke är organiserad och du skall finna, att han alltid erhåller den minsta daglön och är i besittning af den lägsta kulturen. Vore icke arbetareföreningarna, skulle vi utan allt tvifvel blifva nödsakade att arbeta för hälften af hvad vi nu erhålla och på samma gång hafva längre arbetstid. Derför organisera, slut dig till våra leder. Vårt broderskap af snickare, är en af de bästa organisationer i detta land, den är också den minst kostbara i anseende till det understöd och den hjälp, som hvarje medlem är berättigad till. Vi understödja våra sjuka. Vi hjälpa våra nödlidande och när döden undanrycker någon af våra bröder, erhåller hans efterlemnade den summa, som våra lagar bestämma. Derför räck oss din hjälpsamma hand för att göra godt. Uppmana andra att göra det samma. Förklara dem nyttan af att tillhöra en organisation. Blys eller räds icke för att fråga din arbetskamrat om han tillhör någon arbetareförening och om han icke det gör, försök allt hvad i din makt står att vinna honom på din sida. Sprid Unionism hvar du är och vistas. Sprid det inom ditt eget hem. Förklara för de dina att du icke är Unionman blott för ditt eget bästa, utan också för att försvara dem mot dessa, hvars vilja är, att de borde vara nöjda med de smulor, som falla från den rike mannens bord, och du skall finna att de vilja understödja dig. De skola icke klaga öfver att du går till din förenings möten eller förströ din tid utom hemmet, ty de veta att du gör det för deras eget väl. Erfarenheten visar oss, att så länge egendoms-herrar och penningfurstar äro mäktige till att hålla den fattige arbetaren utom allt själfberoende, de hafva ingenting att frukta, ty de veta, att så länge du icke eger mer än bröd för dagen "och kanske icke nog för dig och de dina," du då är nödsakad att arbeta utan klagan, för att få ditt bröd för nästa dag. Du må icke tro, att du är så mycket omtyckt af dina arbetsgivare derför att du icke är en unionman, nej, men just derför att han kan handla med dig, som han själf önskar. Han kan förolämpa dig och gifva dig hvad han behagar, ty han vet du står såsom enskild person, utan något understöd från andra. Af min egen erfarenhet skulle jag kunna gifva flerfaldiga exempel på, huru jag blifvit behandlad i denna väg.

Är det icke tid att de svenska snickare som icke tillhöra någon snickareförening, ville stanna och betrakta nyttan af att tillhöra en sådan. Ser du icke, hvad godt vår organisation har gjort och gör. Anser du dig icke vara skyldig att understödja oss, i stället för att strida emot oss, ty det är ett känt förhållande, "att den, som icke är med oss, han är emot oss."

Arbetsrörelsen, tagen mera intresse i alla förhandlingar, som försiggår inom våra föreningar och bevilja våra möten så mycket som möjligt.

Betala dina månadliga inbetalningar regelbundet.

Klandra icke din förening om du icke alltid får det efter din egen vilja, ty du må förstå, att viljan af flertalet måste alltid blifva den rådande.

Uppfyll dina pligter som en man och der är ingenting att förlora men mycket att vinna.

(FOR OUR BOHEMIAN MEMBERS.)

Českým tesařům!

Přítomně jest velkému počtu pracujících lidí známo a také uznáváno sdružení v silnou organizaci. Avšak přistěhovalé síly pracovní neznají poměr ten a tudíž je záhodno, by každé odvětví Unie pracovalo přímo v prospěch jich a i dělníků zde již delší čas dlečích, avšak netečných a seznamovalo tyto i ony s výhodami a prospěchem plynoucím ze sjednocení pracovníků v jeden mocný šik.

Bratři práce! Uvažte naši jen několikaletou minulost, kde dělník, byť i sebe poctivějším a v práci neunavným byl, předece považován byl od vydíračných pracidajců jako stroj, kterýž pakli opotřebován jest, se odhodí. Jeho práce byla hledaná a jest i nyní, avšak nebyla spravedlivě odměněna a jím samým bylo pohrdáno v každém veřejném hnutí společenském. Tážete se, bratři práce, kde se ta trpělivost v dělníku vzala, by snášel tak velká příkoří, by byl ve své osobní svobodě tolik zkracován, by úpěl pod jhem několika boháčů?

Neuvědomlost, nesjednocenost a i nesvornost byly hlavními chybami dělnictva, a tak toto na dále bylo zotročováno. Než nechme těch smutných, avšak nepopíratelných důkazů slabosti dělnictva z minulosti, a přikročme k lepší přítomnosti. Vše musí kdysi končit, a stalo se i s tyranii otrokářů vydravých po zlaté bažičích otrokářů následkem vzrušení dělnictva. Konečně se toto probudilo z toho děsného spánku nečinnosti a počalo uvažovati o svém osudu. Vystáli buditelé živlu pracovního a jali se pracovati neunavně na zlepšení dělnického bytí. Tak i v našem řemesle organisatoři bojovali nezištně v prospěch náš a hlavním jich právem: řečeno čestným cílem bylo sjednocení Tesařů a Truhlářů pod praporem unie. Jich vůdtkem bylo heslo:

"Ve spojení síla". Až jejich práce neunavná a šlechetná pokračovala volně ku předu, pokračovala předece jistě a vedla k dnešnímu, pro nás tak skvělému výsledku.

Jsmé uznávani, jsmé váženi a stojíme na tom samém stupni ve veřejném životě s boháči. Nejsme více pod nožem těchto, jsmé muži, s kterými nutno počítati. Námí vytknutý účel nikoho i sebe bázlivějšího nezastraší, naopak každého dělníka, který jednou jej sezná, učiní naším upřímným spojencem. A každý vůbec po zralém uvážení dozná, že účel náš jest šlechetný, ve prospěch dělnictva i v mezích zákona a proto jsmé i širší veřejnosti podporováni v našich zájmech.

Nuže Tesaři a Truhláři, kteří jste doposud účel ten neznali, seznajte jej nyní, jestli: "Odstranění práce od kusu a povzbuzení a zavedení soustavy uřednické a povznešení a odměnění schopností jednotlivců; pěstování mezi sebou přátel-ké zájmy, podporování jeden druhého k dosažení práce, snaziti se o zmenšení denní doby pracovní, zajištění přiměřené mzdy za vykonanou práci; v pádech úmrtí neb neschopnosti ku práci vzájemně se podporovati a zákonitými a možnými prostředky pečovati o ctnost, osobní a společenské povznešení všech členů."

Neunionisté pročtete toto s pozorem a úvahou, a přihlaste se pod náš prapor a budete od nás bratrsky uvítáni a přijati.

Sloužíš všem bratrům ku vědomí, pakli oni sami pravidla nezakládají, a tak ku zkrácení přichází, že to jich vlastní chyba a nikoli Unie. Avšak vysvětlení této výstrahy nechám pro příště, až jdu ze stanoviska zcela odůvodněného.

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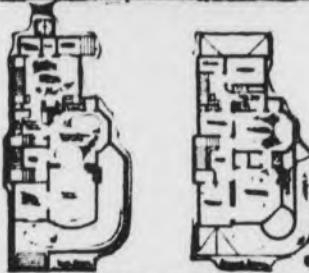
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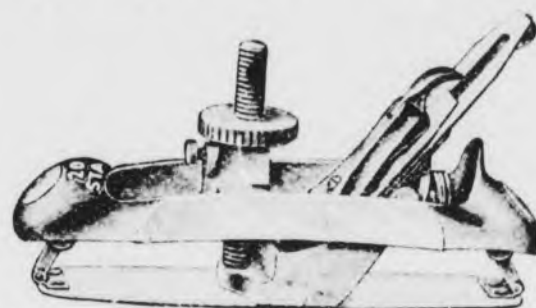
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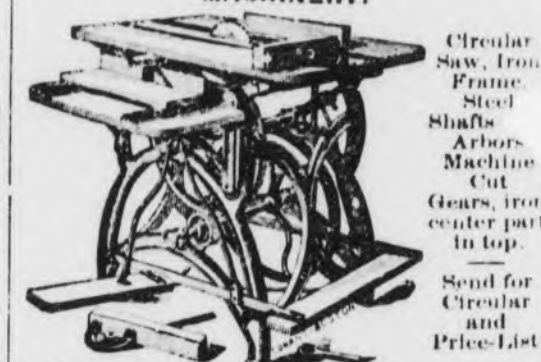
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Go on and win the fight at any cost,
Though sick and weary after heavy conflict,
Rejoice to know the battle is not lost.

The field is open still to those brave spirits
Who nobly struggle till the strife is done,
Through sun and storm, with courage all undaunted,
Working and waiting till the battle's won.

The fairest pearls are found in deepest waters,
The brightest jewel in the darkest mine,
And through the very blackest hour of midnight,
The star of hope does ever brightly shine.

Press on! Press on! The path is steep and rugged,
And storm clouds almost hide hope's light from view;
But you can pass where other feet have trodden,
A few more steps may bring you safely through.

The battle o'er, a victor crowned with honors,
By patient toil each difficulty past,
You then may see these days of bitter failure
But spurred you on to greater deeds at last.

—Chambers' Journal.

THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

Notwithstanding the unexampled depression in business at present, the work of extending our organization still goes very hopefully. And still more assuring is the fact that our U. B. in these dull times is suffering but a very small reduction in membership, compared with other labor organizations. The past month charters have been granted to Unions 671, Savannah, Ga.; 59, Rutland, Vermont; 679, Chicago, Ill. (formerly a K of L. Assembly), and 680, Johnstown, Pa.

THE POWER OF INTEREST.

A mathematician, who evidently has abundant leisure, has been figuring on the size of a mortgage we should now be carrying if Columbus had pledged this country for the cost of his outfit. Starting with the assumption that the expenditure cost Isabella \$40,000, he adds interest compounded every six months. At the present time the amount foots up nearly 271 quadrillion dollars. Taking the population of the United States at 65,000,000, the little obligation reaches nearly 417 million dollars for each inhabitant.

UNRELIABLE NEWS.

The unreliability of the daily press editorials on the financial situation was well illustrated in Spokane, Wash., the other week. The *Spokane Review* in an editorial said: "It is significant that reckless banking methods—not hard times—have been responsible for all the bank failures reported this year in the United States. Here in Spokane we have no plunging bankers and we shall have no failures." And the same morning the bank in which the editor held a large block of stock, closed its doors.—*Farmers' Tribune*.

DEPEW ADVISES ORGANIZATION.

Even Chauncey M. Depew, the great railroad magnate, advises farmers to organize. He says: "You farmers will never enjoy the best fruits of your labor until you are thoroughly organized. Great corporations are organized, labor is fully organized, nearly every industry is organized except the industry you represent, which is the foundation of all prosperity. My advice is to organize. Ask only what is just and right, and then insist upon getting it."

VERY KIND—VERY GOOD.

The rich are very philanthropic—very philanthropic, indeed. They are deeply interested in the welfare of the poor—deeply interested, indeed! They think no obstacles should be put in the way of the poor things called men and women, working as many hours as they please! Oh, the employing rich are very kind—very good—full of the milk of human kindness! Of course they are!—*Pater-son Labor Standard*.

FRANKLIN ON MONEY.

Benjamin Franklin's idea of money will startle the goldbugs, for no American ever held a higher place in the confidence and respect of the people in this country. This is one of his wise sayings: "Gold and silver are not intrinsically of equal value with iron. No methods have been hitherto formed to establish a medium of trade equal in all its advantages to bills of credit made a legal tender." *Fair Play* is of the opinion that Franklin is right, and that our present financial John Sherman system is wrong. Where is the gold? It has gone to Europe. How can we get it back? By selling more bonds payable in gold. But how pay the bonds? By selling more bonds?

FOR THE SELECT FEW.

The *Chicago Tribune* recently sent a corps of reporters in the ordinary dress of laboring men to the various fashionable churches of the city, in order to test the manner in which ordinary dressed strangers were received at the high-toned places of worship. Each reporter wrote up a report of the manner in which he was received. In nearly every instance they were accorded a very cool welcome, and in some refused admittance altogether. When the ushers of these churches read the account next day in the *Tribune*, they wished they had taken the chances of entertaining angels unawares and given a more cordial welcome.—*Milan Standard*.

ALL WERE BOSSES.

A Washington evening paper tells the following:

An amusing story is told of a sub-contractor doing business in that city, who had a number of non-union men in his employment. He was threatened with the boycott if he did not discharge these men and employ Union men, and he also had difficulty about working his men on buildings where Union men were employed. In order to get around the necessity of going into the Union and paying Union wages, he hit upon the happy device of forming a partnership, and taking all his non-union men in as partners. Of course he arranged all the terms of partnership so that in the division of the profits the cost would not be greater than the wages he was already paying. By this arrangement each one of the men became boss, and as such could work with Union men. The scheme seemed to be a good one, and the originator was chuckling over his ingenuity. A few days after the partnership had been formed a couple of the men got drunk, and the next morning when they came to work they wanted to boss the shop. They said they were as much bosses as their former boss, and they did not propose to relinquish any of their rights. So they ordered their boss to go to work, and they said that they proposed to superintend for a while. The consequence was that the partnership was dissolved in a hurry, and the business was resumed under the old management with Union men instead of non-union men.

NATIONAL BANK PROFITS.

The national banks last year only cleared about \$80,000,000; or, since 1870, the snug sum of \$1,250,000,000. Who produced the wealth that this enormous sum represents? Will some kind Republican or Democratic reader of this item please inform us wherein lies the equity of this "admirable banking system" for the wage-worker? Just how many hundred years of strikes and boycotts will be required to regain this vast sum?—*Cleveland Citizen*.

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

Many worthy men are kept out of labor organizations through the mistaken idea that in joining they would be obliged to surrender a portion of their independence. Let it be understood that each member of a labor union is in himself a sovereign, and unionism strengthens rather than detracts from it, and the number of non-union men who can be hoodwinked, bullied and kidnapped to furnish the plutocratic supply of "scabs" will be materially decreased.

INGERSOLL ON LIBERTY.

While lecturing on "Liberty," at Newark, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll made an eloquent and pathetic appeal for the juster and more tender and merciful treatment of children. "If women have been slaves," he said, "what shall I say of children? of the little children in the alleys and sub-cellars; the little children who turn pale when they hear their father's footsteps; little children who run away when they only hear their names called by lips of a mother; little children—the children of poverty, the children of crime, the children of brutality wherever you are—flotsam and jetsam upon the wild, mad sea of life—my heart goes to you, one and all." The Colonel believes that children are but men and women of smaller growth, and that they may be better controlled by appeals to their reason and morality than to the brute that is in them. And he is right.—*Labor Standard*.

WHAT THE POOR WANT.

"The real hell from which modern men and women actually flee is poverty." The rich, who prate of the robust, hearty joys of poverty and health, if it was such a splendid thing why do they not give up their shattered nerves, dyspepsia, soft cushions and other luxuries and try it. It was such an easy thing to do, yet none ever did it. They sit at the feast of Mammon and the poor imitate their example in a wild struggle to get there. What the poor want is leaders to help them from their poverty. Men of learning, keen brains and energy. Working men and women must organize for their own rights—in the true principles of trades-unionism, not for strikes and unjust demands. One of the fundamental points of reform is places of pure enjoyment. We give the poor graveyards and schools, but no place stands open to welcome them to pleasure, except the saloon. Our very laws don't permit them to enjoy themselves on the streets. We must give them places for their leisure hours, always under the guardianship of good manners and prudence and thus lift them to a realization of a higher standard of life. Leaders are wanted for this work—for this beautiful bloodless revolution, the uprising of the people for better things.

HIGH WAGES BEST.

A NATION IS THE MOST PROSPEROUS WHEN
THE HIGHEST WAGES ARE PAID.

Karl Rodbertus, the first of so-called "scientific" socialists, elaborated to some extent the theory that industrial crises were occasioned by the fact that the laborer received back less than he contributed in the production of values, and the limitation of his consuming power that occasioned produced congestion.

The remedy advocated by Rodbertus was the regulation of distribution by the State, but a much more favorable and certain remedy may be found in the upward pressure exerted upon the wage rate by the principle of the voluntary associations of labor, if fully developed.

Since the days of Rodbertus, a much more systematic investigation has been made of the effort of this influence, and if the reports of our various bureaus of labor statistics are to be relied upon, the percentage of the joint product obtained by the laborer has been steadily increased, while the agencies for compelling a greater share to be given the laborer in the future are stronger than at any previous time.

The significance of this development and its effect upon the general economic welfare is rarely appreciated even by the members of the labor organizations themselves. A little sum in arithmetic will serve to bring out this significance more clearly.

As a rough estimate, we will suppose that 18,000,000 people are engaged in gainful occupation in this country. For illustration, the average wage rates of this number may be computed at \$1.50 per day. So slight a matter as the increase of 15 per cent. in wages means an increase of the consuming, or rather the purchasing power of these individuals of over \$700,000,000 in the working year of 300 days.

As the "wants" of the working class approximate much more nearly to its income than those of the wealthy, this amount will be put into circulation through the increased expenditure in gratifying these wants, thus giving employment to a large number of producers, now idle or practically so, who in their turn, will add to the demand for commodities to a greater degree than at present.

It may thus be laid down as a sound economic law that, until the margin of profit is entirely absorbed by the wage rate, the higher the wages the greater the general stimulus to industry.—*Boston Labor Leader*.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT CARPENTER.

There is no class of workmen having such authentic influence on the building trade as the carpenters, and a building, while under construction, is absolutely under their control. The architect, the owner, the brick mason, and all others, must advise with and submit their plans to the carpenter. Walls can only be built to a certain point when the carpenter must be consulted as to when they will complete the wood work and permit the wall to be finished. From basement to roof the carpenters are advised with continuously. On frame buildings the carpenters are a law unto themselves, and according to their views the many frame cottages are built. Carpenters, more than any other of the building class, should be intelligent and fully informed in every detail of their work. A botch carpenter is a disgrace to the calling, and brings his fellow-workmen into disfavor.—*Southern Lumberman*.

YOU AND HE.

If there's a man in the movement doing good work,
Who toils night and day while you always shirk,
And let him do the rest of it;

If he successfully contends a principle to gain,
While you growl and grumble, criticize and complain,
That "he's looking for the best of it."

If he draws resolutions for the common weal,
And you his thunder from him steal,
You haven't sinned;

If he talks to the point and limits his time,
While you saw saw the air and slander and slime,
"He's full of wind."

If he shows you the necessity of energetic acts,
Money is needed; he tells you the facts,
Treasury is busted;

If he finds a way to raise the cash,
And prevents the whole outfit going to smash,
He's not to be trusted.

If he sees a reform he wishes to pass,
While you fill the hall with your noxious gas,
Atmosphere dank;

If he calls for the motion, insists on a vote,
You holler "gag law" and a grievance note,
He's a crank.

If he makes a report you couldn't write,
You grow incoherent, swear that you'll fight,
And talk of deals;

If the vote is against you a hundred or so,
You secretly whisper to each one you know,
"He's full of wheels."

If he by his energy succeeds in winning,
Rises higher and higher from the beginning,
While you slump.

If his ideas contain germs of sense,
While you do nothing but straddle the fence,
He's a chump.

In short, if he heads you in the great race,
Fighting, for justice, he holds a front place,
You hasten to state

That "He's crooked, he's crazy, he ought to be hung,
He's the tool of politicians, his neck should be wrung."

He's a skate.

—Mark Maverick, in *Eight Hour Herald*.

THE LESSONS OF LIFE.

The men in the labor movement who believe that the only knowledge possible on the labor question and movement is desirable from books, receive a very spirited answer in the *Haverhill Laborer*. We do not wish to be understood to discourage the reading of books written upon this subject. The necessary facts and arguments for the defence of the Labor movement can be best obtained from the use of one's own power of observation, not from books. You may read Marx, Lassalle, Proudhon, Adam Smith, George and the whole army of latter day writers, yet if you depend on them entirely for information, you are yet ignorant. As to the "Forest of Arden," so in our modern wilderness of industry. There is a tongue in the clatter of our labor saving machine, a sermon in every tenement house, and plenty of tragedies in every factory community.

The labor movement is not based on the theories of books, however true or ingenious, but on the natural rights of human beings to a decent livelihood in a land of plenty.

Stand by the gates of a factory and watch the crowds issue forth, pallid and stunted from their imprisonment. Note the bowed and bent form of the old man who has toiled at his trade for a life-time, until he is as much a part of it as a wheel is of a machine.

Go to the great cities and see how industrious virtue fares by the side of vice in idleness.

Watch the miners as they surrender God's fresh air and the green fields of earth for a life in the dark, damp pit.

Scan the records of legislative bodies and see the laws passed for the benefit of property, while labor goes undefended.

See the gobbling process by which a few score of men are appropriating the bulk of the increase of wealth in the Republic, while great masses of workmen are always on the borderland of want.

Follow out this line of investigation here crudely pointed out, and if you know not then somewhat of the labor problem, no dry essays of statistics of nicely formulated bookish plans will make you aught the wiser.

THE RETURN OF THE BARBARIAN.

The original barbarian was in his estimation a model gentleman, society in which he moved was of the same opinion. It had but a limited knowledge of millinery, and had no need either of calico or a tailor. Standards of respectability graded according to prowess in war, or of the possession of wives and cattle. They had their laws, obligations and recognized rights. Some of these were innocent of either Moses or Blackstone, while the administration of justice knew nothing of a supreme court, or of bouquets presented to notorious criminals. These aboriginal gentlemen, however, were of a bad report with the outside public, who differed in pronunciation, locality and jewelry. Property changed hands without parchment or fees. Life was of so uncertain a tenure that insurance risks were never contemplated and men were made into sandwiches without regret or repentance, or the subsequent decision of a coroner's jury. The brute in man was uppermost and society simply a menagerie where the human beast on two legs was gorilla or calf according to his temperament.

Time and gunpowder have made many changes. Civilization has changed our residences, our raiment and our manners. We have abandoned the cave for a cot tage, a wolf skin for a coat, and porcine manners for etiquette. We are now as remote from the gorilla as the barber and the tailor can make us. We have improved on Moses in law. Education has made Solons of shoemakers, while morals have made us sensitive to being found out in their abuse by a neighbor or a policeman. We are getting shorter in stature and leaner in brawn, and though some are still guilty of painting the skin and the scalp, it is not for ferocious but delicate reasons. It seems, however, that though evolution has done its work well, it has not yet completed its task. It has reduced our hair and sharpened our intellects, and brought a dark world into closer proximity to the eternal lights of truth, purity, justice, humanity and God.

The standards of life are higher, and its inspiring motives are nearer the stars, but the brute in man is yet a fact, and the barbarian a possibility. It is true that the modern animal puts his head in a hat and his toes in socks, carries an umbrella and uses a toothpick, eats pie and spices his drinks, and in mental capacity and moral possibilities can evolve a Newton and produce a Paul, but as to what he can become in a barbaric direction, the daily newspaper is an exhibit of examples. In spite of the big mutual admiration society in which we exchange compliments and white lies, we can get more money and men around a prize ring than a philosopher or preacher can muster. Men stake dollars and walk miles to see a combative bull dog make sausage meat of his rival, and ladies, by no means few, solicit admission to boxing matches and cock fights. All this behind the veneered panels of civilization, and more of it in grossness and bulk than we dare confess. The biography of a Magdalen, the diary of a sporting man, or the recollection of a police judge are iconoclastic of some elegant but puerile estimates of public virtue. What of the Homestead poisoning? What of the modern train wrecker? In one we rehearse the old medieval tragedies, and in the other the venom of Guy Fawkes. Life to either of these respective criminals has no sacredness, except in cases of their own necks. It is on the same level of value as held by a Papuan savage or by a barbaric Malay. It is not, of course, possible for the whole human race to retrograde, but such as do can be in too large a majority for public peace, progress and security.—*The National Glass Budget*.

NO CAUSE TO FEAR.

A truly just employer has no cause to fear a trade union fairly conducted. By establishing a uniform standard of wages, the union checks the possible advantage over him of any unscrupulous competitor. A liberal minded employer will readily perceive that trade unionism is an established institution born of the times, and must reckon accordingly, and even further, should the trade union movement eventually become the basis or means for establishing an ideal co-operative system of production or any other system, an employer as a true citizen should not hesitate to cast his lot accordingly. But unhappily such employers are few and far between, and will only meet the requirements in proportion to the power wielded over them, and even then will test that power on themselves.—*Garment Worker*.

WHY REMAIN AWAY FROM MEETINGS.

The failure of members of either benevolent or labor unions to attend their meetings is a prolific source of many evils. It must be borne in mind that men are called together for some special purpose, and in the case of the labor unions, for instance, the purpose and the objects are to suggest and devise plans to educate the masses and find ways and means for such things as increasing the membership, building up a treasury for any emergency, promoting social intercourse and other things pertaining to the work of propaganda.

Now, how in the world are these affairs to be looked after if the members remain away from the meetings? Just think of a man opening a store or managing a factory by staying away from it. What kind of business would he build up? Why, the simplest individual knows that sure bankruptcy would end his business career. It needs no extended argument to prove that.

But some one will say: Well I have full confidence in the ability of our officers, and surely they can do business with a quorum. Perfectly true. But when only a minority attend there are very few ideas thrown out, and the organization soon loses that life and energy that is so necessary for success. By bringing them together we are enabled to get a certain amount of good from each of them, and the sum of it is of great advantage in prosecuting the work. What is good policy to-day may be bad policy to-morrow.—*New Era*.

CHEMICAL-COATED WIRE NAILS.

One of the great merits that was claimed for the wire nail at its introduction was its holding power, says *Age of Steel*. This has been accentuated lately by the advent of what is known as the chemical-coated wire nail. The nail is made of somewhat lighter gauge than the average standard wire nail, but has the same number of nails to the pound, and is sold by the count instead of by the weight. Thus a certain number of nails is guaranteed to the keg, and this number is branded on the keg so that the user gets just as many nails as of the regular standard nails. The nail itself is coated with a preparation which gives it extraordinary holding powers. In fact, when the nail is once driven in it is almost impossible to pull it out again. For box makers' use and for other purposes it seems to be a most excellent article.

ANTIQUITY OF THE CARPENTER'S PLANE.

A very interesting discovery has been made at the Roman city of Silchester. The excavators came across a dry well, which, on being explored, proved quite a museum of antiquities. Some fifteen feet down, a correspondent says, the diggers found an urn shaped pottery vase, about a foot in length, quite intact, and curiously enough, protected by lumps of chalk built around it. The vase, which probably originally contained some precious substance, was, however, quite empty.

Above it were deposited a great number of iron implements, most of which were in a wonderful state of preservation. They seem to have been the tools of a carpenter and a coppersmith or silversmith, with some miscellaneous objects of blacksmith's work thrown in. The principal specimen is a carpenter's plane of quite modern type, although unquestionably more than fifteen hundred years old, three or four axes retaining their fine cutting edges and quite serviceable, a number of chisels and gouges of all shapes and sizes, hammers, adzes, saws, files, etc.

In the smith's department may be specified a brazier for burning charcoal, quite complete; two or three anvils of different sizes and shapes, a fine pair of tongs adapted for lifting crucibles, a curious tripod candelabrum lamp, or candlestick, and several other curious objects the precise uses of which have not yet been determined. In addition there are several large bars of iron. Probably more will be found deeper down in the well. This is undoubtedly the most important find at Silchester since the discovery of the bronze Roman eagle, now at Strathfield-saye, some years ago.—*Canada Lumberman*.

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Aug., 1893.

All moneys received since Aug. 31, will be published in next month's *CARPENTER*. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1	\$115 80	167	\$6 95	346	\$1 70	550	\$ 55
2	23 95	168	5 70	350	1 20	551	2 80
3	5 36	169	11 35	351	1 25	553	1 70
4	35 00	170	4 53	362	2 45	554	6 95
5	10 09	171	4 70	364	4 45	555	1 70
6	55 172	172	1 35	365	5 40	557	1 25
7	3 80	174	1 05	366	2 25	566	7 45
8	10 85	175	9 70	368	2 10	559	1 15
9	6 45	176	4 40	369	4 45	560	85
10	3 05	177	8 80	360	5 90	561	2 60
11	17 05	178	1 15	361	80	563	8 20
12	5 10	180	4 35	362	55	564	3 35
14	1 15	181	45 55	368	6 00	565	2 00
15	2 85	182	1 70	369	2 85	567	4 85
16	11 80	183	1 80	371	55	568	1 35
17	2 45	184	80	374	7 85	573	80
18	1 25	185	3 50	376	1 00	574	2 95
19	1 50	186	2 55	379	2 60	575	85
20	3 55	188	1 05	380	2 70	578	2 85
21	18 55	189	1 65	381	6 80	579	1 25
22	15 10	190	1 50	382	16 85	580	1 45
25	25 75	191	1 40	384	1 35	581	2 20
26	4 10	192	2 40	385	4 00	582	50
27	2 25	193	1 00	386	3 70	585	2 20
30	4 35	194	1 10	387	3 65	589	1 10
31	1 55	195	2 60	388	1 90	590	1 05
33	34 75	196	1 60	390	4 60	591	1 05
34	80	198	1 80	391	3 40	592	2 10
35	2 45	199	13 15	392	1 80	593	3 00
37	1 00	201	2 10	394	1 20	516	2 10
38	2 10	202	1 70	395	2 70	602	4 05
39	5 00	203	4 40	396	6 55	603	5 05
40	4 55	204	1 75	398	1 10	605	3 60
42	3 20	205	65	400	1 25	606	1 60
43	21 55	206	5 05	401	1 35	611	2 30
44	3 15	207	6 50	402	2 80	613	1 15
45	55	208	2 45	403	1 25	617	2 85
46	90	209	9 15	404	2 00	621	2 55
47	1 60	213	1 65	407	19 85	622	2 80
48	3 10	214	1 25	408	6 00	626	9 55
49	9 75	215	6 20	409	1 15	628	5 25
50	2 25	216	2 10	410	5 10	629	2 80
51	9 10	217	3 35	413	2 60	631	2 80
52	2 40	218	4 15	415	6 55	632	2 70
53	3 60	219	45	416	13 75	637	3 25
54	25 40	220	1 00	417	1 00	638	6 05
55	17 20	221	2 30	418	60	641	2 45
57	1 05	224	3 50	419	8 35	642	1 00
60	7 30	225	8 55	420	1 30	645	3 00
61	12 50	247	2 75	421	2 20	646	55
62	27 70	228	6 45	422	55	647	3 50
63	14 75	229	2 20	423	4 00	649	1 90
64	8 05	230	6 30	426	60	650	4 15
67	5 20	231	65	426	1 00	651	60
68	4 30	232	55	427	4 25	656	1 90
69	65	233	65	428	1 75	658	45
70	3 60	234	7 65	430	1 05	658	3 30
71	1 70	235	2 85	431	3 40	659	1 85
72	7 65	236	1 50	432	1 20	662	1 05
73	10 05	237	7 30	433	5 90	664	3 36
74	2 10	238	3 50	434	6 80	665	2 60
75	5 55	239	4 60	435	1 50	666	2 25
77	4 40	240	5 55	437	2 15	667	7 85
78	9 05	241	2 50	440	7 15	676	2 75
80	4 50	243	2 00	441	1 80	678	12 75
81	1 25	244	65	442	1 30	681	7 55
82	4 45	246	5 10	443	1 45	683	4 40
83	7 45	247	11 00	445	3 55	685	2 60
84	4 25	248	2 30	448	2 05	686	1 15
87	70	249	2 85	449	6 05	687	2 50
88	1 20	250	1 50	450	1 80	690	1 30
89	4 95	251	4 05	451	7 20	692	3 70
90	24 40	252	1 40	453	7 70	695	2 90
94	6 55	253	1 95	456	1 00	696	2 80
96	1 65	255	2 50	457	10 75	698	7 10
96	4 65	257	17 60	459	3 55	699	5 75
97	1 45	258	9 70	460	2 20	700	80
98	1 20	259	1 45	461	2 30	701	1 25
99	1 75	260	7 35	462	3 30	702	76
100	2 45	261	1 50	463	1 85	704	4 55
101	1 10	262	60	464	3 60	705	5 10
102	2 55	263	2 35	466	3 70	705	3 60
103	2 70	265	1 05	468	9 10	706	5 10
104	2 65	266	80	470	2 45	708	2 00
107	2 95	267	1 25	471	11 40	712	5 65
108	13 25	268	5 25	472	2 30	713	2 70
109	21 70	270	5 70	473	10 80	714	3 30
110	85	273	2 00	474	4 45	715	6 65
111	1 75	274	5 95	475	1 75	716	4 75
112	8 25	275	1 10	477	2 60	718	9 15
113	1 95	276	2 30	479	1 50	719	2 05
114	4 35	277	1 70	480	3 75	728	70
115	2 35	280	2 75	481	4 60	729	6 55
116	1 30	282	95	482	6 10	731	1 20
117	16 75	283	4 00	483	12 95	732	2 15
118	17 95	284	5 10	484	2 55	733	1 10
119	4 75	286	7 35	485	2 20	744	1 55
120	1 10	287	2 70	486	6 70	736	1 70
121	5 25	288	4 10	487	1 40	738	1 35
122	5 00	290	10 25	490	1 65	739	4 05
124	3 00	291	6 75	493	6 65	740	1 45
125	6 25	294	2 85	495	4 70	742	2 55
128	50	295	1 20	496	85	744	2 60
130	11 30	296	1 90	498	90	746	1 95
131	1 15	293	3 60	499	2 00	747	90
132	8 95	299	14 85	500	1 10	749	1 40
133	1 85	302	4 20	501	55	750	4 05
134	4 95	303	1 60	502	1 70	51	3 30
136	1 80	305	2 30	507	1 50	753	60
137	1 65	307	2 85	509	10 25	755	1 55
138	7 30	308	1 35	510	1 40	756	4 40
140	1 75	311	7 65	511	5 55	758	2 75
141	12 50	314	1 75	512	2 85	759	90
142	16 40	315	1 95	514	2 45	762	2 60
143	4 30	316	4 05	515	5 75	766	65
144	2 85	318	7 20	516	75	767	3 25
145	90	320	1 75	517	1 70	770	2 85
147	1 95	322	80	518	10 75	774	1 40
148	1 95	323	60	519	6 20	775	1 05
149	2 55	324	5 70	520	1 20	776	2 00
150	2 05	325	2 05	521	7 85	751	1 35
151	9 15	326	7 00	522	2 95	783	1 75
152	1 35	327	14 85	525	70	785	2 60
153	3 35	329	1 50	536	17 95	786	2 75
154	8 75	332	13 15	529	4 05	788	3 65
156	3 85	333	3 65	530	1 50	794	65
157	6 40	335	8 15	531	60	799	90
158	5 70	339	3 65	532	75	801	1 25
160	11 20	340	24 65	534	2 55	802	1 45
161	2 05	341	1 35	535	1 65	803	1 35
163	3 75	342	9 25	537	95	805	1 25
164	8 40	343	4 65	539	80	806	50
165	11 55	344	2 55	543	1 20	813	1 65
166	6 40	345	2 70	548	95		
Total \$2,413 70							

WHY?

Some men thirst while others drink,
Some men talk while others think,
Why are these things so?

Some men smile while others swear,
Some men's heads have brains to spare,
Others' heads run all to hair—
Why are these things so?

Bad men order; good men serve;
Mind grows thin where fatten's nerve—
Why are these things so?

Lies ride past in palace cars,
Truth, all marked with bramble-scars,
Staggers on, 'neath evil stars—
Why are these things so?

—Washington News.

20 REASONS WHY THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA SHOULD BE ABROGATED.

- 1.—Because the founders of the American Republic would have refused to enter into such a treaty.
- 2.—Because the compact is to-day condemned and opposed by the most thoughtful, patriotic and humane citizens of the United States.
- 3.—Because, as shown by its own terms, it is a treaty not between one people and another, but between the Government of the United States and the Czar of Russia.
- 4.—Because the treaty was framed in the interest of the Russian Government and will yield to the United States none of the reciprocal advantages which it is the object of extradition treaties to secure.
- 5.—Because any surrender, under this treaty, would be a surrender of the lesser to the greater offender against the moral sentiment and order of mankind.
- 6.—Because the treaty will enable the Russian Government to extradite men for common law offenses and punish them afterward for political offenses.
- 7.—Because persons charged with assassination, or accessoryship thereto, will be tried in Russia, not by the ordinary courts as criminals at common law, but by special tribunals created for the purpose, in defiance of the terms of the treaty, the effect of the compact being the inevitable extradition of such persons for an alleged "non-political" offense and their subsequent trial and punishment for a political offense.
- 8.—Because the "assassination clause" of the treaty appears in only two out of the 34 extradition treaties negotiated by our Government since the date of its first treaty in 1842, is conspicuously absent from the treaty recently concluded with Great Britain, is contrary to the general practice of civilized nations, and is therefore an exception in favor of a despotism granted by the freest people under the sun.
- 9.—Because the treaty provides for the extradition as common criminals of political offenders who have been obliged to use forged passports in escaping from the prisons and territory of the Russian empire. (Article 2, Sections 5 and 6).
- 10.—Because the treaty, by requiring the surrender to the Russian Government of incriminating documents found in the possession of the fugitive, enables the Czar not only to extradite the accused man, but also to discover and punish his political accomplices, and thus to use the police and law courts of the United States in the infamous business of supporting Russian despotism. (Article 8).
- 11.—Because it will be impossible in the majority of cases, for a political offender, proceeded against under this treaty, to prove that he is not a common criminal.
- 12.—Because the Russian Government cannot be trusted not to use corrupt testimony in procuring the extradition of persons whom it desires to punish.
- 13.—Because there is every reason to believe that the Russian Government will not hesitate to punish accused persons for offenses other than those for which they shall have been extradited.
- 14.—Because there is so great a conflict between American and Russian ideas of what constitutes conclusive evidence and proof of guilt that an extradition treaty between the two countries which would

not make the people of the United States aiders and abettors of Russian injustice is an impossibility.

15.—Because it is a treaty between a country where law is supreme, and an empire where the Czar is supreme.

16.—Because, in view of the character and methods of the Russian Government, the alleged "safeguards" of the treaty are valueless.

17.—Because offenders demanded by the Russian Government will, under this treaty, have no right to, and can have no opportunity of, a regular trial in an American court according to American forms of law, all that is necessary to secure extradition being evidence sufficient to secure "commitment for trial," and formal identification of the accused.

28.—Because the United States Government and the American people can have no means of knowing what becomes of an accused person after he has been extradited to Russia.

10.—Because it secures to the despotic methods of the Russian autocracy the moral support of the United States, and will strengthen the Government of Russia in its inhuman treatment of those who, thinking for themselves, dare in that country to agitate for righteous forms of judicial procedure and constitutional modes of government.

20.—Because it is an alliance foreign to the temper of the American people, a dangerous departure from the lessons of their history, a violence done to the spirit of their institutions, and above all a compact hostile to the rise and development of those free popular governments—governments "of the people, by the people, for the people"—which no true American will willingly let perish from the earth.

GLADSTONE'S COMPLIMENT TO LABOR.

Mr. Gladstone paid a compliment to organized labor a few days ago in a speech which he delivered to an assemblage of workmen at Hawarden. In the course of his remarks he said that "he rejoiced to see the growing introduction of labor representatives in Parliament, and their appointment as magistrates and inspectors of factories. It promised well for the future. There had not been a single member of Parliament but was distinguished by high intelligence, sound knowledge and trustworthy character." These words, coming from so profound a student of people and events should be carefully treasured by every workman.

"RISK."

The common saying is that a workman has no risk whatever: he gets his wages cash down every week on pay day, sometimes with a little trouble, but he gets it anyhow, and he is on the safe side.

But the boss who takes the job, of course very cheap, only to keep the men in employment—competition is great—he has the whole risk, may not make a cent on the job, and may even lose money in the transaction.

Very well! That may sometimes happen, but it is only his own fault and the result of wrong figuring, and it is a well known fact, when a boss asserts to have lost money, he means he did not make as much as he expected, or figured he would.

But suppose he lost money on a certain job, he may make money on the next job, and it is only money he is able to lose—that's all.

Now then! Has the workman no risk? Has he nothing to lose? Let us see.

We will only mention the slow process of the poisonous influence in handling our materials, especially the white lead, the bronzes, etc., etc. We draw the attention to the exposure of being constantly in the draft in the new buildings, and in the burning sun outside.

Is not our life, are not our limbs constantly in danger.

The number of painters, house-smiths, bricklayers, carpenters and other men employed in the building trades, who are killed or disabled for life in this city during the course of one season is fearful.

A carpenter's Union found it necessary and economical to buy a large private lot in a cemetery, as members of their Union were killed by accidents.

All these facts show very plainly that we have a risk—a risk far greater than the bosses have by whom money, and only money comes into consideration.

Look at the widows and orphans of our craftsmen and then speak of us as not having a "risk."—*The Painter.*

ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN.

BY MARY E. KENNEY.



In the labor movement to say that it is difficult to organize working women is not saying the half. There are several reasons which prevent women from wishing to organize. In the first place, they are reared from childhood with one sole object in view—an object I do not wish to discourage but to elevate from its present conditions—that is looking forward to marriage. If our mothers would teach us self-reliance and independence, that it is our duty to wholly depend upon ourselves, we would then feel the necessity of organization and especially of the new form of organization which is voluntary co-operation. The one reason I have given leads to others. Because they do not feel that they have a permanent place in the industrial world they go into it for the time being only, and do not study its interests. They accept the system they are compelled to slave under as they find it and give no thought to whether it could be changed or their conditions bettered through their own efforts.

Again, they feel that an institution which has for its platform protection, is for men only, and the only protection they expect is the protection given them by men, not realizing that it is their duty to protect themselves. So that the only hope in the organization of women is in getting them to feel that they are, or should learn to be, independent.

Another reason, and especially the reason in New York city, is that the women are intimidated by their employers and in many cases by the forewoman. I met a very bright young woman in New York who was discharged for being a member of an organization. She feels the necessity of united effort among the workers but is compelled to earn her livelihood and consequently is deprived of the right to better her condition or assist or meet her sister workers through the fear of being deprived of her present means of subsistence. Such is the existing condition of the working women in our free America where slavery is supposed to be a thing of the past but really exists to-day in the most tyrannical form.

In addition to the above reasons, there is a difficulty in reaching the women in factories, especially in large cities where it is difficult to gain access in order to distribute invitations to a meeting under the guise of "an entertainment with addresses." I have sneaked into many a factory with the expectation of being thrown out when detected, and in many instances have been told to get out as quickly as possible, without a thought that I was at least human.

Statistics of women employed in cities show that the time lost by women in Chicago earning less than \$100 a year is 115.5 days, while the time lost by women earning \$500 a year and over is 14.5 days. In other words, the women and girls who are poorly clad, poorly fed and poorly housed lose more than eight times the number of days lost by those in comfortable circumstances. In New York the women earning less than \$100 a year lose an average of 128 days, while the women earning \$500 or more lose only 17.3 days. The same is true of Boston, where women earning under \$100 a year lose 108.5 days, while the women earning \$500 and over lose 11.4 days. It is only reasonable to suppose that the unfortunate women receiving starvation wages are even deprived of that through ill health caused by poor food, poor clothing and poor shelter.

There is but one city, in my judgment, where justice is done working women, and that is Troy, N. Y. Here the principal industry is shirt-making and the women are thoroughly organized. The employees work by the piece, six and eight hours a day, and receive \$10 to \$12 a week; which is fair wages. In Troy if one individual has a grievance, and a just one, all demand justice at once.

In Albany, just across the river, the conditions in this same industry, and above all in the shops owned by the Troy firm of shirt makers, are just reversed.

The town is wholly unorganized. The women in the shirt industry, with the exception of those in one factory, are intimidated and kept from organizing. The factories are nothing more than slave prisons.

Here are conditions existing in twin cities, one working under the factory lash and the other under the privileges of organized labor. Many of the Troy girls told me it was a pleasure to work in their shops. In Albany it is a dread. What a shame it is for a majority of the people to allow their freedom to be jeopardized by a few, especially when they hold the remedy in their own hands!

Is it any wonder, then, with these fearful facts confronting them, that the masses are beginning to feel the injustice and oppression that are forced upon them? There are a few awake to their sense of duty, both to themselves and their fellow-workers. All the masses need is to be educated to that sense of duty which will demand justice and abolish that system which compels my sex to accept wholesale prostitution, crime and degradation, and insist upon simple justice in their stead.

EX-SENATOR INGALES ON LOW WAGES.

The distinguished ex-Senator from Kansas, in an article in the Chicago Sunday Tribune, delivers himself as follows on the effect of low wages:

"The fundamental error of employers is in regarding laborers merely as producers, from whom the maximum of service is to be exacted at a minimum cost, instead of consumers who furnish the market for more than three-fourths of our manufactured commodities. Wants are the measure of wages, and their standard is fixed by the cost of living. Higher wages and fewer hours of labor for the 20,000,000 workingmen and women of the United States mean greater activity in all branches of business, increased consumption of products, better education of children, happier homes, purer politics, firmer guarantees for constitutional self-government. Lower wages and more hours of labor must be followed by stagnation, depression, and moral, intellectual and physical deterioration. It is upon these grounds that high protective tariffs, the restriction of immigration, and the exclusion of contract and convict labor find their supreme gratification. It is not a question of party supremacy, but of self-preservation. Products cheapened by low wages are bad, but men cheapened by degraded competition are worse.

"Labor organizations, therefore, instead of being stigmatized and repressed, should be favored, fostered and strengthened by the legislation, the courts, the press, and by public opinion. They are vast conservative agencies in the threatening tumult of modern society. Being composed of human beings, they sometimes err. The walking delegate and the political demagogue might be dropped from the rolls with advantage. Foolish and ineffectual remedies for admitted evils are sometimes seriously advocated. Indefensible wrongs dictated by passion and revenge occasionally alienate public sympathy, but much of the beneficial legislation that has contributed largely to an industrial progress and the amelioration of social conditions is directly due to their intervention. With the demands formulated in their declaration of principles for a more equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of society, for the speedy administration of justice, for the protection of the life and health of workmen and operatives, for the prohibition of child labor, for the elevation of women and the substitution of arbitration for strikes and lockouts, all patriotic and thoughtful men must sincerely concur. They are an assurance that reforms are to be sought by constitutional methods; that changes in existing institutions are to be accomplished by the ballot; that wrongs are to be redressed and rights enforced by legal tribunals and not by the revolutionary and violent propagandism of dynamite and anarchy."

ANTI-RUST PREPARATION.

A good preparation for preventing tools from rusting is made by the slow melting together of six or eight parts of lard to one of resin, stirring till cool. This remains semi-fluid, ready for use, the resin preventing rancidity and supplying an air-tight film. Rubbed on a bright surface ever so thinly it protects and preserves polish effectually, and it can be wiped off nearly clean, if ever desired, as from a knife-blade; or it may be thinned with coal oil or benzine.—*Power.*

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1893.



CURRENT GLEANINGS.

It is love of unionism that holds the human race together to accomplish great good; without it we would be heathen.

* * *

CLEVELAND'S Cabinet now contains three railroad directors. Moral: "The government must own the railroads or —."

* * *

In an ill-organized society the laws are like spider's webs; little insects are stopped by them, but the great pass through.—Dumas.

* * *

When improved machinery displaces human labor the hours of toil should be shortened accordingly. What's the use of having improved machinery if the burdens of humanity are not to be lightened any?

* * *

SIMBLINS says: There is a tribe in Central Africa among whom speakers in public debates are required to stand on one leg while speaking, and to speak only as long as they can so stand. How would it do to adopt this rule at union meetings?

* * *

THE problem of the moment for labor is not which of the speculative proposals for reform is most desirable, but how to make use of existing machinery to secure reforms which have passed beyond the region of speculation.—Progress and Liberty.

* * *

EVERY human being is bound by the most solemn obligations to do something to help other people. That we are as well off as we are now is due to the fact that through the ages royal souls have worked for others as well as for themselves.—Labor Leader.

* * *

DE WITT TALMAGE says: "The great, shadowing curse of America to-day is the monopolist. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, every sack of flour, and every ton of coal, and not a man, woman or child in America but feels the touch of moneyed despotism."

* * *

THE gap between the classes . . . is widening day by day. No tardy enactment of law, no political expedient, can close it. . . . I know of but one bridge that will carry us over safe, a bridge founded upon justice and built of human hearts.—Jacob A. Riis.

* * *

THE Eight-hour work-day can only be secured by the strong organization of labor and a determination on the part of workingmen to put it into practice. Agitate for it, and keep up the agitation until every workingman in America enjoys its blessings.—Cleveland Citizen.

* * *

EX-PRESIDENT ADOLPH STRASSER, of the Cigarmakers' International Union, never put more wisdom in one sentence than when he remarked: "High dues are the keynote of success in craft societies, and a small organization with a large treasury can accomplish more than a large organization with a small treasury."

* * *

THE WORKMAN who earns high wages is especially valuable to his employer, because from a given plant a much larger product can be obtained than is possible with inferior workmen. The cheap hand calls for more capital, a larger plant, a greater length of time, and is not able to give as much for a dollar as the other. This increase of the producing power of the plant is very important, and an increase in the earning power of the men is usually found to be an increase in the capacity of the establishment.—Engineering Magazine.

THE ANCIENT RULES OF THE HAMBURG CARPENTERS.

These particulars are gleaned from a paper published by the Hamburg Historical Society and contained in a recent issue of the *Bautechnische Zeitschrift*. At the close of the last century the carpenters' union in Hamburg, Germany, like all others, was divided into two parts—the division of the masters and that of the journeymen. The masters had their own place of meeting, known as the masters' hall, while the men met in what may be designated as the refuge. Two of the masters were appointed by their fellows, to supervise the meetings of the journeymen and, if necessary, present their complaints or requests; but otherwise the two bodies had no official connection with each other. Occasionally, indeed, they came in conflict.

There were two classes of journeymen, the "natives," including both those born in Hamburg and those adopted by the union, and the strangers, who were permitted to work only under certain restrictions. As the natives were mostly married and often rather advanced in years as compared with the strangers, the masters were disposed to prefer the latter; and the native journeymen, who were in a great majority in the union, interfered repeatedly to prevent them from doing so. About 1809 trade was dull, so that the natives could not all get work, while several of the masters kept strangers in their employ.

The natives conspired to prevent this, and served notice on the masters that if any more strangers were admitted to work in the Hamburg shops for two years they would desert all the shops in which any strangers were employed. This threat proved effectual and the strangers in the shops were dismissed. It was necessary also for any strange carpenter before he could work at his trade in the city to obtain authorization from the chiefs of the union. This rule was strictly enforced.

Even one of the native Hamburgers, if he had been away from the city for a time, was obliged to go at once to the *alt-geselle*, or old companion, the chief magistrate of the journeymen's part of the union, and get leave to work before proceeding to his own home; and if he was found working without this leave he was put out of the city by force and not allowed to return until he had paid a fine and complied with the regulations. Even when armed with their permit to work, for which they had to pay a round price, the strangers did not always enjoy equal rights with the others.

In the autumn of 1809, when business was nearly paralyzed by the Napoleonic commotion, the natives procured the adoption of a rule by which every master should employ at least three married native journeymen before he could hire any strangers. The "*Herberge*," or journeymen's quarters, had two rooms, the trade hall and the beer counter. In the former the meetings of the journeymen were held monthly and quarterly, and here strangers on arrival were obliged to pay their respects to the old companion, show him their credentials, pay their dues and get a license to work in the city. As soon as a newcomer found an engagement he was obliged to take his papers to the chief of the master's division for approval, and was then an accepted member of the union.

If any member desired to leave the city it was necessary for him, in order to get employment elsewhere, to have proper papers of dismissal to show to the officials of the next place he might settle in. These papers were not always easy to get. They were absolutely refused to any man who had unpaid bills in the town, and if an aspirant for proper credentials it was necessary for him to pay all his debts first. If he failed to do so, and departed without a settlement, he was warned three times, at intervals of about a month, and if he was still unrepentant his name was placed on the black list with a list of his debts and other information of a personal character.

Before any journeyman could be inscribed on the union lists he must prove that he had been taught his trade by union rules, in a union town and by a union master. Without these qualifications he could not be admitted, and in 1815 a journeyman carpenter who had been trained in a distant place was expelled from the Hamburg union because a fellow townsman betrayed that he had not been taught his trade in the prescribed manner.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, FINE AND SUPPLIES during the month ending August 31, 1893.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$347 40	166—\$19 20	343—\$14 85	550—\$1 65				
2—71 85	167—21 85	344—9 15	551—8 40				
3—16 06	168—18 85	345—8 10	552—5 10				
4—105 00	169—33 75	346—5 10	554—20 85				
5—30 00	170—4 65	350—3 60	555—5 60				
6—1 65	171—14 55	351—4 25	557—3 75				
7—11 40	172—4 05	352—7 95	558—26 35				
8—32 55	173—3 15	354—7 75	559—3 45				
9—20 85	175—30 70	355—16 20	560—2 55				
10—9 15	176—19 45	356—6 75	561—8 05				
11—51 15	177—26 40	358—6 30	563—25 10				
12—17 30	178—3 45	359—13 35	564—10 05				
13—3 45	180—13 95	360—17 70	565—6 00				
14—8 55	181—137 85	361—3 40	567—15 05				
15—35 95	182—7 10	362—1 65	568—4 05				
16—7 35	183—2 40	363—8 55	574—9 05				
17—3 75	184—1 65	369—1 65	575—2 55				
18—4 50	185—10 50	371—1 65	576—2 95				
19—10 65	186—7 65	372—23 55	578—9 65				
20—50 25	188—3 15	373—3 50	579—3 75				
21—79 95	189—4 95	379—7 50	580—4 35				
22—75 95	190—2 60	380—11 10	581—6 60				
23—82 00	191—4 20	381—21 40	582—5 75				
24—14 05	192—7 45	382—52 05	585—6 60				
25—6 75	193—4 50	384—4 05	586—10 95				
26—246 90	194—4 50	385—12 00	587—60				
27—13 05	195—19 75	386—11 10	589—3 30				
28—5 05	196—5 05	387—11 05	590—3 15				
29—104 25	198—6 40	388—8 80	591—3 15				
30—2 40	199—39 95	390—15 55	592—6 30				
31—7 15	201—6 30	391—10 20	595—9 00				
32—3 25	202—5 10	393—5 40	596—1 30				
33—6 30	203—13 20	394—3 60	603—15 20				
34—15 00	204—5 25	395—7 90	604—3 35				
35—14 85	205—1 95	396—1 65	605—10 80				
36—6 65	206—23 15	398—3 80	606—8 05				
37—9 45	207—18 90	400—4 20	609—50				
38—1 65	208—27 45	401—4 05	610—25				
39—3 45	209—2 63	403—5 25	611—8 40				
40—2 80	210—4 95	404—6 00	613—3 45				
41—9 20	214—3 75	407—63 55	614—7 41				
42—28 25	215—18 60	408—1 50	617—8 65				
43—6 75	216—6 80	409—3 95	621—7 65				
44—23 30	217—10 05	410—15 30	622—2 25				
45—7 20	218—14 95	413—7 80	624—8 40				
46—11 75	219—1 35	415—1 95	625—28 65				
47—79 20	220—3 00	416—41 25	628—15 75				
48—61 60	221—7 40	417—3 00	630—8 40				
49—9 90	224—10 50	418—1 80	632—8 10				
50—3 10	226—26 15	419—25 05	634—2 00				
51—21 90	227—9 25	420—3 90	636—4 00				
52—37 50	228—19 60	421—7 85	637—9 75				
53—83 60	229—7 10	422—1 65	638—20 15				
54—44 25	230—20 70	423—12 00	641—8 25				
55—24 15	231—2 00	425—1 80	642—3 00				
56—16 60	232—1 65	426—3 00	645—9 00				
57—18 40	233—1 95	427—12 75	646—1 65				
58—1 95	234—23 95	428—5 25	647—10 60				
59—11 20	235—8 55	429—2 25	649—5 70				
60—5 10	236—2 70	431—11 20	650—12 45				
61—22 95	237—21 90	432—3 60	651—1 80				
62—31 65	238—11 50	433—17 70	653—10 00				
63—6 30	239—26 30	434—20 40	655—6 70				
64—2 85	240—17 90	435—4 60	656—1 35				
65—13 20	241—7 50	437—6 45	658—9 90				
66—27 65	243—6 00	440—21 95	659—6 55				
67—14 00	244—1 95	441—4 80	662—3 15				
68—3 75	246—15 30	442—3 95	663—10 00				
69—13 85	247—33 00	443—4 35	664—10 05				
70—22 35	248—8 40	445—10 65	665—13 80				
71—12 75	249—11 80	448—7 95	666—9 95				
72—2 10	250—4 50	449—18 15	667—23 55				
73—3 60	251—12 15	450—5 40	668—10 00				
74—15 10	252—4 20	451—21 60	670—10 00				
75—73 70	253—5 85	453—23 10	671—10 00				
76—7 30	255—7 50	456—3 75	676—8 25				
77—19 65	257—53 80	457—32 25	678—38 75				
78—4 95	258—29 10	459—10 65	681—22 65				
79—13 95	259—4 10	460—6 80	683—15 20				
80—5 95	260—22 05	461—6 90	685—9 30				
81—3 80	261—5 80	462—8 80	686—3 45				
82—5 75	262—7 05	463—2 55	687—7 50				
83—8 35	263—10 45	464—10 80	690—4 90				
84—3 30	265—3 15	466—11 10	692—11 10				
85—7 65	266—2 40	468—27 30	695—8 70				
86—3 75	267—3 75	470—6 35	696—6 90				
87—8 45	268—15 75	471—34 20	698—24 80				
88—8 85	269—2 00	472—11 65	699—16 95				
89—39 75	270—19 60	473—32 40	700—2 40				
90—65 10	273—6 00	474—13 85	701—3 75				
91—2 55	274—17 85	475—5 25	702—2 25				
92—11 00	276—6 30	477—8 30	703—13 65				
93—24 75	276—6 90	479—4 50	704—16 35				
94—5 85	277—5 10	480—11 25	705—10 80				
95—14 05	280—8 85	481—14 30	706—15 30				
96—7 05	282—2 85	482—18 35	708—6 00				
97—8 90	283—13 50	483—38 85	712—16 95				
98—68 25	284—15 30	484—7 65	713—6 90				
99—53 85	286—26 55	485—6 60	714—10 15				
100—14 25	287—8 10	486—20 10	715—22 70				
101—3 30	288—12 30	487—4 35	716—14 25				
102—15 75	290—30 75	490—5 45	718—29 45				
103—18 00	291—20 75	493—19 95	719—9 00				
104—21 00	294—8 55	495—14 10	728—2 10				
105—29 75	295—3 60	496—2 55	729—19 65				
106—1 50	296—5 70	499—63 20	731—3 60				
107—33 90	298—10 80	499—7 00	732—6 45				
108—8 35	299—44 55	500—3 30	733—3 30				
109—26 85	301—75 50	501—1 65	734—4 65				
110—5 55	302—12 60	502—5 10	736—5 10				
111—14 85	303—4 80	507—4 50	737—5 10				
112—5 40	305—6 90	509—32 25	738—7 90				
113—4 95	307—8 55	510—4 20	739—12 15				
114—22 90	308—5 85	511—16 65	740—5 85				
115—5 25	311—22 95	512—7 65	742—7 80				
116—37 50	314—5 20	514—7 35	744—7 80				
117—45 40	315—6 35	515—17 25	746—5 85				
118—12 90	316—14 60	516—2 25	747—2 70				
119—8 55	318—21 60	517—4 35	749—4 30				
120—2 70	320—5 25	518—32 25	750—13 15				
121—5 85	322—2 40	519—20 75	751—9 90				
122—11 10	323—1 80	520—3 60	753—1 80				
123—7 85	324—17 10	521—27 30	755—4 65				
124—6 15	325—6 15	522—8 85	756—13 20				
125—30 45	326—21 00	525—2 10	758—8 25				
126—4 05	327—46 55	526—54 35	759—2 70				
127—9 15	329—4 50	529—12 15	762—7 80				
128—26 25	332—39 45	530—4 50	766—2 20				
129—11 55	333—11 95	531—1 80	767—9 55				
130—20 95	334—1 50	532—2 50	770—8 75				
131—16 70	335—25 70	534—8 05	774—4 15				
132—36 35	336—5 85	535—5 00	775—3 20				
133—6 65	339—10 75	537—2 85	776—6 55				
134—11 25	340—74 70	539—1 50	781—4 00				
135—25 20	341—4 05	543—3 60	783—6 20				
136—34 65	342—34 95	548—8 45	785—7 80				

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.—Union 610 has established the nine-hour day Saturdays.

CAIRO, ILL.—The Cairo Bucket Factory of this city is a scab concern of the worst type.

UNION carpenters in Ludington, Mich., have secured a minimum scale of 25 cents per hour.

TWENTY-FIVE cents a day advance in wages was secured this season by the union carpenters of Massillon, O.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Union 453 was very successful in securing its demand for an advance in wages early this season.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Union 442, organized only a few months, established a minimum scale of 30 cents per hour on September 14.

JONESVILLE, Wis., Cleveland, O., Newburgh, N. Y., La Crosse, Wis., secured a minimum scale this season with an advance in wages.

BOSTON, Mass., union carpenters by agreement with their employers are to have the eight-hour day and full pay, to go into effect November 1.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., carpenters are striving by agitation to secure the nine-hour day. They could have had it years ago if the non-union moss-backs would only get into line.

THE JEWISH carpenters of Boston, Mass., have organized; they went out on strike for union wages and with the help of the Carpenters' District Council they won their fight.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Union 661 has the nine-hour day solid, and only two scab concerns in town—only one of them working ten hours, and both blame the Union for their hard luck.

ROCKLAND, ME.—Union 339 made an agreement with the contractors for the nine-hour day on Saturdays, and on and after Feb. 1, 1894, the general nine-hour day with full wages is to go into effect.

ROCK ISLAND union carpenters did nobly in their fight against the lock-out forced on them to break up their Union. They had over 150 men out from May 29th for several weeks, and finally secured a victory.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—This summer Union 316 endeavored to maintain the eight-hour day here for the mill hands. But owing to competition of mill work from other cities we had to compromise on the nine-hour day.

THE EIGHT-HOUR day has been established this season by the Carpenter's Unions of Washington, D. C., Pueblo, Colo., and Ashland, Wis., on May 1st, and by the carpenters of Los Angeles, Cal., and Pasadena, Cal., on June 1st.

OCEANIC, N. J.—Union 602 has had considerable trouble this season with non-union men working ten hours a day. Hoagland, the Royal Baking Powder man is having a large building erected by non-union men ten hours a day.

PEKIN, ILL.—Union 740 has a strike on hand to enforce recognition of union rules. Seven contractors favor the Union, and two are against it. The

latter will be brought to terms by the active help of all organized labor of this city, which stands back of Union 740.

STAIR BUILDERS' UNION 481, Cincinnati, O., was successful, on August 5th last, in negotiating with their bosses and builders, getting the old agreement and trade rules of last year to hold good for another year, until Aug. 1st., 1894. This was a cheering victory in these stagnant times.

THE NINE-HOUR day has become the rule this season for the organized carpenters of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Taunton, Mass.; Waco, Texas; El Paso, Tex.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Richmond, Ind.; Lancaster, Mass.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Houston Heights, Tex.; Brunswick, Me.; Pawtucket, R. I.

GALVESTON, TEX.—Unions 526 and 611 are hard at work to thoroughly establish the nine-hour day in all the planing mills, as it is now the rule on all artistic work. We have almost all the carpenters in town in the two Unions with a strict Union card system, a strong building trades council.

CANTON O.—We have been successful in establishing the nine-hour day. The building of the Canton Hardware Company, was completed under the nine-hour rule, though at first, the contractor ran it on the ten-hour plan. The influence of Union 143 straightened up the job to be a nine-hour operation.

IN TROY, N. Y., Union 78 has had a running fight all season with several contractors who have broken the agreement they made with the Union this spring. Martin & Son has been particularly hostile to the Union. The union men have been quite successful, however, in maintaining union rules.

UTICA, N. Y.—Union 125 is making wonderful strides in membership recently, so it has had to get larger quarters. The Building Trades Council is in good working order, and nearly all the building trades are united in it. On our Labor Day demonstration we cleared \$652, which added to amount of \$805 in treasury, gives us a nest egg of \$1,457, with which we propose to start in building a hall of our own.

CINCINNATI, O.—Late in August a serious effort was made to break the union rules of Mill Men's Union No. 327 of this city. A ten per cent. reduction in wages was proposed in Morrison's mill by the firm. The D. C. backed up the men and the latter stood out solid for a few days, when through the efforts of all united, and by the tact of Business Agent Fisher, the firm came to union terms and withdrew the order of reduction.

OUR CHICAGO Unions succeeded in staving off the attempted move of organized contractors to reduce wages ten to fifteen cents per hour in violation of the two years agreement made this spring. The contractors' committee and that of the men referred the wage question to arbitration. Mr. H. D. Lloyd of Chicago represented the interests of the union carpenters, and the award granted favored a reduction of five cents per hour, which left the union minimum rate 35 cents per hour. The eight-hour day is to be maintained. Trade, however, is frightfully dull in Chicago.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The first Monday in September was established as Labor Day, and first observance took place in 1882, in New York city. From that it has spread into every State and Territory, and wherever there are associations or unions of workingmen Labor Day has become an annual holiday by act of the Legislature in over 30 States of the Union.

In Pennsylvania, in obedience to the demands of the banking interests, the State Legislature repealed the original act making Labor Day the first Monday in September, and have declared the first Saturday in September to be the legal day. This is done because of the Saturday half holiday, being a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, and it is claimed that to have Labor Day the following Monday interferes too much with the financial interests of the State. This same fallacious argument when used for the same purpose in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and several States failed to influence the Legislatures to make the change. But the corporation interests of this Keystone State have more influence than have the workingmen, because the latter are divided politically, and fail to make their united influences felt politically as they should.

The celebration of Labor Day this year extended over a vast area of our country. The usual programme was to have a picnic, or festival, or a public meeting, preceded in most cases by a street parade. The Carpenters' Unions in hundreds of cities made handsome displays, in some cases with trade floats or wagons in line and members uniformed. The show of our men in line was particularly grand in Chicago, Indianapolis, Providence, R. I.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Streator, Ill.; Utica, N. Y.; La Crosse, Wis.; Galveston, Tex.; Concord, N. H.; Richmond, Ind.; Salem, Mass.; San Antonio, Tex.; Troy, N. Y.; New Britain, Conn.; Vancouver, B. C.; Ithaca, N. Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Elmira, N. Y., and Seattle, Wash.; Union 739, New Orleans, La., had a special festival and observance of the day; Union 380, Gloucester, Mass., joined in the parade in Salem, Mass., and made a splendid turnout.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Carpenter work in San Francisco and vicinity is in a terribly depressed condition. Now they are talking of holding a Mid Winter Fair, and it will make matters worse, instead of better. Trade all through Oregon, Washington and British Columbia never was so dull for such a long period. For two or three years back building operations have been overdone in this section by an influx of cheap labor and speculative building booms. This summer, for two months, trade was fairly good in Los Angeles and Pasadena, so that about 90 per cent. of the carpenters in those two places were at work. But now work has flattened out in those two places and men from up the coast, from "Frisco," Portland and Washington have flocked in and made times dreadfully hard for all. The mendacious, untruthful daily newspapers of this Coast are largely subsidized by land boomers, real estate sharks and railroad managers, who are all interested in

overstocking the labor market. Work is now nearly shut down in this section in all the building trades. Still the hordes of idle hungry men come trooping into Southern California from the Northern part of this Coast, and they come from all the States to overcrowd every section of the entire Coast. Men can not live simply on a good climate and nothing to eat or work enough to sustain life.

LABOR DAY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—We celebrated Labor Day here on the 26th of August. We consider it was very successful. Every Union in town was well represented, some of them with floats. The Brotherhood paraded with coats off, in new aprons, straw hats and a splendid new badge. We also had a float in the procession, consisting of a small frame cottage finished in good style outside, mounted on a wagon with a few men working away inside of it. A feature of this year's celebration was a contingent numbering about five hundred of members of the Fraser River Fisherman's Union, who have been forced to combine to try and make headway against the disgraceful treatment meted out to them by the salmon cannery. Their headquarters are at Steveston, five or six miles from Vancouver, and they have affiliated with the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council.

After the procession an adjournment was made to the park for the speeches and sports. There was a tug-of-war between teams representing the various Unions for a silver cup, given by one of our leading citizens. The whole affair was wound up by a concert in the evening.

OUR MEN ON STRIKE IN LOUISVILLE AND PADUCAH.

The railroad companies, are reducing the wages of mechanics and laborers in many localities. Our members of Union 739, in the shops of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad are out on strike against a ten per cent. reduction in pay. The U. B. is financially sustaining the 107 members out, as the reduction is more than the men can stand. They have for months back been making only 5 days per week at 8 hours per day. The best mechanics average only \$35 per month.

Our members employed at Paducah, Ky., in the shops of the N. N. and M. V. Railroad are also out against a ten per cent. cut.

Stay away from these places while the strikes are pending.

A FEW WORDS FROM TEXAS.

AUSTIN, TEX.—A few of the contractors here threatened to break down the nine-hour day and go back to the ten hours. The non-union carpenters then called a meeting to uphold the nine-hour rule. We urged them to join the Union, as there were over 60 of these non-union men. We gave them our union hall to meet in. They held three meetings and we did not charge them rent for the hall. One of their number suggested each should "chip in" and pay a dime or 25 cents each to pay for the gas burned, and at the next meeting of non-union men—only one non-union man appeared. Such trash ought to be made work 12 hours a day for 87½ cents per day.

Open Forum.

SUNDAY AS A DAY OF REST.

I think the workingmen acted injudiciously and unwisely in opposing the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. They demand fewer hours of labor, yet to keep the fair open necessitates labor by many workmen. There is a warm strife between two sentiments that are actively employed in the conducting of exhibitions—those of morality and those of money grasping. The commissioners want all the money there is in it. The friends of Sunday observance are not disposed to see their cherished institution impaired or destroyed to gratify the ambition of a lot of money grasping.

While I have no veneration for the observance of Sunday as a Puritanic custom, I favor the keeping of it as a day of rest, a wise regulation for benefiting mankind, promotive of physical comfort to man and beast.

The American Sunday, when deprived of its Puritanic aspect, differs from that of European countries. The latter have very little regard for the day, only as a Church form, where they attend early morning service, and devote the rest of the day to holiday amusements—some immoral, and others requiring more physical exertion than their ordinary labor. Many adopted citizens look on our Sunday with no love or admiration, because of some of the harsh manners with which our early ancestors observed it. But, if they understood aright, there was nothing more austere about their manner of keeping it than there has been about keeping some of the religious holidays of the old country.

There is nothing about the American keeping Sunday that would in the least conflict with any of the principles and measures advocated by working men to secure shorter hours of labor. The plea that the opening of the fair on Sunday gives a better opportunity to workingmen to visit it has been proven the merest clap-net to delude men. It is the gate money they are after, not any regard for the convenience of laboring men. How very few of the working classes in the country are able to avail themselves of this privilege on Sunday? If there was any sincerity in such claims of theirs, they might furnish better proof of their magnanimity by making the railroad rates less, or throwing the entrances open for free ingress to working men. No such anxiety is manifested. Let workingmen be more wary in their understanding, and not be so easily deceived.

For my part, I would look with favor on a system of religious offering, where men with more sincerity in worship would offer up their prayers every day, without setting aside one whole day in every seven for their devotions. But men are full of inconsistencies, and workingmen afford no exception. They keep on demanding more holidays, and yet are unwilling to keep what already they are allowed. They have, in many instances, a half day Saturday, and don't observe it. Still they want to abolish Sundays. They ask for a shorter day for work, and, in many instances, when they have secured it, they make overtime. Where men have so little conception of the tendencies of their actions, they will never accomplish reforms for which they claim to be striving.

Syracuse, N. Y.

JAMES E. MAHN.

TRUE UNION SPIRIT.

Cultivate a spirit of true Union friendliness in your Union meetings and outside of the meeting. Remember that Union men are not united for the sole purpose of criticising and talking too severely about little things not worthy of a noble man's attention or notice. If a new officer has been elected, don't call him down too harshly on his first ruling if he makes an unintentional error or happens to give the floor to somebody when they are not according to strict parliamentary law entitled to it. When you reprimand, do so in a fair and gentlemanly way, and let it always be in a tone of kindness rather than in the rough and boisterous manner of bravado and intimidation.—*Barbers' Journal*.

THE CHANGED ATTITUDE OF BRITISH PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A London correspondent of the *Evening Post* notes in recent occurrences in England many evidences of the sure downfall of the old political economy—the doctrine of Adam Smith, of John Stuart Mill, in all but his most recent writings, and of Herbert Spencer. "The most striking phase of British public sentiment to-day," says this correspondent, "is its changed attitude toward trades-unionism. Formerly trades-unionism was regarded as tending to encourage the careless and idle at the expense of the intelligent and industrious," and as working "to the detriment of men seeking employment." By the way, it would be interesting to learn how upper class public opinion brought itself to believe that trades-unionism is not "detrimental to those seeking employment," and to employers needing just those seekers. But let us be thankful that it has come to see the light. And this converted public opinion is bearing "fruit worthy of repentance." For example, "certain passages in government schoolbooks, prepared by Archbishop Whately, in which trades-unionism is condemned are to be disallowed or condensed."

Nowhere is the change of sentiment so marked as in the parliament. Two years ago a resolution was passed requiring that in all government contracts such conditions shall be inserted "as may prevent the abuses arising from sub-letting," and making it the duty of the officials who make contracts for government work, "to secure the payment of the rate of wages generally accepted as current for a competent workman at his trade." Very little *laissez faire* and supply and public economy in that. Not less notable than the resolution itself was its practical interpretation. The officials understood the regulation to mean that none should be employed on work done under contract with government but "men working in accordance with the rules of trades-unionism." It must be added, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury very lately issued instructions disclaiming any obligation except with regard to wages. But he will hear from the unions on that point.

As usual the Tories are outbidding the Liberals in the largeness of their promises to "Labor." One day last month the spokesman of the Conservatives, when the navy estimates were before the house, offered this motion:

That, in the opinion of this house, no person should, in her Majesty's naval establishment, be engaged at wages insufficient for a proper maintenance; and that the conditions of labor as regards hours, wages, insurance against accident, provision for old age, etc., should be such as to afford an example to private employers throughout the country.

One is prepared to learn that the motion was a mere bluff, and that it would be rejected on the spot. On the contrary, the Secretary of War simply said that he could not accept the resolution as it stood; but that he accepted its spirit in his admission that "a change had of recent years come over public opinion in this matter," and that the government had "ceased to believe in competition wages," and he promised that the government "would act accordingly."

On this parliamentary episode, the correspondent remarks that it is regarded by the Labor Party as satisfactory. "Here," writes the correspondent, "we have the culmination, so far, of the acknowledgment of the labor claims." No such victory for labor has ever been won in the United States, whether from the Federal or from any state government. But though we lag behind England in matters of industrial reform, we are still following.

WHY NOT?

If the Government has so successfully controlled the Post Office Department, why not give it more of the great machines? We are so apt to jump at conclusions, and say that will never do. Just sit down by your fireside and ask yourself why should not the Government control the telegraphs, the telephone, the railroads, as well as the post offices. Think of all the objections you can, and then think of all the benefits you can, and then compare them. You have seen the good effects arising from the control of the one, while you have not thought of the benefits on the same principle that might arise from the others.—*Switchmen's Journal*.



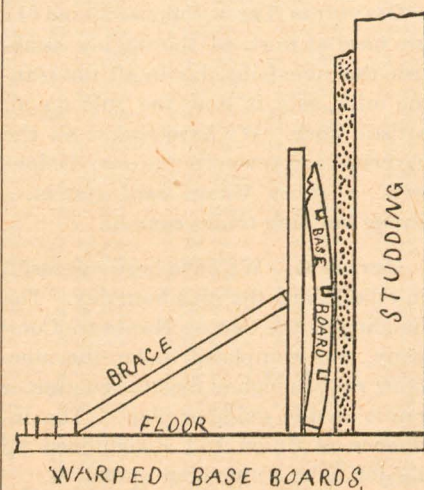
CONSTRUCTIVE CARPENTRY.

BY I. P. HICKS.

(Copyrighted 1893.)

HOW TO USE WARPED BASE.

Almost every carpenter has been more or less annoyed with warped base, particularly those who have been accustomed to the yellow pine. Yellow pine warps very easily and as soon as taken from the pile its inclination to warp is noticeable. Some boards will warp so bad that they are not fit to use under any circumstances. If they are not too badly warped they can be fixed so that they may be used with fair results.



The method is as follows: Plow grooves in the back side as shown in sketch, and plow about five-eighths of an inch deep. In nailing this base to the wall stand a board against it, nail a block on the floor and put in a brace as shown. By this means you can clamp the base tight against the plastering and greatly avoid the danger of splitting the board, which is quite common with warped boards on account of their not being solid against the wall. Sometimes it will be necessary to put on several braces according to the length of base being used. The plowing can be done with a bit only one-eighth of an inch wide, which is just as good and easier to work than a wide bit. There are several hand circular saws which will do the work easily and rapidly. If a carpenter has one of these machines at hand he can run a few saw-kerfs on the back of base which will accomplish the desired result.

POLITICS IN LABOR UNIONS.

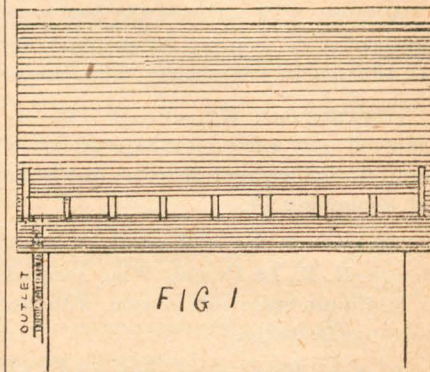
The question of introducing matters of a political nature in trades unions is at present receiving more than ordinary attention. That in time the members of organized labor will array themselves in solid phalanx against political misrule and demagoguery, no one who has given any attention whatever to the subject doubts. But to attempt to force the issue until the members are ready to accept it can but be wrought with grave consequences. The trades unions have been a power for good in the land, and it would be the height of folly to attempt anything that could in any way create dissension or cause the disruption of the organization.

Patience, agitation and organization must right everything, and we have waited and worked so long that a year or two more can affect the ultimate result but little. The recent judicial outrages have opened the eyes of the toilers to the necessity of taking political action; the large number of idle men in the land to-day is in itself proof positive that the reduction of working hours alone cannot bring with it an era of complete prosperity; indeed not until the toilers of this broad land shall receive the just results of their toil—which is impossible under the present political system—will the era of plenty for all, "and all having plenty" arrived. But above all let us keep up agitation and organization—it has already loosened the fetters of industrial slavery, and must and soon will rend them asunder.—*The Farmer and Labor Review*.

CONSTRUCTING GUTTERS.

BY I. P. HICKS.

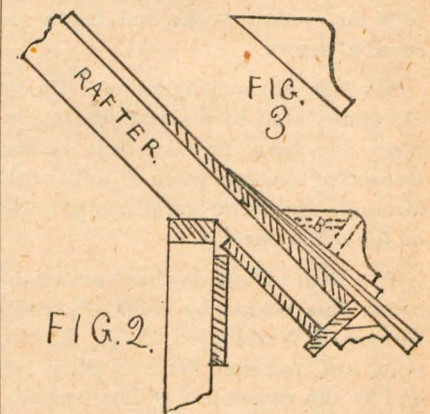
There are many mechanics who do not seem to realize the necessity of careful work in constructing gutters. No doubt many readers of *THE CARPENTER* have noticed, after rains, water standing in gutters that should have been run off instead of being left for the sun to evaporate. Standing water soon rusts out a gutter, and the water finds its way down through the cornice, which greatly hastens the decay of the cornice, besides sometimes causing leaks which show themselves inside the building.



I will give you a few diagrams illustrating the most common way of constructing gutters. Fig. 1 shows a side elevation of a roof having a standing gutter. The gutter is generally made of one piece about 1x4 inches, which stands square with the roof, and is usually supported by small brackets placed from 18 to 20 inches apart.

The bracket is shown at B, in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the bracket which forms the end piece of the gutter. The gutter is usually placed on second or third course of shingles, and the pitch is usually obtained by laying the shingles more to the weather at one end than at the other. For example, suppose we line up the shingles $\frac{5}{8}$ inches on the right end of roof elevation, Fig. 1, and drop the left end down four inches on each of the two courses of shingles, by so doing we have obtained a pitch of three inches for the course of shingles on which the gutter is to be placed. Now this three inches has been measured up the slope of the roof, hence the real pitch of the gutter is considerably less, and is lessened according to the pitch of the roof.

In this case we will suppose the roof to be one-half pitch, which would make the actual fall of the gutter a very little over two inches. Now suppose the gutter is 32 feet long, which is a very common occurrence. In two inches fall there are 32 16th inches, hence the gutter really has a pitch of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to the foot. It will now be plainly seen that the utmost care is necessary in the construction of this gutter, as the slightest deviation from the pitch line will make a place in which the water will stand.



Now suppose the gutter makes an angle of two, then great care in taking measurements to keep the pitch line true becomes a matter of necessity if a good gutter is obtained. It is generally this way in building—the mechanic will say: "Why, that gutter has two or three inches fall, which seems plenty," and yet if they would stop to consider how little this pitch often is to the foot run, they would see the necessity of using more care in constructing gutters properly.

The pitch of the gutters may be increased by putting a bottom in, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. The bottom piece should be large enough to fill the

(Continued on page 7.)

gutters within an inch of the top at one end and tapered to nothing at the other. By this means a fall of an inch in addition to the pitch given the shingles can be obtained. It is a good way to increase the pitch on long runs. Sometimes we are not allowed to obtain the pitch by giving the bottom course of shingles a pitch, and in this case the entire pitch has to be obtained by a tapered bottom. It is necessary to make the gutter with a deeper side piece in order to obtain the pitch and a proper depth of gutter. The shingles should always be started with a double course above the gutter and the fin should extend six inches under the shingles. Where the shingles are dropped at one end to give pitch to the gutter, they should be laid more above the gutter until the required amount is obtained.

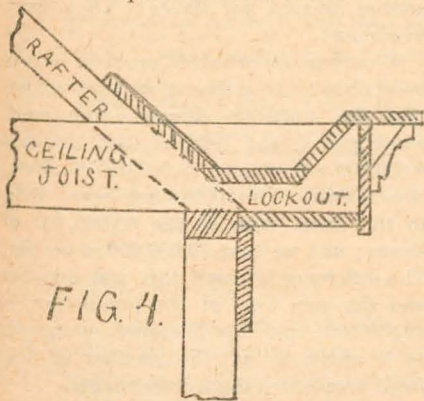


Fig. 4 shows a sectional view of another style of cornice and gutter. In this the gutter is formed of four pieces—a bottom, two sides and a piece next to the crown mould, called a fillet. This cornice and gutter is supported by an extension of the ceiling joists past the plate. The portion of the joist extending past the plate is frequently termed the look-out. The pitch of the gutter is obtained by gradually cutting the lookouts deeper towards the outlet.

The amount of pitch which may be obtained depends upon the thickness of the joists. For example, if the joists are six inches wide and we make the gutter one inch deep to start with, and gradually taper it down to four inches deep at the outlet, we obtain a pitch of three inches and have two inches left on the lookout for the support of the cornice and gutter.

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE TRUSS.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



ANY men can frame a roof, but few understand its principle. With a view of explaining the principle of the truss and its practical application in the construction of roofs and bridges, I have written this article.

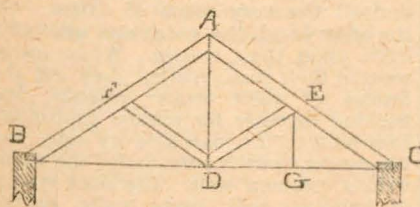


FIG. 1.

Let A B and A C be two rafters resting together at the ridge or point, as A. Even by their own weight, these two rafters would have a tendency to slip at the points B and C, and to sink at A. If a tie rod or beam be stretched from B to C, and the rafters, A B and B C, be made stiff or rigid, and the tie, B C, not liable to stretch, then A will be made a fixed point. This is the ordinary roof of two rafters in which the tie, B C, is the attic floor beams, and which form may be used for houses of small span.

When the span is wide, so wide in fact that the tie, B C, being unsupported in the center, tends to sag by reason of its length, then the conditions of stability are injured. Now if from the point or peak A a string or tie be let down and attached to the middle of B C, as D, it will then be impossible for B C to bend or sag down, as long as A B and B C are the same length. D will be also like a

stationary point if the suspension on tie A D be of iron or wood and not stretch. But the span may be increased, or the size of the rafters A B and A C diminished until the rafters tend to sag, and to prevent this, "struts" as D E and D F, are set in, reaching from the stationary point D to the middle of each rafter, or to the center of its length, as E and F; thus making E and F stationary points, provided the struts E D and F D remain their full length.

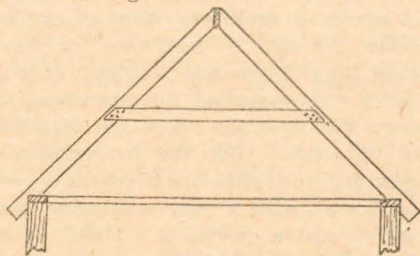


FIG. 2.

By this means the "truss" or tie up, the point D, and the frame, A B D C, is a trussed frame, or in the term applied in carpentry, a "truss." Similarly, if D C be long its center can be suspended from the fixed point E by a suspension rod, as E G.

In every truss there are two principal strains exerted on the pieces. These are termed *Compression* and *Tension*. For this simple truss the rafters A B and A C are in *Compression*, or being pushed together. A D and B C are extended, or in *Tension*. Those which are in tension can either be made of wood (as wood is very little liable to stretch) or of wrought iron rods, but never of ropes, or any material likely to stretch.

From the above, carpenters will understand that the rafters, by their not being subject to compression or crushing, and the tie rod or beam, not being liable to stretch, or, in better words, subject to tension, and the suspension rod completes the truss by preventing the sagging of the center of the tie beam.

In modern roof construction, engineers, as a rule, use timber for rafters and struts and iron for tie and suspension rods; these materials being light and easily put together, and I am sure many of the Brotherhood have worked on roofs of this class.

In the ordinary form of house roof shown at Fig. 2, the rafters are in *compression*, the ties, or attic floor beams, in *tension*, and the collar beam is in *compression*, as it takes the place of the struts, yet gives the head room.

FRAMING AN OCTAGONAL ROOF.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

A B C D E F G H I is the plan of the octagonal roof. I is the centre or peak. A I, B I, etc., are the seats of the hips. L J is the length of the common rafters. B K the exact length of the hip rafters.

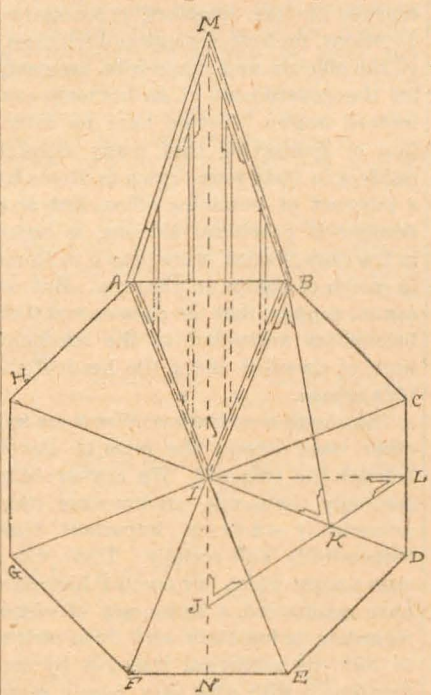


FIG. 1.

To find side bevel of hips, produce N I to M, and make B M equal to B K; join M B and M A. The bevel at M will be the side bevel across the top edges of the rafters, and the bevel shown inside the hips will be the bevel across the top edges of the jacks, right and left band.

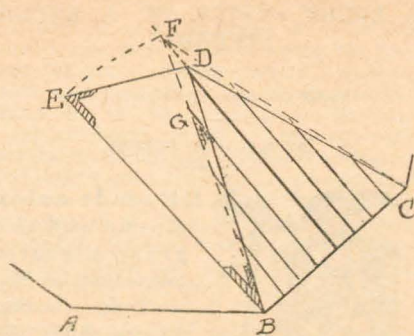


FIG. 2.

To obtain side bevel of octagon hip rafters, on B D, the seat of the hip, raise up the pitch D E, join E B for length of hip. To obtain side bevel of jacks, take B as centre and B E as radius, describe arc E F and join F and B. Produce line of jacks to meet B F, and the bevel at G is the side bevel across top of jacks, applied right and left, and on right and left sides of hips.

Correspondence.

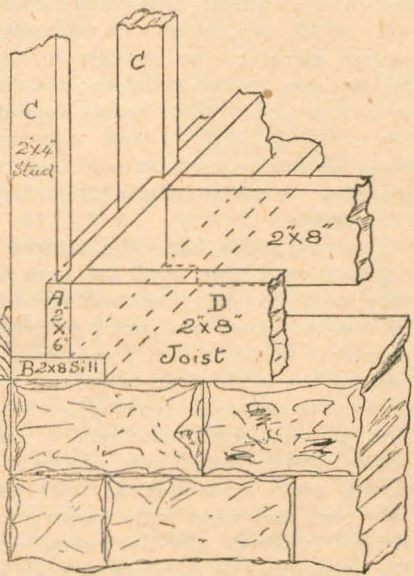


FIG. 1.

BOX SILLS.

Editor of THE CARPENTER :

I hereby send a rough sketch of a box sill for a frame house, which I think is superior to the one given by I. P. Hicks, from the fact that we get the full strength of the material.

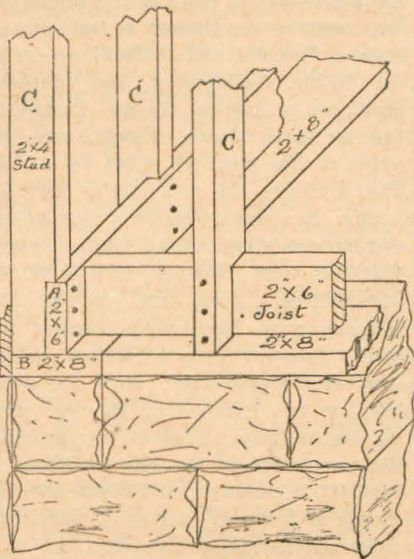


FIG. 2.

To illustrate, B is a 2x8 placed on the wall, and A is a 2x6 spiked fast to it; C is a 2x4 studding spliced firmly to both A and B; D is spiked in the same manner, the end and side sills are both made the same way and spiked well at the corners, making a first-class box sill, and one that can be relied on in a cyclone.

CHARLES ROSS.

L. U. 641, Dayton, Ky.

A YOUNG Canadian stonecutter has invented a mechanical jack-of-all-trades which is ingenious enough to have been evolved from the brain of a Yankee. The mechanism combines a drill, a jig saw, a circular saw, a band saw, a boss planer, a sand-papery machine, an emery wheel, a lathe, an auger and a sculptor. It is worked by a treadle, and is five feet high and three by five feet at the top.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



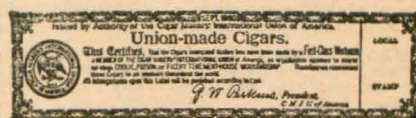
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



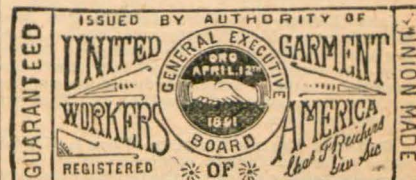
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

141 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.Subscription Price—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGUIRE
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1893.



A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Established in May 1881, this Journal is now twelve years old, with well established reputation—an edition of 30,000 monthly, and the circulation constantly increasing.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any Journal in the building trades.

Our readers are among architects, mill men, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters, stair builders and kindred trades.

In over 750 cities and towns—in every State and Territory we have readers.

Special advertising rates given on application. Cuts and engravings inserted at same cost as letter press. Careful attention and good display given to all advertisements.

Transient advertisements 25 cents per line, each insertion. Lower rates for longer time.

Special Announcements.

—Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

—Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

—We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABORER'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Laborer's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate, to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long delays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

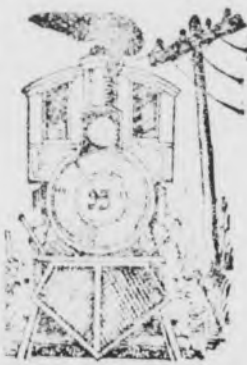
BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency, when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

PART II. THE HIDDEN CLASS.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



THE trade union movement, the grand historic movement of the workers, having for its object the establishment of a condition of society based upon economic and social justice, has been as continuous as time and as wide as civilization.

Consequently, the trade union, the voluntary organization of labor, has ever struggled against the involuntary organization of labor, by and under which the laborers have been subjugated in all ages and in all countries. Real history, then, will reveal the struggle in antiquity against slavery; the struggle in the Middle Ages against feudalism; and the struggle in modern times against capitalism. Slavery, serfdom and wagedom being the antique, medieval and modern phases of the one continuous involuntary labor system.

The trade union being the voluntary organization of labor, could not, from its very nature, possibly exist until emancipations had commenced, and a sufficient number of freedmen were in existence to perform the work of organization. We have not the means of knowing how long that primitive social condition of our people existed when all were masters and slaves, when emancipations were yet very rare, and when trade unions were not yet organized. But the beginning of the trade union is certainly anterior to the oldest written record.

We have it upon the authority of such celebrated names as those of Niebuhr, Arnold, Michelet, Merimée and others, that the Roman Empire at the time of Augustus, or about the commencement of our present era, extended from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the river Euphrates on the east, and included all the countries now known as Italy, Spain, France, Belgium and Holland, as far as the Rhine, Switzerland, the southern provinces of Austria, Greece, Turkey in Europe, Asia Minor, Egypt, and the whole of the northern coast of Africa. They estimate the area of this vast dominion at about 4,000,000 square miles; and its population at 100,000,000, of whom 4,000,000 were citizens, and 50,000,000 were slaves. Also, that one-half the citizens were distributed through the three thousand municipalities which studded the provinces; while the other half, or two millions of citizens, were resident in Italy. They further estimate the population of the city of Rome at 2,265,000 inhabitants, and divide them in classes as follows:—Slaves of provincial citizens resident in the city, 100,000; slaves of the government, 100,000; slaves of the military stationed in the city, 15,000; slaves of citizens of senatorial and equestrian rank, 100,000; and slaves of the *plebs urbana*, or city populace, 625,000. Total slave population, 940,000. The free population is given thus:—Provincial citizens resident in the city, 50,000; the military stationed in the city, 15,000; citizens of senatorial and equestrian rank, with their wives and children, 10,000; and the *plebs urbana*, or city populace, who are set down in one indiscriminate mass of 1,250,000.

A superficial reader might suppose that those classed as senatorial and equestrian rank were patricians; while those classed as the *plebs urbana* were plebeians. But such a supposition would be far from

being a correct one. The classification in question is, to say the least, incomplete, if not purposely confusing; being, evidently, based upon the great modern distinction of wealth, rather than upon the distinction—religious, social and legal—which fatally separated the several classes of antique society. The grouping of the citizens of senatorial rank, who were mainly patricians, with the citizens of equestrian rank, who were all of plebeian descent, is legitimate enough. Since the plebeians after a struggle of centuries had compelled the patricians to share with them the offices and dignities of the state. But the indiscriminate grouping of the plebeians below the equestrian rank with a mass numbering one million and a quarter is a classification approaching the burlesque.

The qualifications of a plebeian were free birth, property in land and agricultural habits. He could plead his own case in a court of justice, was entitled to perform military service, and had a right to a share of conquered lands; could vote in his tribe or district and in his legion; was eligible to public office; could appeal to Caesar against a sentence pronounced upon him by any authority outside of Italy; and as one entitled to make the proud boast, *Civis Romanus sum*—"I am a Roman citizen"—he could not be personally degraded or put to death what ever might be his crime. It is evident, then, that the difference between a citizen and any other class which might be included in the classification referred to, was great enough to demand separate classing, similar to that accorded to provincials.

We make this claim because we are convinced that the classification under the head of *plebs urbana* includes two widely different classes, and was made to avoid recognition of a great historical fact. In support of this claim, we again refer to the statement that 2,000,000 of citizens were resident in Italy. Then, as Italy contained 123,000 square miles, we have only about 24 citizens to the square mile. From these citizens there had to be raised the necessary quota of men to meet the heavy losses of the legions by sickness and frequent wars. It was by this still more limited number that the work of farming, or else the supervision of the cultivation of the soil by the instrumentality of slave labor, had to be performed. And it was from this number that the host of public functionaries was chosen; the senators, equites, governors, consuls, praetors, quaestors, procurators, decurions, prefects, censors and tribunes; all the officials and dignitaries necessary for the government of an immense centralized empire. Yet we have no intention of gainsaying that many citizens resident in Italy were drawn to Rome by a prospect of obtaining office, just as a number of provincial citizens, as stated in the classification, were drawn to Rome in search of justice or pleasure. But we cannot suppose that the citizens and their belongings amounted to the enormous number classified under the head of the *plebs urbana*.

The question now arises: Was there any other class, except the mass of slaves, beneath the citizens? We answer: Most assuredly there was—an immense class, economically and socially. There was a class against which our nominal historians have maintained a conspiracy of silence regarding its functions, and have striven to hide its numerical strength by confounding it with what they falsely represent to be an immense mass of degraded citizens whose highest aspiration was *panis et circenses*—"Bread and circus shows." We think we have sufficient evidence to expose this historic fraud, perpetrated in the capitalistic interest, by showing that the mass of citizens in

Rome were not profligate and corrupt, and that "the hidden class" was both well organized and prosperous. In view of the novelty, difficulty and importance of our task, we trust that we shall be permitted to present this evidence in our own way, and that our readers will patiently wait for what may appear to be tardy proof.

In the first place we would refer again to the estimate of the population of the empire. The estimate gives the total population as 100,000,000 of whom 4,000,000 were citizens, and 50,000,000 were slaves.

What were those people who were neither citizens nor slaves? They were freedmen!

What was the probable number of this freed class? To arrive at an answer, we take the 4,000,000 citizens, who were adult males, and add to that number 4,000,000 women and 12,000,000 children, thus making 20,000,000 of free born. Add to this latter number the 50,000,000 of slaves; and we have 70,000,000 of people. The difference between this last number and the sum total of the population is 30,000,000; and this difference represents, as it seems to us, the number of the freed people and their descendants.

Here we have then, the three main classes of antique society; the noble or free class; the class, or rather the mass of slaves; and an intermediate class of freedmen. We have also three jurisdictions: that of the family, that of the state, and that of the commune or municipality. That is to say, the absolute and unlimited jurisdiction of the father over his wife, children and slaves; the jurisdiction of the state over conquered freemen; over its own particular slaves—to whom it stood in *bona parentis*—and over the municipalities which it absorbed or founded; and the double jurisdiction of the freedmen, which it is our main purpose to explain. Originally, the jurisdiction of the head of a family was unlimited; he was the sole and undisputed lawgiver and judge of his entire family free and slave born; from his will there was no appeal, not even to the gods, for his were the *penates*, the gods of his ancestors, and as his ancestors were the reputed sons of the gods, he himself was divine. The coalition of three hundred of such patricians constituted the Roman state. When the state thus formed conquered a neighboring state, the conquered retained their original status, with the exception of the freedmen, who were incorporated with the Romans as an inferior free class known as *plebs* or plebeians. It is the long struggle of this class for religious, social and political equality that has altogether absorbed the attention of the nominal historians to the exclusion of the history of four-fifths of the people.

When we come to the consideration of the freed class, we find the freedmen are at the very beginnings of all states living in municipalities, from which, perhaps, is derived the very name of citizen. On the other hand, the patricians originally lived upon their estates. When slaves secured their emancipation they left the estates of their former masters, and flocking together for mutual protection, they built their houses side by side, and for greater security surrounded the whole with a common wall. The block system of buildings with party walls, regular streets and a surrounding wall is the invariable system of architecture as evolved by and for freedmen; in contradistinction to the strong tower of the patrician guarding and dominating the separate dwellings and the barracks of his domestic and agricultural slaves. The freedmen established the municipalities; and thus associated, they naturally devoted themselves more and more to mechanical and mercantile pursuits; while, correspondingly, slave labor became more and more confined to agricultural and pastoral pursuits, the coarser manufactures and domestic services. Now, the municipalities presented two mutually dependant phases of organization; the one was general and its function was government; the other was special and confined to each separate trade or pursuit.

These trade organizations were known in the Latin tongue as *collegia*; as to-day they are known in the English tongue as "trade unions."

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Latwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.
Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 911, Butte, Montana.

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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
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D. P. Rowland, 253 W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.
W. T. Dukehart, 208 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

READ THIS THRILLING TRUTHFUL
APPEAL.

To the People of the United States.

New York, August 21, 1893.

A hundred thousand men, women and children are nearing the verge of starvation in this rich metropolis of these free United States. Hundreds of thousands of others are within but a short distance from want and its attendant suffering, misery and crime. From all the manufacturing and commercial centres there comes the anxious demand for work, soon we fear to be followed by the desperate despairing cry for bread.

The fields of our matchless domain have blossomed with the promise of an abundant harvest and beneath our feet is stored the wealth of ages, of metals and of minerals for the needs of men. The cattle feed upon a thousand hills and our forests covering empires of states crown the earth with glory. All nature smiles with the abundance of prosperous peace. The sword of war is sheathed and pestilence has withdrawn its destroying hand. Invention has quickened production and lessened cost. Electricity and steam have conquered time and space. The North and South, the East and remotest West are one, a grand indissoluble union of independent states. The hands of labor, skilled in every craft, answer the will of an intelligent, industrious, peace-loving people. The untaught, foreign born, oppressed for ages beneath the heel of usurping power, have come to these shores, as our fathers came, to seek a higher and a happier life. The forces of nature and the right good will of millions of workers on farm and sea, in mill and mine, and in all the enterprises of this new world of free men, are united to make this country the home of plenty—the garden and forum of the world.

A few thousand men and women enjoy the opulence of eastern potentates, while abject millions grovel in the dust begging for work and bread. This is the industrial and social exhibit of our Columbian year.

Against these conditions and their inevitable results and against the underlying causes that make poverty the normal condition of the wage-laborer, we, the organized workers of the city of New York, voicing as we believe the organized labor of the world, enter our serious and determined protest and warning.

In this hour of distress and danger we call upon all citizens of all religious and political faiths, to give their most careful consideration to our appeal, and to the methods and measures herein set forth. The authors of the Declaration of Independence before severing the colonies from the mother country, wisely set forth certain fundamental truths and upon the basis of these eternal verities erected the temple of political freedom.

So, we, mindful of the power of error and prejudice against any seeming departure from the beaten paths of human experience as in duty bound, make this declaration of the reasons that prompt our action and justify the methods and measures proposed.

We do not believe that the industrial and social system so firmly entrenched, can be changed for the better by declaration or demand, by edict of rulers, by laws of legislative assemblies, by individual or corporate experiments, by riot or by the deadly anger of class hate.

We believe that so radical a change as we contemplate must be obtained by the slow process of evolutionary development.

That the methods and measures by which the world of workers to-day enjoy better conditions than those of other times and the greater purchasing power of a day's work in the United States over that enjoyed by the laborers of other countries, are the methods by and through which labor will receive its full measure of justice and equity.

We believe that the organization of wage-workers in trade unions is the surest guarantee of a peaceful solution of the world-wide problem, "How to abolish poverty."

That the wage system of labor can be succeeded by a better only through the increase of the purchasing power of a day's work.

That increased wages (or increased purchasing power) reduces profit upon labor.

That a constant increase in wages and in reduction of profits will make a capitalistic or employing class unprofitable and unnecessary, thus eliminating classes and establishing equity.

That the reduction of the hours of labor increases wages without increasing the cost of production, and is the measure upon which the full power of the labor movement should be directed.

We also believe that in times of great distress, whether caused by the upheavals of nature, by earthquakes, floods, or cyclones, or when caused by man's folly, ignorance, or avarice, as in the case of pestilence, fire, financial panics, and periods of industrial stagnation, it is the duty of all men to give relief to the suffering, to care for the sick, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and shelter the homeless. We, therefore, call upon all to contribute funds for the unemployed, who wait for work in vain, and whose wives and little ones are starving in our streets.

That as a city is a co-operative corporation in which all citizens are shareholders, and all other residents guests or sojourners, no one citizen has the right to live in extravagant luxury while the other wants for the needs of life. We, therefore, call upon the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York to convene in special session and there devise ways and means in the same manner, and to the same extent, as they would in the case of flood, fire or pestilence.

That as food obtained by work is more enjoyable than food obtained, even as a right, without work, we ask the city authorities to provide ways and means for the commencement and continuance of public works, and the employment of the now unemployed directly and not by contract.

That the same reasons that prompt us to call upon the officers of our city for appropriations for immediate relief and public employment, also prompt us to call upon the Governor of the State, and the President of the United States, to call attention by public proclamation and by legislative action to the same end, and in such a manner as the fundamental law will permit.

In that immortal document that sounded the death-knell of kingship, the signers thereto set forth a challenge and defiance to that social and industrial system, that rests upon the same foundation and upholds the theory of the divine rights of kings.

In the declaration: "That all men are born possessed with certain unalienable rights, among which are the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," will be found the keynote to a new and yet grander declaration of labor's independence from the monarchial control of the industrial system.

The right to life carries with it the right to means of life.

The right to liberty carries with it the right to that economic independence without which political liberty is void.

The right to the pursuit of happiness carries with it the right to all the opportunities and privileges that are necessary to the securing of happiness.

The administrative, executive and legislative acts herein called for are in line with precedents heretofore established. From its earliest days to these closing years of the century all the functions of government have been used not only for the security of property, but for the increase of capital. Bonuses for the estab-

lishment of new industries, and for the continuance of profitable investments, had been frequent. Appropriations had been made and the credit of municipalities, of states, and of the United States Government had been granted and leased to capitalistic, corporate and private enterprises, and tariff costs have been placed upon the product of foreign manufactures. All and several of these have been granted under the plea that such bonuses, credits, appropriations and tariffs were granted and loaned for the good of all the people.

The confidence of all the people in the peaceful methods of agitation, organization and action, is worth more to the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the people, and for the protection of property than the confidence of bankers in any financial system.

As humane men and women we entreat you to listen to the cry of labor for work and bread. As patriotic citizens we proclaim that those who control the industries and the finance of the United States are responsible for the employment and non-employment of labor, and we demand of them immediate relief for the victims of a system inherited from the ages of wrong with which the poor have been oppressed.

SAM'L GOMPERS,
CHRIS. EVANS,
ANDREW J. SMITH,
THOS. C. WALSH,
HENRY WEISMANN,
JOS. BARONDESS,
HENRY WHITE.

THE NEED OF A BETTER UNDER-
STANDING BETWEEN WOOD
WORKING ORGANIZATIONS.

The need of a thorough understanding, says the official journal of the Wood Workers' International Union, between the carpenters and cabinet makers and our International Union, cannot be better illustrated than by printing the following extract from a letter recently received from a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The letter was an answer to a request that something be done to organize a local union of our craft. The organizer writes: "I will do all in my power to get you an organization in this city as soon as I get time, but I will have to explain to you the situation, and you will see that it is not such an easy thing to do. The carpenters claim all of your men in their business, as well as those employed in box factories and car shops. The furniture workers claim everything in their line, and it is the same with the carriage workers. I helped to organize all of them, and if it had not been to avoid dissension, national and local, you would have had at least three applications for charters that went to the above-named organizations. These matters should be straightened out by the National Unions so that the organizer may know what to do."

From the above it will be seen that when a machine hand moves from a cabinet shop to a planing mill or carriage factory, or any other kind of wood working establishment, he must leave the organization with which he is connected, so as to comply with the rules of the union that claims jurisdiction over the factory where he goes to work. The inevitable result is, misunderstanding, and then antagonism, all of which could be avoided if the International had complete jurisdiction in that city as it should have. We do not blame the carpenters and cabinet makers, as both organizations were in the habit of admitting machine men to membership long before we came into existence. Now, however, the dual system should cease. We have demonstrated that under a jurisdiction of their own the machine men can organize much better than under the jurisdiction of some other trade. In St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Paul and a host of other cities, large and small, the machine men recognize no organization but our International Union, and our relations with the carpenters and cabinet makers are of the most harmonious kind. There is less friction than there would be were the machine men subordinate to one of the other organizations. Organization and federation is our watchword. Organization on distinct trade lines, then federation to protect our united interests.

There is no feeling of antagonism between the International and kindred trade organizations. On the contrary we have been of assistance to both carpenters and cabinet makers, and hope we may be able to help them still further in the

future. We have also received valuable aid from the carpenters in the work of forming new unions, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge it. The harmony between the wood working organizations shall continue, but there must be clearly drawn lines which shall prevent the one organization from encroaching upon the legitimate jurisdiction of another, and with this object in view the recent convention decided that a delegation of two members should attend the carpenters' convention at Indianapolis next year, and another delegation of two members should visit the cabinet makers when they meet in convention, and thus bring about some kind of an understanding.

We have assurances that are satisfactory to us of an amiable understanding being arrived at, and we believe that commencing with the year 1895 there will be but one legitimate organization whose doors will be open to our craftsmen, and that will be the Machine Wood Workers' International Union of America.—*The Machine Wood Worker.*

THE NINE-HOUR DAY FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

Allow me to advance a few ideas on the difference in dollars and cents between the nine-hour system, as the Canton, O., Carpenters' Union proposes to have it, and the ten-hour system as we have been having it. We have in Canton about 360 resident carpenters. With the ten-hour day, the time they find employment during the year on an average is about 250 days. Now, suppose the same amount of work to be done under either system, and suppose the same amount of work be done per hour, this would require ten additional days in every one hundred with the nine-hour day, making 25 additional days in the year for 360 carpenters, making 9,000 days, which, on a basis of \$2.25 per day, would be \$20,250. This would pass \$20,250 from capital to labor, and increase the consumptive power of 360 citizens, and the consumptive power of its citizens is what makes or unmakes the business of a place. This \$20,250 would find its way into all branches of business, and increase the capacity of business men just to that extent, to build and make improvements. This would increase the business of contractors, and create a new demand for all kinds of labor and more work for carpenters. Now, it seems to me that as a business measure, this is worth considering. Contractors, I think where they object to the nine-hour day, their objection is based on their objection to the Union, while the Union only can bring about the nine-hour day. I can understand why capitalists or business men and contractors, who depend more on their capital than they do on their labor, to gather wealth, would oppose the Union or the nine-hour day. Because capital is interested in gathering the earnings of business and labor, and the straitened circumstances of business men and laborers, is capital's opportunity. But why journeymen, other contractors or business men should, does seem to me more like short sightedness than intelligent business, as the earnings and wealth of business and labor, go into the hands of capital. Then unscrupulous contractors by taking the advantage of the necessities of their men, or by hiring some outside carpenters cheap, cut the prices below what other responsible contractors' estimates are, who pay fair wages. This, unless the Union can prevent it, establishes wages, then some other contractors take advantage of that wage and cut still lower. Responsible contractors and such as would be able to do work on short notice are thus placed at a disadvantage, and journeymen are cut down to where they are compelled to work 10, 12 or 15 hours per day in order to live. Place the Union on a footing so that it can control the wages of the craft, then every contractor will know what other contractors are paying, and responsible contractors will then have the advantage and many of the others will leave the field. We hear from time to time of ordinances being passed by city councils to protect business men from outside fakirs, peddlers, and irresponsible and unscrupulous dealers; but who ever heard of the laborers or mechanics of a place, on whom depends the prosperity of business, being protected from any outside competition.

To continue the ten-hour day, and raise the price, would only shorten the time of employment, as it would only increase the number of outside carpenters.

Canton, Ohio.

A. J. KINTZ.

CARPENTERS AT CHURCH.



NOTHING new for carpenters to be at church, but it is quite new to hear such a sermon as that of the Rev. W. J. Twort of Lynn, Mass. The Rev. Mr. Twort is pastor of High Street Free Baptist Church. Carpenters' Union No. 108, Lynn, Mass., has had the effective aid of several clergymen of Lynn, and of various denominations in behalf of Organized Labor. But none of the sermons can compare with that of the Rev. W. J. Twort. Here we give a few sample paragraphs of it:

The employers combine in an association or trust, and refuse to employ the workman who does the same thing. Is it a wonder that with these stern facts about him the workman is apt to look upon the employer as an opponent, to get all he can from him and give as little as possible in return.

How often he has been told that capital advances his wages, and that he is paid by capital, when he knows that his hands have created value more than he receives, and that out of the value thus made here receives his pay, and never before he has more than added to the value; for if the house is not finished it is manifestly of more value shingled than not shingled, with stairs than without. So that each day's work has increased its market value by more than the day's work. Is it not, therefore, to the credit of the workman that he makes so little trouble even when he feels that he is worked down to the lowest possible pay?

Now on the other side, the employer can see only his side of the case. He may be kindly hearted and generous, but he schools himself to his own side, has his contracts out and feels that he must compete with others, so he joins the association and is in turn controlled by the wealthier of its members, often against his own judgment and conscience. He is met with the statement, business is business, and though he be a sincere friend of the workman, the very force of circumstances places them in antagonism.

Now brothers, I want to take you this morning up the mountain side, out of the smoke of the battle, where for a little while we may look down upon the turmoil through the precepts of One who was of your craft, honoring it above all others, Jesus the Nazarene, who, born in the carpenter's family and trained in a carpenter's home, yet who spake as never man spake; we can all, Catholic or Protestant, Jew or free thinker, give heed to His words, and thus see more clearly how peace, righteousness and prosperity are to come unto us.

Let us notice now a few of the difficulties in the way of a settlement of the question. First, the haste to be rich, the almost universal love of the dollar, the effort to get something for nothing. The estimated wealth of the United States in 1880 was \$43,642,000,000—about \$700 to every man, woman and child of our present population. The increase of wealth above all expenses of food, raiment, etc., was \$6,257,000 for every twelve hour day. Is it any wonder that a man hearing this and earning \$12 thinks something is wrong and becomes socialistic, and some with less pay and harder lives become Anarchists? The average expenses of workmen's families in this State were \$754.42, while the earnings of workmen were \$558.68. That means that the workman had to call upon wife and children for nearly \$200. Of the average workingman's family 32 per cent of the necessary toil fall upon women and children, and 28,614 children under 16 are at work instead of at school.

Another difficulty that prevents a settlement of this question is the sharp and often dishonest competition, feeling officials to obtain contracts, and then slighting work to make it pay. Mr. A. makes a bid to use good stock and pay fair wages, and Mr. B. claims the same, but figures so that he must do one of two things, lose money or shirk somewhere.

Another difficulty is the popular demand for the cheapest thing. It is said that if workmen have the short-hour day

things will cost so much more. That is true to some extent, but it is not likewise true that there will be more demand for these things, for if the workman has good pay and leisure time will he not spend more for home? Will he not do more at home, and thus need more? Who spends the most for helpful things, the man who keeps a Chinese laundry, the Armenian, the Italian, who is here to get a little for his own land and who has nothing in common with us, or the American workman, who plans to make this his home, who supports his church, and perhaps trying to pay for a home? You at once decide the question.

Another difficulty is the fact that the methods of work change so rapidly. Take the machinery for wood work alone. How it has reduced the cost of building and the time, cutting off the work of many hands, especially during the winter. Now it surely is only fair that the workman should share in the general gain, and if his skill has invented that which quickens and cheapens the building, he should have something of the first fruit in time and remuneration, because it still takes a man to do the work.

Another serious difficulty in the way is the arbitrary nature which power develops. The gigantic trusts crush out their opponents, railroads cut rates on the weaker ones, combines kill out opposition if possible, then put up prices regardless of who suffers.

But my friends, it is not all on one side. The employee has developed the same arbitrary will, when it has been in his power. The man who will not bow to the will of the Order may be called a scab or rat, to be scorned and sneered at by every passer-by. Every man must be given the liberty of his conscience, for, as you know, labor men have made some sad mistakes, largely through trusting to incompetent leaders. Still stand by your union, and seek as far as possible to avoid coercion, for though it may be possible to succeed by force for awhile, yet all genuine gain must come through mutual agreement and concession.

Temper has much to do with labor troubles, hasty words on both sides. Labor's chosen representatives presenting the case in such a way as to rouse all the spleen in the employer, and the employer often forgetting the fact that he has the vantage ground in most cases and should remember the words of Holy Writ, "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."

That the building trades need a shorter day than some others is seen from the fact that their work is in different parts of the city, often quite a distance from home, and they should have some time for this. It has sometimes been said that if eight hours were granted, men would only spend it foolishly, but what weight has such an argument? Would you keep one man at toil because two ill-used their privileges? I think the opposite would become the rule and the effort to lift the working man unto a higher plane of life in all things is being successful. Your trade is more favored than many, yet how few realize that there are many days when pay stops because work is not ready or because of storm or lack of material: men used to go into the shop and get out stock; to-day they must wait; hence the need of a gradual adaption of time and remuneration.

The continued immigration, the rush of the city, the strain upon existing institutions, the general discontent of the mass of workmen the world over, all indicate that some change is impending. Just what or how it will come about one cannot tell, but gentlemen, be conservative, stand firm for right and right dealing, for you stand between wealth on one side and the laborer on the other. See that as skilled mechanics you exemplify the golden rule—"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do you even so to them."

DISCONTENT.

Pity it is to feel,
Day after day,
Toil's routine ever steal
One's life away.

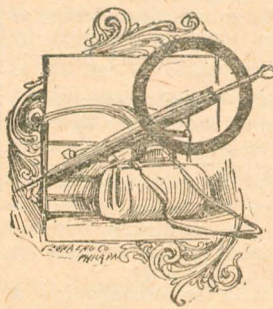
But greater pity is ill
Never to know
'Tis chiefest of all ill
To stagnate so.

Better a futile wrath
With barren life,
With hope of aftermath.
To follow strife.

F. K. F.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS: HOW TO USE, AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

BY A. H. WESLING.



Of all the trades, that of the carpenter requires, probably, not only the greatest number of tools, but to keep them

in order and manage them right, requires also great skill. Although it should be one of the first instructions for the young mechanic to receive, but very few are ever taught how to set and sharpen a saw or a plane, or any other tool properly. It is not an uncommon occurrence, when two mechanics are doing the same kind of work, to see one go about it real slow and easy, while the other is hurrying and sweating, and will not take the time to sharpen his tools, in order to keep up with the former; and still the former may be doing better work than the latter. Although this difference between two mechanics is in many cases due to superior skill and greater certainty of the former; in a great many—probably the majority of cases—it is directly due to the fact that the tools of the one are in better shape and condition.

It is not necessary for the mechanic to buy every new kind of tool that he sees advertised, many of which are not worth room in the tool box; but those tools absolutely required should be kept in such a condition as to do the greatest amount of work in the best manner with the least expenditure of power.

A kit of well kept tools is a much better recommendation when starting for a "new boss," than a standing collar and patent leather shoes; and a glance at them will tell the boss or foreman (providing he is a mechanic himself and knows something about them) at once, what kind of a mechanic is handling them.

While skill in the use of the majority of the tools can be acquired only by constant practice, there are also some in which the principles underlying their use are so varied, and so inaccessible without aid, that they are almost useless to the mechanic, unless he is taught, or has studied how to use them. Amongst these are, the steel square and the slide rule. While to the majority of mechanics they are of little use beyond squaring and mitering, or measuring, to those who have once become skilled in their use, they are simple calculating machines of the most wonderful capacity.

To impart such knowledge as cannot easily be obtained by practice, shall be the aim of the following articles.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.—HOW TO USE AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

The Hand Saw.—The hand saw is one of the most important of the carpenter's tools, and although it is one of the first tools put into the hands of the apprentice, and used more than any other, it is surprising how few carpenters are able to sharpen a saw correctly and keep it in proper order.

The Cross-cut Saw.—Of these there should be at least two in every carpenter's kit; one for rough work, such as framing, etc., and another for bench work and finishing. The former should be a No. 7 or No. 8 (this number is usually stamped in the blade, near the handle, and indicates the number of teeth per inch; but saws usually have one tooth less per inch than what the number indicates), while the finishing saw may be a No. 10, 11 or 12.

To Select a Saw.—The framing or coarse saw should not be less than 26 inches long, and have No. 7 or No. 8 teeth. In saws, as well as any other tools, do not buy cheap and inferior goods, as they

will cause more vexation than what they are worth.

I prefer a cast-steel to a spring-steel saw; being somewhat stiffer and its elasticity more perfect, it is therefore less liable to kink, warp and rattle in consequence. To test a saw, take hold of the handle with one hand and the point of the blade with the other, then bend it until the point and handle nearly meet, then allow it to straighten, then look along the edge of the saw, and if it remained crooked, or retained a permanent bulge, do not take it. A pretty stiff saw is to be preferred to a limber one, for reasons stated above, but should be of the very best material, so as to be as thin as possible, without being too limber.

A saw should be much thinner at the point than near the handle, to prevent vibration and rattling when drawing back. The back of the saw should not be much more than half the thickness of the cutting edge, so as to run easier and require less set. I prefer a straight-back saw to a hollow or skew-back; being stiffer in the center of the blade, it is not so liable to warp in heavy timber, and the point will not vibrate so easy, and therefore runs much steadier. A saw should be rather hard than soft, as it keeps sharp much longer, and if kept in good order it requires but very little setting. The breaking of the teeth is, in at least nine cases out of ten, due to carelessness or ignorance of the principles of saw setting. The cause of the breaking of teeth is usually either giving them too much set, or setting or bending them below their base—that is, the set is extended into the body of the plate. As to the first cause, if a saw is kept sharp and in good order it requires but very little setting. One sixteenth of an inch between the two lines of points is enough for any cross-cut saw, even if used for green lumber, if it is kept sharp and in good order, providing the saw is not over $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in thickness, which no cross-cut saw should be. Then the most bending or set each tooth would need would be $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch from the base to the point. As to the first cause, be careful that the fulcrum of the anvil (that point over which the tooth is bent) of the saw-set is not below the base of the teeth, so that the bending of the teeth does not extend into the body of the saw, for if it does, and the saw is a good one, it is almost sure to break them; but if it is so soft as not to break them it is almost sure to warp so as to be nearly unfit for use.

Saw setting used to be quite an art years ago, but there are now several saw sets in the market with which most any ordinary mechanic ought to be able to set a saw well and perfectly. But there are also some worthless ones advertised very extensively, and as this article is not for the purpose to advertise the goods of any certain firm, the best advice I give you, is to "try it before you buy it." The most essential requisites for a good saw set are: First, that it should involve the hammer and anvil principle, and should be so constructed that the teeth can be watched while being set. Second, that it will not slip back and pinch off the points of the teeth. Third, that it can be perfectly regulated as to amount of set and depth of gauge. Fourth, that the regulating parts do not move during the process of setting, but that the set will be regular and uniform throughout, and fifth, that it can be used for all kinds of hand saws.

To set a saw.—Every time before the saw is being set, it should be jointed. To do that place the saw in the clamp and then take a long straight file and put it on the teeth lengthwise so that the surface of the file is at a right angle (or square) to the blade of the saw, then draw it along the saw from heel to point, filing down all the teeth to a uniform length until every tooth has been touched. The cutting edge of the saw should form a uniform curve, so that if a straight line be drawn from the point of the first to that of the last tooth, those in the centre should project about one-quarter inch beyond that line. If the saw is very uneven so that some of the teeth have to be filed down much in the jointing process, say more than one-sixth of their length, they should be filed first, so as to have all teeth of uniform length, before setting.

In setting a saw the following three rules should be observed: First, be sure that the fulcrum of the anvil (the point over which the teeth are bent) is above the base of the teeth, so that the bending does not extend below the line c c, Fig. 4. Second, hold the saw set and saw firm, so that it will not slip back and pinch off the points of the teeth, and Third, see that you get the right set and uniform throughout.

(To be Continued.)

THE RELATIVE HOLDING POWERS OF CUT NAILS AND WIRE NAILS.

The communication of Union 650, Pomeroy, O., published in our August number, has aroused considerable discussion among our members. In answer to many inquiries we here give the U. S. official report on the merits of CUT NAILS vs. WIRE NAILS, as manifest by the latest official test. The report is computed and arranged by consulting engineer Wm. H. Burr, from the detailed official report of commanding officer J. W. Reilly, Major, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., in command of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., and of the United States Testing Machine at that station. The report of Major Reilly gives the action, under stress, of each one of the nails (1160 in number) tested in the trials.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., }
March 30, 1893.

To Messrs Charles L. Bailey, President of Chesapeake Nail Work, Harrisburg, Pa.; Arthur B. Clarke, President of the Old Dominion Iron & Nail Works Co., Richmond, Va.; Horace P. Tobey, Treasurer of Tremont Nail Company, West Wareham, Mass.

Gentlemen:—At your request, I have examined, summarized and computed percentages upon the report of Major J. W. Reilly, of the United States Ordnance Department, giving in detail the tests made for ascertaining the relative holding powers of cut nails and wire nails, of equal lengths and weights; which tests were made at the United States Arsenal, at Watertown, Mass., under the supervision of Major Reilly, in accordance with an invitation of the Eastern Cut Nail Manufacturers of the United States, to the Wire Nail Manufacturers of the United States, dated November 4, 1892. The tests were made in November and December, 1892 and January, 1893.

I find results as follows:

The series of tests, each series comprising ten pairs of cut nails and wire nails of one size, were, in number 58
The number of nails tested was 1160
The nails ranged in length from 1½ to 6 in.
The number of series in which the cut nails showed the superior holding power was 58
The number of series in which the wire nails showed the superior holding power was Not any
All the nails tested were driven in Spruce wood
Additional tests were made, of the box nails only, in . . . Pine wood

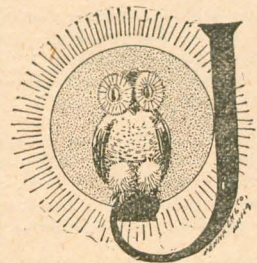
Per cent.

In spruce wood, in 9 series of tests comprising 9 sizes of common nails (longest 6 inches, shortest 1½ in.) the cut nails showed an average superiority of 47.51
In spruce wood, in 6 series of tests, comprising 6 sizes of light common nails (longest 6 inches, shortest 1½ in.) the cut nails showed an average superiority of 47.40
In spruce wood, in 15 series of tests, comprising 15 sizes of finishing nails, (longest 4 inches, shortest 1½ in.) the cut nails showed an average superiority of 72.22
In spruce wood, in 6 series of tests, comprising 6 sizes of box nails (longest 4 inches, shortest 1½ in.) the cut nails showed an average superiority of 50.88
In spruce wood, in 4 series of tests, comprising 4 sizes of door nails (longest 4 inches, shortest 2 in.) the cut nails showed an average superiority of 80.03
In pine wood, in 6 series of tests, comprising 6 sizes of box nails (longest 4 inches, shortest 1½ in.) driven with taper perpendicular to grain of wood, the cut nail showed an average superiority of 135.20
In pine wood, in 6 series of tests, comprising 6 sizes of box nails (longest 4 inches, shortest 1½ in.) driven with taper parallel to grain of wood, the cut nail showed average superiority of 100.23

In pine wood, in 6 series of tests, comprising 6 sizes of box nails (longest 4 inches, shortest 1½ in.) driven in end of wood, the cut nail showed average superiority of 64.38
In pine wood, in above named 18 series of tests, comprising 6 sizes of box nails (longest 4 inches, shortest 1½ in.) driven in three ways, the cut nail showed an average superiority of 99.93
In spruce and pine wood combined, in the whole 58 series of tests, comprising 40 sizes of nails (longest 6 inches, shortest 1½ in.) the cut nails showed average superiority of 72.74

Yours respectfully
Wm. H. BURR, Consulting Engineer.

THE UNFAIRNESS OF LABOR'S REMUNERATION.



JOHN STUART MILLS said, fifty years ago: "The produce of labor is apportioned almost adverse to labor, the largest portion going to those who never work at all, the next largest to those whose work is almost nominal, and so on in a descending scale, the remuneration dwindling as the work grows harder and more disagreeable, until the most fatiguing and exhausting bodily labor cannot count with certainty on earning the necessities of life."

We find in all civilized nations that the laboring classes as a rule are poor and when the laboring classes have produced wealth enough to make all classes comfortable and happy, and find themselves short, without any fault of theirs, and then refuse to co-operate with the only power that ever has or can do anything to relieve their condition, certainly looks to me like criminal neglect.

Laborers are told that they have the ballot, and that the State is just what they make it. Yet what Mills said fifty years ago was true then and is true to-day. While the laboring classes have had the ballot in this country for over 100 years, whoever heard of any law ever being made in the interest of labor, without the intervention of some labor organization. Who ever heard of the hours of labor being reduced, except by organized labor. Labor organizations are the only schools we have on earth to-day, where laborers may learn to understand their real condition.

Let no one understand by this that I underrate the value of the ballot for workingmen, but history and experience prove that without organization laborers only sanction their own doom with the ballot, because long before laborers could obtain any relief from legislation, capital would have them bound hand and foot. Think of 80 per cent. of unorganized men without any means, fighting against 20 per cent. of well organized men with every means. When two or three well armed men can hold up an entire train, and rob any number of men, it is time laborers should learn to know they have no business with capital, through legislation or otherwise, without organization. Then let every trade organize, let every shop organize, let every gang attach themselves to some national organization, let these Unions and national organizations be ready to act as one man. Then what will 20 per cent. of organized men be as against 80 per cent. of organized men?

Laborers, as a class, are just as intelligent and just as honest as capitalists, and are vastly in the majority. Then why continue to act as wanton slaves, and allow capitalists to rob them of their wealth at will, and thereby rob society of its intelligence and morality? Gunton says: "Social progress moves from the material to the social, the intellectual and the moral." And the history and experience of nations show that as you withdraw the material wealth from the masses you increase ignorance, superstition, immorality and crime. If capital can keep bayonets enough behind such people to prod them up to their work, they are more easily handled than more intelligent ones would be, perhaps.

A. J. KINTZ.

Canton, Ohio.

NINE-HOUR CITIES

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg. Lansingburg, N. Y.
Allston, Mass. Lawrence, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass. La Crosse, Wis.
Atlantic City, N. J. La Junta, Col.
Arlington, Mass. Logansport, Ind.
Arransas Harbor, Tex. Lowell, Mass.
Anacortes, Wash. Lynn, Mass.
Asbury Park, N. J. Leechburg, Pa.
Astoria, Oreg. Leominster, Mass.
Asheville, N. C. Lafayette, Ind.
Auburn, N. Y. Lancaster, Pa.
Auburn, Me. Lewiston, Me.
Akron, O. Lincoln, Neb.
Altoona, Pa. London, Canada.
Apollo, Pa. Lockland, O.
Anderson, Ind. Long Island City, N. Y.
Allegheny City, Pa. Long Branch, N. J.
Albany, N. Y. Louisville, Ky.
Austin, Tex. Marlboro, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal. Marion, Ind.
Bay City, Mich. Morristown, N. J.
Belle Vernon, Pa. Mansfield, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y. Malden, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y. Millville, N. J.
Bryn Mawr, Pa. Media, Pa.
Butler, Pa. Mendon, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J. Meriden, Conn.
Boise City, Idaho. Marblehead, Mass.
Bridgeton, N. J. Meriden, Conn.
Burlington, Iowa. Monongahela, Pa.
Blaine, Wash. Memphis, Tenn.
Bridgeport, Ohio. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Bridgeport, Mass. Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Bellaire, Ohio. Maspeh, N. Y.
Belleville, Ill. Milford, O.
Belleville, Can. Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Bellevue, Pa. Mercer, Pa.
Boston, Mass. Middletown, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn. Meriden, Conn.
Brookton, Mass. Moline, Ill.
Beaver Falls, Pa. Mobile, Ala.
Brookline, Mass. Muncie, Ind.
Butte, Mont. Moundsville, W. Va.
Carrollton, Ga. Muskegon, Mich.
Calro, Ill. McKeesport, Pa.
Calgary, Can. Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Chelsea, Mass. New Britain, Conn.
Charleroi, Pa. Nelsonville, O.
Charleston, W. Va. North Easton, Mass.
Chester, Pa. New Kensington, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio. Norfolk, Va.
Concord, N. H. New Orleans, La.
Corona, N. Y. Newport, R. I.
Covington, Ky. Newport, Ky.
Columbus, Ga. Newtown, N. Y.
Columbus, Ind. Newburyport, Mass.
Chicago Heights, Ill. Nantaimo, Brit. Col.
Camden, N. J. Nyack, N. Y.
Concordia, Kan. Norwalk, Mass.
Columbia S. C. N. La Crosse, Wis.
Collinsville, Ill. Natchez, Miss.
Cohoes, N. Y. New Cumberland, W. Va.
Corsicana, Tex. New Castle, Pa.
Columbus, Ohio. New Haven, Conn.
Cambridge, Mass. New Haven, Pa.
Charlestown, Mass. Norristown, Pa.
Chattanooga, Tenn. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Coraopolis, Pa. New Westminster, B. C.
Cleveland, Ohio. Nyack, N. Y.
Colorado City, Col. Newark, N. J.
Colorado Springs, Col. Natieck, Mass.
Cornwall, N. Y. Newton, Mass.
Corsicana, Tex. Newburg, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio. New Bedford, Mass.
Des Moines, Ia. New Albany, Ind.
Davenport, Iowa. New Brighton, N. Y.
Dover, N. H. New Brunswick, N. J.
Decatur, Ill. Northampton, Mass.
Detroit, Mich. Norwich, Conn.
Denison, Tex. Norwalk, Conn.
Dedham, Mass. Nyack, N. Y.
Dorchester, Mass. Oswego, N. Y.
Duquesne, Pa. Ogden, Utah.
Dubuque, Iowa. Olean, N. Y.
Dallas, Tex. Ottawa, Can.
El Paso, Tex. Ottawa, Ill.
East Liverpool, Ohio. Ontario, Cal.
East Saginaw, Mich. Omaha, Neb.
East Orange, N. J. Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg. Olympia, Wash.
Elizabeth, N. J. Port Chester, N. Y.
Elwood, Ind. Punksutawney, Pa.
Elwood, Pa. Pensacola, Fla.
Erie, Pa. Peterborough, Can.
Englewood, N. J. Portland, Oreg.
Evansville, Ind. Port Townsend, Wash.
Everett, Mass. Passaic, N. J.
Exeter, N. H. Plymouth, Mass.
Eureka, Cal. Pomeroy, O.
Fair Haven, Wash. Portland, Me.
Fall River, Mass. Port Angeles, Wash.
Findlay, Ohio. Portsmouth, N. H.
Fresno, Cal. Portsmouth, Va.
Frankford, Pa. Pocatello, Idaho.
Franklin, Pa. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Fort Worth, Tex. Paterson, N. J.
Fort Wayne, Ind. Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin, Mass. Plainfield, N. J.
Galesburg, Ill. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Galveston, Tex. Pierre, S. Dak.
Grand Rapids, Mich. Pasadena, Cal.
Greensburg, Pa. Parkersburg, W. Va.
Greenfield, Ind. Paris, Tex.
Gloucester, Mass. Porterville, Cal.
Greenville, Pa. Feoria, Ill.
Germantown, Pa. Quincy, Mass.
Greenwich, Conn. Rochester, Pa.
Grove City, Pa. Richmond, Va.
Glen Cove, N. Y. Richmond, Ky.
Hot Springs, Ark. Rock Island, Ill.
Homestead, Pa. Rondout, N. Y.
Hamilton, Can. Roxbury, Mass.
Hartford, Conn. Rochester, N. Y.
Halifax, N. S. Rosedale, Ind.
Hampton, Va. Revere, Mass.
Hanford, Cal. Riverside, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass. Red Bank, N. J.
Hackensack, N. J. Redlands, Cal.
Harriman, Tenn. Rockford, Ill.
Harrisburg, Pa. Rutherford, N. J.
Hudson, Mass. S. Framingham, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y. Springfield, Mass.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y. St. Augustine, Fla.
Hyde Park, Mass. South Omaha, Neb.
Hoboken, N. J. South Norwalk, Conn.
Holyoke, Mass. South Bend, Ind.
Houston, Tex. Salem, Mass.
Hingham, Mass. Stoneham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y. Somerville, Mass.
Ithaca, N. Y. Somerville, N. J.
Jacksonville, Ill. Salsburg, Pa.
Jackson, Mich. San Angelo, Tex.
Jacksonville, Fla. Sandusky, O.
Jersey City, N. J. Shreveport, La.
Keeney, Neb. Stamford, Conn.
Knoxville, Tenn. Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Kittanning, Pa. Springfield, Ill.
Kingston, N. Y. Springfield, Mo.
San Leandro, Cal.

Sanfa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Scottsdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abingdon, Mass.
St. Catharine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Stonx City, Iowa.
Stockton, Cal.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Tampa, Fla.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Ferre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, O.
Toronto, O.
Toledo, O.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.

Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancover, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Scranton, Pa.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Whitcomb, Wash.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Washington, D. C.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.



BRO. SAMUEL S. FAWCETT, of Union 708, Salem, O., is probably the oldest member of the U. B. He is 81 years of age, and comes 12 miles from his residence to attend the meetings, and generally walks home. He has worked at the carpenter trade 61 years, and says he feels strong enough to follow it five years more.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 249 has adopted the wise plan of holding an open meeting on the second meeting night of each month. On that evening from 7 to 7.50 P. M. the meeting room is open for payment of dues and routine business. After that the hall is thrown open to non-union men, and to the wives and families and friends of members for a social and musical entertainment.

THE CARPENTERS' Unions of Washington, D. C. have formed a Carpenters' Council, and the U. B. sentiment is growing stronger in that city.

TRUSTEES of Local Unions do not, in a large number of cases, send their semi-annual reports to the General Office as required by Sec. 158 of the Constitution. We will notify the Locals where the trustees are thus careless.

THE FINANCIAL Secretary of a Local has the power to drop a member from the rolls, when six months in arrears, without vote or action of the Local.

NUMBERS of Unions and friends send us greetings and encouragement for increasing the size of this Journal to sixteen pages. The sentiment is universally in praise of the change.

PUEBLO, COL.—The two Secretaries and Treasurers of Union 410, have donated all of their salary, except enough to pay their own dues, to a fund to be used in paying the dues of such members as are actually unable to pay for want of work.

DULLER THAN ALL.

Only very few cities or towns are busy for carpenters just now. The depression in business generally has been very severe and has been extremely hard on the building trade. In over 80 per cent. of the cities, where we have unions trade is prostrate, and the men find it hard to pay their dues. Still we are arranging to hold our members through this terrible crisis. Trade is terribly dull in these cities and carpenters should stay away: in New Orleans; Helena, Mont.; Seattle, Wash.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Indianapolis; Sedalia, Mo.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Owensboro', Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; New Kensington, Pa.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Charleston, W. Va.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Detroit, Mich.; Olympia, Wash.; Logansport, Ind.; Waterbury, Conn.; Little Rock, Ark.; and Pittsburg, Kan.

CINCINNATI, O.—Our outing July 30th was attended by 5000 people—mostly U. B. carpenters and their families from Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Muncie, Dayton, O., Middletown, Hamilton, Covington, Newport, and Dayton, Ky. Indianapolis carpenters, with their superb drum corps, made a fine showing. General President Trenor of New York and Organizer Branneman of Indianapolis made addresses. A game of base-ball played between the U. B. carpenters of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, resulted in a score of 16 to 4 in favor of the Cincinnati carpenters.

WARNING.

CHARLES GOLTHERWAITE, of Schenectady, N. Y., is a carpenter, and has run away from his wife and three children, and left them in the direst distress. He has taken another man's wife with him. Union 146 warns all other Unions against him.



[Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.]

DAYTON, KY., Sept. 14, 1893.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Supreme Ruler to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, JAMES SNYDER, and

WHEREAS, Union 641 has lost a valuable member, who was always true to the cause of labor, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union has lost a true and faithful worker, always ready to defend the cause of labor and to help the oppressed.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased brother, and also spread on our minutes, and published in THE CARPENTER, our official journal.

CHAS. ROSS,
WM. APPELEGATE.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Sept. 1, 1893.
Union No. 554.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Supreme Ruler to remove from us our worthy brother, J. LORENZ, be it

Resolved, That by his death we lose one of our most worthy and esteemed members, and be it further

Resolved, That being deeply conscious of our loss, we hereby tender our heart-felt sympathy and condolence to his relatives and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of the same be sent to his relatives.

HENRY EEBELING,
J. F. LOSHE,
H. KOLTZAN Committee

PORTLAND, ME., August 9, 1893.

At a meeting of Local Union 344, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty God to remove from us by death our much esteemed and worthy brother, GEORGE J. GEARING, therefore,

Resolved, By his death Union 344 loses one of its best and most esteemed members and be it also

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be tendered the bereaved family spread on the records and published in THE CARPENTER.

JOHN C. MCCONE,
J. R. GIBSON,
JAMES KELLY,
Committee.

DAYTON, KY., August 10, 1893.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, W. L. ELLIS, and

WHEREAS, He was a faithful member, kind and affectionate, meriting the love and respect, not only of his fellow-members, but all who came in contact with him, therefore be it

Resolved, that being deeply conscious of our loss, we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his relatives and friends.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of the same be sent to his family, and to THE CARPENTER to be published therein.

A. REID, Rec. Sec.
J. E. LUKENS,
CHAS. ROSS,
JOHN DOLMAN,
Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—We have some mossback carpenters here working ten hours a day for the same pay union carpenters get for nine hours. These mossbacks see no use in a union and they would be content with mush and molasses.



V. E. ST. CLOUD, of Savannah, Ga., is appointed District Organizer for eastern Georgia.

BRO. L. R. CARL, Auburn, N. Y., made a splendid talk on "The Wants of Labor," to Union 805, Cortland, N. Y. August 23.

GENERAL SECRETARY P. J. McGuire spoke at carpenters' mass meetings in Baltimore, Md., August 21; in Chicago, on Labor Day, and in Lancaster, Pa., September 22.

BENOIT MALON, whom we met at the International Labor Congress in Ohur, Switzerland, in 1881, died September 14, in Paris. He was famous as a writer on economic questions in France and Italy.

J. M. KELLY, Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly of the Pittsburgh Glass Worker and Commoner and at one time active in labor circles in Pittsburgh, is now the National Secretary-Treasurer of the Keely-Dwight League.

W. E. CANNON, formerly of Cleveland, O., and of Windsor, Canada, is now a member of Union 104, Dayton, O., and Secretary of the D. C. of Dayton, and is also Acting General Secretary of the United Sons and Daughters of America.

THE PAST MONTH we have had a number of speakers on the road. Hugh McKay, of East Boston, Mass.; S. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Neb.; A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. J. Lake, of Greenville, N. J., and R. C. Longsdon, of St. Louis.

ALFRED ASHLEY, the New York labor reporter who was killed last month, while saving two children from death in Mount Gretna, Pa., was a member of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters. His funeral was the largest ever known in labor circles. Ashley was exceedingly popular and an ardent friend of the U. B.

THOMAS DELACEY, of Union 718, Scranton, Pa., has been appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Post Office Building at Scranton, Pa. He is a staunch union man, and has been a resident of Scranton since 1871, and in 1872 he commenced his apprenticeship in the employ of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

B. J. DUGGAN, 698 Main street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is secretary of the new National Union of Laundry Workers. The first convention was just recently held at Indianapolis, Ind. Let our unions and members all help to form unions of laundry workers wherever none exist.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—Union 656 has passed resolutions in condemnation of the coal companies who have their miners out on strike since May 19th. The companies have shipped in here negroes from Alabama and placed stockades around their shafts and guards armed with Winchester.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Work in this city is hard to find. Several sash factories have "laid off" hands and others have closed down entirely. Still the mill bosses are taking of going back to the ten-hour day, after Union 732 has made a manly struggle and secured the nine hour-day. The bosses want to take advantage of dull times to force the men back to ten hours. Hence carpenters should stay away from this city, and to make matters worse, we have many cases of yellow fever, though the Board of Health and newspapers endeavor to conceal the facts.

DUTY OF UNION MEN.

Whenever Unions are in trouble they ask for the sympathy and assistance of other Unions, and they invariably get it. But how many union men who expect the sympathy of others in their hour of need neglect to reciprocate? When buying bread, shoes, clothing, newspapers, getting printing done, having a house built, a house painted, walls lathed, plastered or papered, or when purchasing a cigar or a glass of beer, how many union men make it their business to patronize union labor? A large per cent. do, but there are many who do not. If a merchant employs union labor and sells Union goods, he does it (as a rule) not because he is in sympathy with Unionism, but because he believes it to be to his interest to do so. But if he is led to believe that he receives no benefits from running a union establishment, he is likely to make it a non-union concern, which may be run a little cheaper.

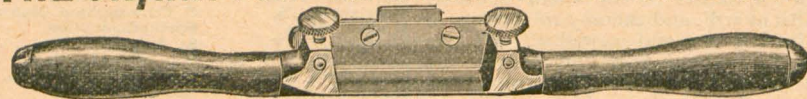
From a business standpoint the average merchant cannot see the glory or advantage of employing union labor or selling union goods unless it gives him an advantage over his competitors who do not sell union goods or employ union labor. The average merchant is ludicrously unsentimental. Union men ought to understand this. A manufacturer may not be disposed to employ union labor, but if the merchants refuse to purchase his wares because their patrons do not want non-union goods, he will realize that it to his interest to employ union labor.

By purchasing only union made goods, organized labor can unionize a good many shops and stores. Those who persist in purchasing non-union goods are helping to defeat union men of other trades. Is that fair? Is it Unionism? No, it is not. Every union man should understand that all trades are woven together, and that all should support each other. The purchaser of an article, after all, is the only person who can dictate under what conditions it shall be made and sold. If every union man, therefore, persisted in having none but union goods, manufacturers and merchants would have a livelier appreciation of trade unionism and organized labor would be greatly benefited.—Cleveland Citizen.

MESKER BROS., tin, copper, galvanized iron and architectural iron workers of St. Louis, Mo., is a firm greatly opposed to Organized Labor. All the central labor bodies of St. Louis have endorsed the boycott of this firm by Union 36, of Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers of St. Louis.

THE SECOND Convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America will be held October 9, 1893, in Cleveland, O.

THE CHAMPION PATENT ADJUSTABLE AND REVERSIBLE SPOKE SHAVE

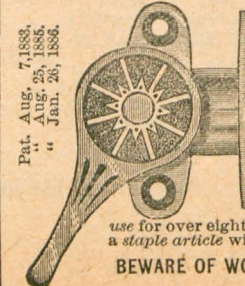


FRONT VIEW.

This Tool is far superior to any other on the market. Some of its advantages over others are: The blade can be easily adjusted; it will cut on a flat surface, and when reversed from one side to the other, will cut on a small curve; it is simple, made of the best material, highly finished, set ready for use, and every one guaranteed to be perfect in every respect.

Apply to dealer or we will send sample postpaid for 85 cents.

THE CHAMPION SAFETY LOCK CO.,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
74 FRANKFORT ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.



The Champion SIDE SASH LOCK

Has by its unequalled merits gained the public favor. It is a safe ventilator and prevents rattling. Is neat, cheap, simple and durable. It has been in extensive use for over eight years, and has become a staple article with the hardware trade.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

THE PRESENT IS RULED BY THE PAST.

BY FREDERICK HARRISON.

The more closely we look at it, the more distinctly we see that progress moves in a clear and definite path; the development of man is not a casual or arbitrary motion; it moves in a regular and consistent plan. Each part is unfolded in due order—the whole expanding like a single frame. More and more steadily we see each age working out the gifts of the last and transmitting its labors to the next. More and more certain is our sense of being strong, only as we wisely use the materials and follow in the track provided by the efforts of mankind.

Is it possible to mistake how completely that influence surrounds us? Take our material existence alone. Well, the earth's surface has been made, as we know it, mainly by man. It would be uninhabitable but for the long labors of those who cleared its primeval forests, drained its swamps, first tilled its rank soil. All the inventions on which we depend for existence were slowly worked out by the necessities of the childhood of the race. We can only modify or add to these. We could not discard all existing machines and construct an entirely new set of them, even if we would.

Take our political existence. There, again, we are equally confined in limits by the past. Our country, as a political whole, has been formed for us by a long series of wars, struggles and common efforts. We could not refashion England, or divide it in half, if we tried for a century. Our great towns, our great roads, the very local administration of our country, ties, were formed for us by the Romans fifteen centuries since. Could we undo it if we tried, and make London a country village, or turn Birmingham into the metropolis?

Most people look with repugnance on our existing system of the law of real property. Such as it is, it was made for us by our feudal ancestors misreading Roman texts. Well, incubus as it is, we must endure it and attempt to improve it. Few people would expect to sweep it away as a whole. Turn whichever way you will, we shall find our political systems, laws and administrations to have been provided for us. And is not this the case more strongly in all moral and intellectual questions?

Are we to suppose that while our daily life, our industry, our laws, our customs, are controlled by the traditions and materials of the past, our thoughts, our habits of mind, our beliefs, our moral sense, our ideas of right and wrong, our hopes and aspirations, are not just as truly formed by the civilization in which we have been reared? We are, indeed, able to transform it, to develop it, and to give it new life and action; but we can only do so as we understand it. Without this all efforts, reforms and revolutions are in vain. A change is made, but a few years pass over, and all the old causes reappear. There was some unnoticed power which was not touched, and returns in full force.

Take an instance from our own history. Cromwell and his Ironsides, who made the great English Revolution, swept Monarchy, and Church, and peers away, and thought they had gone forever. Their great chief dead, the old system returned like a tide, and ended in the orgies of Charles and James. In the great French Revolution it seemed, for once, that all actual institutions had been swept away. That devouring fire seemed to have burned the growth of ages to the very roots. Yet a few years pass and all reappear—Monarchy and Church, Peers, Jesuits, and Praetorian guards. Again and again they are overthrown. Again and again they rise in greater pomp and pride.

Does not the experience of every one who was ever engaged in any public movement whatever, remind him that every step made in advance seems too often wrung from him by some silent and unnoticed power? Has he not felt enthusiasm give way to despair, and hopes become nothing but recollections? What is this unseen power which seems to baffle and undo the best and strongest human efforts, that seems to be an overbearing weight against which no man can long struggle? What is this everacting

force which seems to revive the dead, to restore what we destroy, to renew forgotten watchwords, exploded fallacies, discredited doctrines, and condemned institutions; against which enthusiasm, intellect, truth, high purpose and self-devotion seem to beat themselves in vain; which breaks the heart of the warm, turns strong brains into peevish criticism, and scatters popular union in angry discord? It is the past. It is the accumulated wills and works of all mankind around us and before us. It is civilization. It is the power which to understand is strength, to repudiate which is weakness.

Let us not think that there can be any real progress made which is not based on a sound knowledge of the living institutions, and the active wants of mankind. If we can only act on nature as far as we know its laws, we can only influence society so far as we understand its elements and ways.

Let us not delude ourselves into thinking that new principles of policy or social action can be created by themselves or can reconstruct society about us. Those rough maxims, which we are wont to dignify by the name of principles, may be, after all, only crude formulas and phrases without life or power. Only when they have been tested, analyzed, and compared with other phases of social life, can we be certain that they are immutable truths.

Nothing but a thorough knowledge of the social system, based upon a regular study of its growth, can give us the power we require to effect it. For this end we require one thing above all—we need history, hence its pre-eminent worth in social education.

No action, whether foul or fair,
Is ever done, but it leaves somewhere
A record written by fingers ghostly,
As a blessing or a curse, and mostly
In the greater weakness or greater strength
Of the acts which follow it—till at length
The wrongs of ages are redressed,
And the justice of God made manifest.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where Carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Maywood, Ill.
Austin, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Baltimore, Md.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Berkeley, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bessemer, Colo.	New York, N. Y.
Bradock, Pa.	Oakland, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Carondelet, Mo.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Denver, Colo.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
East Boston, Mass.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Fremont, Colo.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Whatecom, Wash.
Manor Station, Pa.	West Troy, N. Y.

EXPULSIONS

(Hereafter we will publish only very flagrant cases of Expulsion. We will not publish Expulsion for scabbing, violation of trade rules, etc.)

R. C. LAWSON was rejected by Union 442, Hopkinsville, Ky., for incompetency.

J. BRODSKY was also rejected by Union 799, New Haven, Conn., for incompetency.

HARRY J. KENNEDY, of Union 507, Newtown, Long Island, N. Y., for defaulting with funds of the Union.

HOWARD BOGART, treasurer of Union 799, New Haven Conn., has been expelled for mutilating his books and misappropriation of funds.

L. M. NOLAN, from Union 509, New York, for misappropriating the funds of the Union and of moneys entrusted to him to send to General Office and to District Council, also sick benefits. Nolan was ex-Treasurer and lately F. S. of Union 509.

INFORMATION WANTED

As to whereabouts of WILLIAM J. BURNS, a union carpenter, who left New York City four years ago for Salt Lake City. Word about him, whether living or dead, will be thankfully received by EDWARD PERRY, 56 Division street, Kingston, Ontario.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA

89. MORILE—C. Hutchinson, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave. and Gilbert st.
92. " W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.
806. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.
389. SHEFFIELD—Wm. R. Ambrose.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery
292. LITTLE ROCK—J. M. Strickling, Box 252.
541. " C. L. Lucas, Box 291.
432. PINE BLUFF—John Matz, 1911 E Baroque st.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave
217. BUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1135 8th st.
85. HOLISTER—N. W. Lamb.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.
36. OAKLAND—J. F. Gallin, 1419 Ninth st.
645. PASADENA—F. C. Wheeler.
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1201 J st.
86. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.
22. C. R. Rudisill, 1074 Folsom ave.
304. (Ger.) M. Trepte, 1723 Stevenson st.
483. W. H. Bagge, 436 Greenwich st.
616. (Stair Bldg.) J. W. Nisbett, 1917 Stevenson.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 532 N. 6th st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—E. Scott, Box 678.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.
63. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northrup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chaffillon, Kings road.
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council.
L. N. Thivierge, 268 Drolet st.
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
311. (Fr.) S. Dupras, 456 Centre st.
376. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.
666. (Fr.) P. Boucher, 395 St. Hypolite st., St. J. Bte.
901. (Fr.) J. Lussier, 207 Dezerie st.
755. NANAIMO, B. C.—John Pugh, Box 245.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
Dovercourt Branch Office.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 798.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

COLORADO

630. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 620 W. Main st.
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPRGS.—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.
55. DENVER—C. J. Hendershott, Box 427, Highlands P.O.
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.
190. LA JUNTA—S. E. Roberts, Box 174.
410. PUEBLO—W. L. Smith, 306 Central Block.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Clift, Box 117.
43. HARTFORD—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. W. Bramer, 108 Portsea st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.
610. ROCKVILLE—H. D. West, P. O. Box 1071.
90. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1741 Seaton, N. W.
531. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan av., N. W.

FLORIDA

124. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
405. " W. P. Johnson, 104 W. Adams st.
74. PENSACOLA—W. B. Hilliard, Box 71.
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettitway, 313 E. Chase st.
400. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sission.
406. " A. D. Stubbs.

GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—J. P. Waldrop, 232 Luckey st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.
653. " J. L. Storey, 1109 Cumming st.
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.
44. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.
83. ROME—E. T. Earnest, Pennington ave.
671. SAVANNAH—Geo. Stone, care 226 Duffy st.

ILLINOIS

79. ALTON—A. P. Herron, 1053 Tremont st.
648. " C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.
497. AURORA—F. Richardson, 336 S. Broadway.
453. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.
582. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—A. Lachance, 2158 E 39th st.
424. CAIRO—(Col.) Moses Hardy, 527 15th st.
321. " J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.
663. CANTON—C. C. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
777. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.
769. CHAMPAIGN—E. B. Ellis.
724. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
913. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. C. Mote, Box 51.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council.
Fred. Carr, 167 Washington st., top floor.

1. G. Wichmann, 155 Armistage ave.
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 57 Norton.
23. G. J. Merrylees, 626 Baker ave.
23. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
54. (Bohem.) J. Kulik, 441 W. 19th st.
73. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.
151. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.
242. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 5210 S. Halstead st.
369. J. E. Brooks, 1527 Milwaukee ave.
357. S. Siskind, 467 Union st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) J. Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.
445. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Gano.
521. H. Moeller, 116 Evergreen ave.
555. (Polish) J. Bujanowski, 878 W. 18th st.
523. (Bohem.) Anton Kalc, 4721 Loomis st.
690. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) F. Willkenino, 778 Herndon st.
295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Box 471.

282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.
347. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.
244. ELMHURST—Henry Stelling.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 634 Rosenmuelle ave.
117. EVANSTON—N. F. Hollenbeck, 1016 Maple ave.
668. " "
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Paine.
372. FREEPORT—Henry Fredericks, 70 State st.
360. GALESBURG—Jas. R. Rogers, 417 Mulberry st.
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Rastel.
279. HARVEY—D. C. Morse.
8. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
162. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.
449. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
489. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano, Cook Co.

250. LAKE FOREST—P. H. Shiel, Box 196
294. LA SALLE—F. B. Elliott.
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 Sixth st.
75. MADISON—A. R. Smith, Granite, Madison Co
762. MOLINE—J. Swim, 2407 6th ave.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.
696. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.
561. OTTAWA—R. P. Spohn, 1223 Phelps st.
740. PEKIN—R. S. Martin.
245. PEORIA—R. W. Schuch, 206½ Hancock st.
313. " (Ger.)—J. Semlow, 616 Howitt st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Herman J. Marcks, 1425 Elm st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
788. S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, Calumet P.O.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.
797. TAYLORVILLE—A. W. Bradley, Box 31.
120. VENICE—Wm. Lockman.
448. WAUKEGAN—L. M. Hughes, 131 Jefferson av.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharton.
352. ANDERSON—F. L. Eads, 170 Ohio ave.
383. AURORA—J. J. Henderson, Cochrans, Ind.
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 915 Sycamore st.
494. CRAWFORDVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.
352. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.

EVANSVILLE

90. J. F. Wurth, 902 E. Columbia st.
470. M. Hallenberger, Law av., Hartmetz add'n.
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) L. Kessler, 920 E. Franklin st.
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.
546. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 176.
157. HAUGHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.
95. HARTFORD CITY—J. W. Canter.
310. HUNTINGTON—G. A. Mentzer, 41 High st.

- INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council.
H. Roberts, 27½ S. Meridian st.
57. (Stairs) Geo. Wernsing, 628 E. New York st.
60. Nick Kerz, 126 Patterson st.
299. F. S. Rice, 262 Blake st.
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.
609. (Mill) Geo. Campbell, 105 Yande st.
706. Chas. E. Perham, 287 Dillon st.
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—L. Fogelman, 237 Meigs av.

- LAFAYETTE
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
656. LAWRENCEBURG—D. C. Huffman.
744. LOGANSPORT—G. K. Kilborn, 303 Market st.
613. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.
365. MARION—J. S. Myers, 329 E. Walnut st.
798. MT. VERNON—Chas. Dietz, Box 322.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 512 W. Delaware st.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—J. A. Hauk, Box 168.
579. PERU—C. Neiswender, 209 E. 3d st.
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.
296. SHELEVILLE—Nelson Goodwin, 96 S. Miller.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leshar, Box 658.
48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 1411 S. 11½ st.
255. TIPTON—F. E. Neal.
658. VINCENT—Allen Greenhood, 16 Locust st.
631. WABASH—L. M. Benner.

INDIAN TERRITORY

803. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudlesen, 331 Noble ave.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Tiemler, 1016 Garden st.
554. DAVENPORT—John Winter, 1208 W. 3d st.
68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking, 1308 E. Grand av.
178. " John Kratch, 10th & Shaw sts.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 614 Park st.
700. KEOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, S. Ottumwa.
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1412 Myrtle st.

KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 230 Shawnee
646. PITTSBURGH—H. C. Woodard.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 346.
720. WINFIELD—B. D. Moore, E. 12th ave.

KENTUCKY

77. ASHLAND—M. P. Stewart.
712. COVINGTON—H. M. Levi, 68 E. Robins ave.
776. " J. L. Kirt, 84 W. 7th st.
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.
641. DAYTON—J. Dolman.
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.
259. HENDERSON—W. G. Averitte.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. H. Cox.
71. LEXINGTON—N. T. Dinwiddie, 202 N. 2d st.
626. " B. Broadus, 172 E. Main st.

- LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council.
L. G. Bright, 1314 W. Main st.
7. J. G. Martin, 417 E. Gray st.
103. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.
684. MIDDLESBOROUGH—J. O'Mara, Box 48.
778. MT. STERLING—Jno. W. Thomas.
597. MILLEDALE—H. Ruby.
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.
698. " J. W. Crupper, 720 Central ave.
384. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 130 E. Clay st.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.
576. PARIS—W. B. Nickles.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council.
H. S. Boensel, cor. Howard and Melpomene st.
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.
624. A. Plessy, 598 N. Robertson st.
704. Hy. Haffner, 132 Toledano st.
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.
739. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

148. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pettingill, Box 311.
264. CAMDEN—W. C. Swift.
566. GARDNER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.
497. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.
544. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.
389. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.
595. WATERTOWN—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Albaugh, 1714 W. Lombard st.
44. (Ger.) A. Faulhaber, 929 Hopkins ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 21 Everitt st. Boston—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Potts, 22 Decatur st., E. Boston.
33. H. P. Stevens, 1579 Tremont st., Roxbury.
56. (Jewish.) H. Levin, 12 Crescent pl., off Green st.
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.
553. Wm. Parker, 45 Howard av., Dorchester.
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 16 Washington st.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 55 Mt. Auburn st.
318. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 22 Decatur st.
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jeauks st.
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 5th st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 29 Orange st.
571. FLEMING—J. Russey, Box 387.
380. GLOUCESTER—M. W. Kelly, 23 Liberty st.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
508. " (Fr.) George Savoie, 292 Chestnut st.
662. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—E. Daly, 55 Loring st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 149 Water st.
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.
596. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—A. T. Steele, Box 432.
154. MARLBORO—Wm. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.
192. NATICK—S. P. Anals, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred Bosner.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witi st.
308. NORTH EASTON—John Wells, Box 328.
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston.
625. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 76 Birch st.
67. ROXBURY—Alex. McKee, 21 Printiss st.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 17 Cross st.
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
230. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvin Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) I. Bassette, Box 766.
654. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.
491. STOUTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
574. TAUNTON—A. Stewart, 186 School st.
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.
426. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. DIAZ—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

MICHIGAN

346. BATTLE CREEK—Bert Robinson, 63 North.
686. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins, Box 721.
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council, 10 Austin Stowell, 181 Franklin st.
219. (Ger.) Aug. Haak, 112 Scott st.
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.
502. LUDINGTON—J. D. Smedley.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKOGEE—Henry Katz, 54 Clay ave.
123. OSWEGO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.
SAGINAW—Secretary of District Council, Jas. Anderson.
163. J. T. Bailey, 2101 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.
243. (Mil.) L. Maier, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.
538. WYANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. Gibson, Box 624.
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortier, Box 41.
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2408 22d st. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.
362. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 463 E. Broadway.

MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. H. Callaway.
496. VICKSBURG—E. R. Carroll, 1010 Pearl st.
562. (Col.) Chas. Taylor, Box 128.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—J. C. Neff, 6401 New Manchester Rd., St. Louis.
790. CARHAGE—J. T. Depew, 307 Lyon st.
673. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.
160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.
553. LANCASTER—D. A. Grant.
548. LOUISIANA—T. B. Gatewood, 500 Frankford rd.
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 103 N. Vermont st.
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtis, 1322 North 20th st. St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 B. Easton ave.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhard, 2222 2d Carondelet av.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kiessling, 2218 N. Market st.
113. V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sarpy ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Kuegel, 2619 N. 20th st.
267. T. Parsball, 5533 Wells av.
270. E. S. Hinkel, 2628 Belle Glade ave.
395. (Mil.) Paul Garnier, 5043 Shaw ave.
423. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlman, 4561 North Market st.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
678. (Stair Bldrs.) H. G. Hartman, 2921 N. 9th st.
604. (Millwrights)—C. A. Hicks, 3318 N. 9th st.
639. F. W. Pierce, 2652 Lucas ave.
734. (Ger. Mil.) P. A. Laux, 2207 Grayvois ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—F. E. Taylor, Box 834.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiere, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.
317. NEIHART—George Cudmore.

NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—H. W. Culbertson, 3130 S. st.
OMAHA—Secretary of District Council, O. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
651. (Ger.) Peter Doerner, 2014 Martha st.
685. J. M. Rasmussen, 261 S. 20th st., S. Omaha.
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. C. Frye, 14 Dennett st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—W. B. Leonard, Box 136.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 677 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
687. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleider, 169 Garden st.
365. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.
544. (J. O. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingorsoll, 207 E. Broad st.
638. MORRISTOWN—W. F. Barkman, Lock Box 163.
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.
602. OCEANOGRAPH—Zach. T. Alas.
477. ORANGE—L. F. Riser, 390 Central av.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, 921 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt ave.
665. SOMERVILLE—Fred. Poulson.
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 468.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, Cor. Taylor and Hudson sts.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Geo. Klarman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Bahme, 46 Summit ave.

NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwin, 43 Myrtle av.
274. Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition st., E.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
210. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 318 Livingston st.
109. M. A. Maher, 81 Irving Pl.
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
175. Geo. H. Young, 403 S. 5th St.
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.
291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.
381. Herbert Kent, 66 McDougall st.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R., Flatbush, N. Y.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelik, 12 Butler st.
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. Leeder, 141 Court st.
9. W. H. Wrengitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. W. C. Smith, 47 Alexander place.
802. E. M. Rathbun, 44 Glor st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampke, Jr.
581. CORNWALL—ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Grandall st.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.
323. FISHKILL—ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tewan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., John Martin.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 36 Sanford st.
670. HEEKIMER—Geo. Getman.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 120 W. Buffalo st.
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Seibert.
251. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout.
591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 49 Arthur st.
505. MALONE.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 26 1/2 Grant st.
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 106 Jersey st.
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.
271. NEW DORP, S. I.—C. Barringer.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—A. P. Bailey, Box 88.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council, Benj. B. Hart, 74 W. 97th st.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 223 Alexander ave.
63. Patrick Kennedy, 604 Columbus ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbery, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th (Jewish) J. Levinson, 628 E. 9th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 827 Amsterdam ave.
382. H. Seydour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.
457. (Scand.) O. Kranig, 511 E. 75th st.
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.
468. John Andrews, 1647 1st ave.
473. H. B. Rogers, 44 Perry st.
478. J. G. Plaeger, 1157 Washington ave.
497. (Ger.) W. Schmitz, 932 Tremont ave.
509. W. T. Angell, 219 W. 21st st.
513. (Ger.) W. Hollander, 554 W. 54th st.
715. Chris. Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.
786. (Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—C. E. Firth, care C. Beck, Box 331, Suspension Bridge.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.
34. PEEKSKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 939 Diven st.
606. PORTCHESTER—Chas. Slaney, Jr., Rye, N. Y.
30. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, New Brighton, S. I.
203. ROCKY HILLSIDE—N. E. Dalzell, Box 32.
675. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Thomas Priestly, Rochester.
72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—F. L. Compson, 93 Cayuga st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Jas. H. Britton, Scotia.
413. SHEPHERD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—B. Oberwasser, 65 Fargel.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, S. I.

- SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.
565. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.
233. WAVERLY—Frank Beardslee, Box 175.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.
273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.

NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
156. " H. E. Homer, 140 Silver st.
183. BARBERTON—J. B. Smith, New Portage.
17. BELLAIRE—S. D. Howell, P. O. Box 835.
170. BRIDGEPORT—Elmer Justice, Box 62.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—J. Brennenman, Russell ave.
386. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hln st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
2. D. Fisher, 55 E. Clifton ave.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill.) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave., Newport, Ky.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. (East End)—E. E. Finch, Ferris ave., Sta. C.
667. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.
676. John N. Fergus, 919 Vine st.
681. F. W. Dagan, 498 W. Liberty st.
683. C. Quick, 16 St. Lawrence ave., Price Hill.
692. John Spellbrink, Salem ave., Fairmount.
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldrs.) W. L. McGrew, 20 Mickin ave.
774. (Cars.) E. E. Beckett, 12 Saunders st.

- CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11

11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 86 Petrie st.
161. H. L. Ellacott, 161 Seelye ave.
234. (Ger.) Charles Duckwitz, 1946 St. Clair st.
241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.
461. George Rendall, 1503 Cedar ave.
532. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
531. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, M. R. Matthews, 975 Harrison ave.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. E. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th.
330. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.
589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.
302. (Mil.) A. F. Fehring, N. Milburn st., N. D.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
395. (Car Bldrs.) J. H. Slorp, 1526 E. 2d st.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. D. Wylie, Box 634.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeyer, Box 491.
202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.
636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.
367. LIMA—J. Vansverling, 712 S. Main st.
485. LOCKLAND—(Mil.) F. S. Mostellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.

703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Z. Z. Box 202.
156. MARIETTA—A. Armstrong, 112 New st., W. S.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. J. Shipman.
338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
725. MIDDLETOWN—W. T. Hill, 128 Clark st.
393. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwell.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati.

443. PRIMA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.
660. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main st.
107. SANDUSKY—H. Harmer, 1223 Col. ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-Fillen, 233 Webster st.
25. A. Smith, Room 6, Law Building.
168. (Ger.) F. Frudiger, 432 Washab st.
475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 653 Oswald st.
712. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.
492. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—R. Messmore, 659 N. North st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohny, 70 Wilson ave.
287. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 145 S. Canal st.
487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.
551. BANGOR—Whitefield Swayze.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-dock.
180. BRADDOCK—John N. Aha, 847 Talbot ave.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston st.
222. BUTLER—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 4.
530. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Slonecker, 226 Concord.
398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.
587. GROVE CITY—H. B. Black, Box 214.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANETTE—H. Crissman, Box 86.
74. JERMYN—Walter Snyder.
395. JOHNSTOWN—M. G. Shank, 56 Napoleon st.
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Honey, Box 431.
208. LANCASTER—C. Henell, 304 New Holland a-
436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, C. Inton Co.
177. MCKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield Valley.
562. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
278. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. W. Cone.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor

- PHILADELPHIA—
8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant
238. (Ger.) P. Ruge, 3009 Baltz st.
359. (Mil.) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.

142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. R.
330. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxville.
385. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1504 Carson st., S. S.
737. Jas. Reed, 11 Southern ave.
315. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin e.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Guternuth, Box 152.
SCANTON—Secretary of District Council, A. T. Maloney, 311 Putnam st.

563. S. B. Price, 118 S. Filmore ave.
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1431 Church ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Mal. ave., Scranton.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron

268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown.
40. WASHINGTON—E. R. Young, Call Box 343.
102. WILKES-BARRE—Edw. Jones, 149 S. Sher-man st.
458. WILKINSBURG—
266. WILLIAMSBURG—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—D. Guillemette, 128 Magill st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 13 Sears ave.
759. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, 63 Bo-gard st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

754. ELIZABETHTON—J. F. Nance.
225. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughn, 2518 Wash. ave.
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
463. NASHVILLE—H. G. Winfree, 420 S. Market st.
765. " W. T. Kerr, 219 1/2 N. Summer st.
614. OLIVER SPRINGS—G. A. Bender.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.
731. CORPUSCANA—B. W. Robinson, 1216 E. 8th ave
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—H. Bergman, 409 Chestnut st.
444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 St. Vrain st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 909 Stella st.
811. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Waits, 511 N. Morris st.
526. GALVESTON—Wm. Lawes, 2014 Church st.
611. " (Ger.) John Beck, 1604 O' st.
114. HOUSTON—Carl Sorensen, P. O. Box 109.
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.
368. NO. GALVESTON—Chas. Ballard.
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.
367. SAN ANTONIO—J. S. McDonald, 117 Orden av.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce
733. SEERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.
222. WACO—L. S. Chaffee, Lock Box 528.
559. WAXAHATCHIE—J. R. Rogers.
528. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

UTAH

635. OGDEN—Chas. Lightfoot, 2144 Quincey ave.
263. SALT LAKE CITY—R. Hoodless, 37 S. 4th, W.

VERMONT

512. BELLows FALLS—P. De St. Croix.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard st.
619. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutell, 4 North ave.

VIRGINIA

285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch st.
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Sorey, 309 4th st.
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 4 W. Marshall.
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.
810. ROANOKE—E. S. Fahnestock, 417 Dale ave., S. E.

WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—A. M. Smith, Box 196.
527. EVERETT—Edward Deale.
542. OLYMPIA—H. H. H.
351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.
197. TACOMA—H. McLean, Box 1011.

WEST VIRGINIA

(FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Das war einmal ein ereignisreicher Monat, den wir soeben verlebte haben! Und lauter Ereignisse von höchst wichtiger Bedeutung für das arbeitende Volk, Ereignisse, welche darauf hindeuten, daß die kapitalistische Welt-Unordnung zu Ende geht, daß die Quacksalber des Mittelstandes, welche die Entwicklung des Kapitalismus hemmen möchten, mit ihrem Latein zu Ende sind, und daß den Arbeitern in absehbarer Zeit die Aufgabe zu Theil werden wird, die Gesellschaft zu rekonstruieren und ein System aufzubauen, unter welchem es keine Noth, kein Elend, kein Verbrechen, keine Arbeitslosen, aber auch keine gesetzlich geschützten Diebe mehr geben wird, die am hellen Tage, vor allem Volke nicht bloß händvoll, sondern gleich ganze Eisenbahnhänge, ganze Felder voll Früchte, ganze Berge von Kohlen, Eisen, Silber, Gold, ganze Magazine voll Kleider, Nahrungsmittel, Schmuckstücken, ja ganze Staaten und Völker stehlen und berauben, wofür sie, statt eingesperrt oder aufgehängt zu werden, von der gesammten Presse und allen kleinen Dieben und Spekulanten gepriesen, hochgeachtet und als Beförderer des Wohles der Menschen, als Genies, als „smarte“ Männer, als „Kapitäne der Industrie“ und Beförderer von Kultur und Zivilisation gepriesen werden!

Dem Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit gegenüber haben sich also die Vertreter der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft als vollkommen rathlos und impotent erwiesen. Der Präsident der Ver. Staaten wußte nichts zu thun, als zu empfehlen, man möge kein Silber mehr zu forcirten Preisen ankaufen und das Gold zur Basis der Währung machen, und das aus den angeblichen Intelligenzen Amerika's bestehende Repräsentantenhaus wußte nichts Anderes, als zu dieser „brillanten“ Idee Ja zu sagen, während der Senat, dessen Mitglieder zum großen Theil von den Silberbergwerkseigenen bestochen sind, den Plan Cleveland's durch Demagogen-Argumente zu hintertreiben versucht, angeblich im Interesse des arbeitenden Volkes und der mit Hypotheken belasteten Farmer, thatsächlich aber, um sich aus der Tasche des ganzen amerikanischen Volkes immer mehr zu bereichern.

Als wenn die Währungsfrage überhaupt mit der Arbeitslosigkeit etwas zu schaffen hätte! So lange der Capitalismus die arbeitenden Massen durch das Lohnsystem ausbeutet, so lange ist es im Großen und Ganzen einerlei, ob wir Silber- oder Goldgeld haben — befohlen werden wir ja doch von den Kapitalisten, welche, so lange das Geld aus werthvollem Metall besteht, darin spekulieren und es nicht gestatten werden, daß durchaus werthloses Material alle n als Zahlungsmittel benutzt werde. Diese nothwendige und vernünftige Einrichtung zu treffen, ist der Regierung vorbehalten, welche das arbeitende Volk einsetzen wird, sobald es sich die demokratischen Ganten und die republikanischen Spitzbuben vom Halse geschafft und lauter ehrliche, vernünftige, wissenschaftlich gebildete Arbeiter und sonstige Lohnverdiener und Werth Erzeuger an die Stelle der jetzigen Schnappswirthe, Advokaten, Geldmafier, Spielhöllenbesitzer und anderer unsauberen Gefellen gesetzt hat.

Nach Angabe der Gewerkschaften New York's sind in jener Stadt allein über 100,000 Arbeitslose und ein Beamter der Knights of Labor sagte kürzlich, sieben achtel der Mitglieder des Ordens seien außer Arbeit. Wenn diese Zahlen richtig sind, müßten mehr als sechs Millionen Arbeiter augenblicklich verdinglos, brodblos, unfähig sein, zu konsumieren. Und was das heißt, kann man sich kaum vorstellen. Wenn sechs Millionen Arbeiter nichts verdienen und somit auch nichts kaufen können, d. h. beim Bäcker, Fleischer, Grocer und „Landlord“ borgen müssen, werden dem Geschäft, der Industrie des ganzen Landes täglich allerwenigstens \$6,000,000 an Werthen entzogen, für welche kein Ersatz geschaffen wird und das ganze Land wird somit um diese Summe tagtäglich ärmer. Selbstverständlich wird daran weder im Kongreß noch in den Handelskammern, oder den Zeitungen der Kapitalisten gesprochen, denn denen ist es ja gerade recht, daß das Volk immer ärmer wird. Ihnen kommt es nur darauf an, niedrige Löhne zu zahlen — weiter wissen sie nichts! Daß die Kaufkraft des ganzen Volkes durch niedrige Löhne sinkt und daß, wenn das Volk nicht mehr kaufen kann, auch nicht mehr producirt zu werden braucht, können oder wollen die Vertreter des kapitalistischen Räuberthums nicht sehen und daher kommt es denn, daß, wo die Verzweifenden und Hungernden sich zusammen-

thun, um ihre Lage zu berathen und von der Regierung Mittel zur Abhilfe zu verlangen, die Polizei gleich mit dem Knüttel zur Hand ist, wie kürzlich in New York, und mit Gattling Kanonen, wie in Chicago. In New York war die Geschichte übrigens künstlich gemacht, denn dort hat sich der Polizei-Pascha „Tom“ Byrnes eine Anzahl sogenannter „Anarchisten“ und „Autonomen“ herangezogen, welche ihm zu Liebe Radau machen, Fenster einschlagen, Hallen erstürmen, Brandreden halten und zum Dreinschlagen auffordern, nur um Byrnes Gelegenheit zu geben, sich als „Gesellschaftsretter“ auszuspielen und den Millionären, die er zu schützen vorgibt, den rothen Popanz der sozialen Revolution in möglichst grellem Lichte zeigen zu können. Daß dabei auch ein paar „Opfer“ fallen müssen, ist selbstverständlich und Byrnes hat sich ja in Emma Goldman und ihrem Liebhaber, Claus Timmermann, ein paar recht sensationelle Figuren ausgewählt, deren Gebahren vor Gericht nicht verfehlen wird, die Pläne des New Yorker Polizei-Paschas nach Wunsch zu fördern. In Chicago ist die Sache schon ein wenig ernster; aber, daß die Polizei, wo immer Krawall entsteht, ihre Hand im Spiel hat, ist außer Frage, denn es kann ihre Zwecke nur fördern, die Hungernden und Arbeitslosen zum Ständemachen zu provociren, um sie und hauptsächlich ihre Führer dann todtzuschlagen oder einsperren zu können. Im Interesse Aller ist es daher jedem intelligenten und ehrlichen Arbeiter zu raten, sich an den Versammlungen von Anarchisten und Radaubrüdern nicht zu betheiligen. Was die Arbeiter allein thun können, ist an ihren Organisationen festzuhalten und die Staatsmacht und mit ihr das Land und die Arbeitsmittel erobern, dann wird es keine Finanzkrisen und keine Ausbeuter, keine Demagogen und keine Polizeiknüttel mehr geben.

Daß der Kongreß, die Legislaturen oder die Municipalbehörden irgend etwas thun werden, um den Arbeitslosen Beschäftigung zu geben, ist nicht zu erwarten. Cleveland wird es nicht einfallen, dem Kongreß vorzuschlagen, daß Geld für solche Zwecke ausgegeben werde, denn er ist zu beschränkt, um Mittel zu finden, wie solche Summen herbeigeschafft werden könnten, und außerdem ist es ja ein Fundamentals „Prinzip“ der Politiker, zu „sparen“, damit sie ihre Gegenpartei der Verschwendung beschuldigen und auf diese Weise die Mittellasse bei der Wahl für sich gewinnen können. Ebensovienig werden sich außer Altgeld, Tillmann und Waite die Staats-Gouverneure wohl auf Vorschläge zur Beseitigung der Arbeitslosigkeit einlassen und noch weniger wird man von den Municipalbehörden irgend welche Hilfe in großem Maßstab erwarten können, denn diesen sind die Hände gebunden und ihre Vertreter wollen ja auch immer „sparen.“ Bleibt also nichts anderes übrig, als daß die Arbeiter diese Politiker sammt und sonders über den Haufen werfen und Leute wählen, die thun werden, was die Arbeiter von ihnen verlangen!

Der Raum gestattet es nicht, alle die Strikes zu beschreiben, welche sich während der letzten vier Wochen ereignet haben. In New York ist der große Frachtverlader Strike zusammengebrochen, weil italienische Scabs die Stellen der Striker einnahmen und, als die Letzteren dies verhindern wollten, wurden sie zusammengeknüttelt und ein Mann wurde von einem der Scabs erstochen. Die Striker waren außerdem nicht organisiert und hätten nicht aushalten können, auch wenn sie nicht geknüttelt worden wären, denn ohne Union und ohne Kasse können Strikes wohl nur im „Himmel“, oder sonst unter Ausnahmezuständen gewonnen werden.

An den Eisenbahnen wimmelt es förmlich von Strikes, aber man hört nur selten, daß hier und da einer gewonnen wird. Ebenso geht es den Bergleuten und Eisenarbeitern. Die Glasbläser stehen mit ihren Bossen noch in Unterhandlung. Die Kohlengräber in England, von denen über 300,000 am Strike waren, haben nachgegeben und sind jetzt wieder am schweren Schanzen. Sie hatten sich zur Anwendung von Gewalt hinreissen lassen und das ist heutzutage, wo die Gegner noch übermächtig sind, genügend, um jeden Strike zu einem Fehlschlag zu machen. Gewalt darf erst kommen, wenn wir in der Majorität sind und die Kapitalisten anfangen, gegen die Vertreter der Arbeiter Gewalt anzuwenden. Ueberall handelt es sich um Lohnreduktionen — die Bosse schmieden eben das Eisen, so lange es warm ist und es wird, wenn nicht die Arbeiter zu Radikalmitteln greifen, viele Jahre dauern, bis die Löhne von 1892 wieder zurückerobert sein werden.

Der Internationale Kongreß in Zürich hat aufs Neue die Achtstundens-Agitation bekräftigt und darauf gedrungen, daß der 1. Mai allgemein gefeiert werde. Auf einen Vorschlag, im Falle eines europäischen Krieges einen allgemeinen Militärstrike in Scene zu setzen, wie es die Holländer haben wollten, ging der Kongreß nicht ein, denn so stark ist

die Bewegung in Europa noch nicht und ein solcher Strike würde nur in einer blutigen Niederlage der organisierten Arbeiter resultiren. Der Kongreß nahm auch ein Schreiben unserer Organisation entgegen und bedauerte, daß die Konvention nicht dafür sorgte, daß ein Vertreter nach Zürich geschickt wurde. Hoffentlich werden aber die Zimmerleute Amerika's auf dem nächsten internationalen Kongreß, der in London stattfindet, nicht fehlen.

Labor Day ist diesmal in größerem Umfang gefeiert worden, als je zuvor. In ungefähr 80 Städten fanden von Centralörporen veranstaltete Paraden und Picnics statt und die Gesamtbetheiligung wird auf ungefähr 200,000 stramm organisierte Arbeiter geschätzt, eine stattliche Armee, fürwahr, aber noch lange nicht stark genug, um das Land für uns zu erobern. Wenn's erst einmal zwei Millionen sind, werden wir anders situirt sein, wie heute.

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TACK MAKERS' LABEL.

THESE TACKS ARE MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE TACK-MAKERS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF THE U.S. & CANADA

The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest labor organization in America. It was founded in 1824. Above is the label placed by the Society on every package of Union made tacks.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 10.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1893

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

PERSONALS

S. E. WILLIS, of Corsicana, Tex., has been appointed a District Organizer.

H. ZIMMERMAN, the zealous Financial Secretary of Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., was the marshal of the Labor Day parade in that city.

ALFRED SEE, of Cleveland, O., has been chosen General Organizer of the Amalgamated Carpenters. It is said he will make an organizing tour later on.

BOB BRATTY is once more on the war-path for the Brooklyn carpenters. The very first day he was out he "plucked two brands from the burning." He is a hustler clean through.

A. M. SWARTZ, of our General Executive Board, is a candidate for County Commissioner of Allegheny County, Pa. He has been nominated by the labor element and citizens. If organized labor does its duty he will be elected.

POINTERS AS TO CLEARANCE CARDS.

THE LAWS on pages 16 and 17 of our Constitution regarding clearance cards should be studied carefully, and should be lived up to more rigidly by the Local Unions and the travelling members.

MEMBERS who go to work outside the jurisdiction of their own Local must procure clearances, and must deposit the same in the jurisdiction where they work. Failure to do so is punishable by fine and suspension.

CLEARANCE cards should not be accepted by mail from members who wish to deposit them. To legally deposit a clearance, the member holding it must deposit it in person himself, and not by mail, nor through a substitute. See Sec. 118 of Constitution. A member with clearance must be present personally, and he must stand all the required tests before the deposit of his clearance is legal.

NEWSPAPER BUILDING BOOMS.

CARPENTERS are now flocking from small towns and country districts into the large cities, and chiefly because of false promises offered seductively by the daily papers. Every winter this is an evil, but this winter season it promises to be worse than ever known in years. Among the cities suffering from this, are: Des Moines, Iowa; Terre Haute, Ind.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Newport, Ky.; Pekin, Ill.; Lafayette, Ind. In Salt Lake City, Utah, many men are subsisting on stewed apples and bread.

SHUN HIM ENTIRELY.

A philosopher once said: "The recluse is but the shadow of a human being; and he who is not loved is amidst and in the midst of all in a state of solitude." The above is quite applicable to the unorganized workmen or to the one who stands aloof from the union of his craft, for such a one has no feeling, no concern for the weal or woe of his fellow-man, and hence trades unionists should have no concern about him, but shun all contact with him.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

TAMPA, FLA.—This is the dullest place for carpenters in all the Southern States. Still carpenters keep coming in to make things worse, and some skunklike bosses want to get back to ten hours a day. But we will fight them.

TEXAS is overdone by the unemployed from Colorado. Every city in the State has its squads of a hundred to five hundred coming in daily. The authorities in the various cities are at a loss how to provide for this immense inflow of hungry, destitute workmen.

THOUGH the long strike of the carpenters in London, England, in 1891 for eight hours was not at the time a victory, still last year the men were successful in securing the eight-hour day and they hold it firmly. The organization of the building trades and their closer federation to help each other is spreading like wildfire in London.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The proposed move of the contracting carpenters to cut wages ten per cent. has been abandoned. In May 1892, the bosses signed a two-year contract with the men to hold good until May 1, 1894. Still some tried to take advantage of the times to break it. But the bulk of contractors were too honorable to become parties to it.

NEWARK, N. J.—At a meeting of the Public Buildings Committee of the City Common Council, this month, it was decided that none but Union workmen be employed in the construction and repair of public buildings and that none but Union material be used. This is following in the same line as New Haven, Conn. Let all the cities where union men have any influence be brought to like action.

ON LABOR DAY, in addition to those cities mentioned by us last month, our Unions had grand celebrations in Cincinnati, O.; Jackson, Mich.; Nashville, Tenn.; Springfield, Ill.; Meriden, Conn.; Long Branch, N. J.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Portland, Me.; Janesville, Wis.; Scranton, Pa.; Lincoln, Neb.; Davenport, Ia.; Salem, O.; Logansport, Ind.; Collinsville, Ill.; and Tarrytown, N. Y.

HEED THE TEACHINGS OF HISTORY.

It seems incredible that intelligent citizens can read from day to day the columns of the metropolitan press, teeming with evidence of the unrest and discontent of the people, with reports of conflicts between military and civilians in almost all sections of the country, of robberies, defalcations, arson, murders, homicides and suicides, directly traceable and openly attributed to desperation because of financial losses, poverty and the fear of want, and not realize that the country is in a critical condition, and that the present social and economic relations cannot long be maintained?

Yet it has always been so. The mass of men are always so engrossed with their own petty affairs that they are blind to the warnings of the past and the ominous menace of the future.

Looking back now to the conditions immediately preceding the French revolution, the student of history sees ample warning, that it seems could not have failed to arrest the attention of the most casual student of current affairs. Yet the writings of Thomas Jefferson, who was Minister to France just prior to the revolution, disclose no hint of apprehension, even in his mind, of the cyclone of wrath which was about to break upon the country, sweeping away the established customs of centuries and leaving a trail of horror, blood and devastation across the page of history.—*Farmers' Friend*.



JOHN D. ALLEN.

John D. Allen was General President from 1882 to 1893. He is to-day one of the leading architects and building superintendents of Philadelphia. Only a few years ago he was working at the trade as a journeyman and by dint of study and practical knowledge advanced himself. John D. Allen was born in Harveysburg, Ohio, April 27, 1850. In October, 1879, he reorganized old Assembly No. 18 of the Knights of Labor in Philadelphia as a carpenters' assembly. In 1881 he was a delegate from that assembly to the Chicago Convention, where the United Brotherhood was formed that year. He was chairman of the committee on constitution at that convention.

Assembly No. 18 joined the Brotherhood afterwards, in October, 1881, and became Union No. 8 of Philadelphia. Mr. Allen was president of Union No. 8 several successive terms.

John D. Allen as an architect makes a specialty of theatrical work and interior decoration. In that line of work he has built and remodeled a large number of theatres, viz., the Chestnut Street Theatre and Opera House, South Broad Street Theatre and the Central Theatre, all in Philadelphia. The Fifth Avenue Theatre, Hermann's Theatre of New York, and the Academy of Music, Wilmington, Del., all bear witness to the mechanical skill and artistic tastes of John D. Allen. His latest triumphs in Philadelphia are the immense and handsome fire-proof theatre known as "The Auditorium," and the D. J. Gallagher building.

In the early days of our U. B. John D. Allen was one of the few ever ready to make every possible sacrifice to build up the Order.

TO MEMBERS OUT OF WORK.

If you are out of work and can't pay your dues, have the secretary of your local write the General Secretary and he will give your Union special instructions in such case.

TO WALKING DELEGATES OR BUSINESS AGENTS.

We want to publish a complete directory in THE CARPENTER next month, of the name and post office address of each and every Walking Delegate or Business Agent of Carpenters' Unions. Drop us a postal.

IMPORTANT PRIZES OFFERED.

By orders of the G. E. B. the following cash prizes are offered:

COMPETITIVE ARTICLES.

For the best article to be published in THE CARPENTER, with designs or drawings, written by a member of the U. B. on the subject of building construction or carpentry, a prize of \$20 is offered; for the second best article, a prize of \$10 will be given.

This offer is open for the space of six months, or until April 16, 1894. Send the articles to the G. S.

PRIZES FOR NEW MEMBERS.

The Local Union which shows the greatest pro rata increase in membership by March 1st, 1894, will be given a prize of \$20, to the second best union a prize of \$10 will be presented. These prizes will be paid from the General Office.

Local Unions weak in membership and desiring special terms to initiate new members, or to pay dues for members out of work, can apply to the G. S. for a dispensation.

Now when so many are idle it is the direst of crimes for men to work ten hours a day. And it is decidedly wrong these dull times to work even nine hours a day. Why not work eight hours a day to more nearly equalize the chances of employment? Nothing but the hoggishness of men stands in the way!

Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, all the Pacific coast towns, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Boston—in fact, all the large cities are terribly dull, and the prospects are we will have very hard times this winter in all the large cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Midwinter Fair contractors are working carpenters ten and twelve hours a day in violation of our eight-hour rule. The Carpenters' Unions and all the building trades in this section are up in arms on this subject. If the job is hurried we don't object if they run night and day on this job, but they must respect the eight-hour day, even if the work takes three shifts of men, eight hours each shift. With such crowds of men idle here it is a crying shame not to employ more men and run eight hours a day. This is not the worst of it—on this job the contractors discount the men's wages by a note-shaving game. A committee of union men is at work on the Fair Directory to have this work done on union principles, as the Directors promised before the work started they would have it a strictly union job. Let carpenters stay far off from this section, or they will suffer by coming here.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

All is action, all is motion,
In this mighty world of ours!
Like the current of the ocean,
Man is urged by unseen powers.

Steadily but strongly moving,
Life is onward evermore;
Still the present is improving
On the age that went before.

Duty points with outstretched fingers,
Every soul to action high;
Woe betide the soul that lingers—
Onward! Onward! is the cry.

Though man's form may seem victorious,
War may waste and famine blight,
Still from out the conflict glorious,
Mind comes forth with added light.

O'er the darkest night of sorrow,
From the deadliest field of strife,
Dawns a clearer, brighter morrow,
Springs a truer, nobler life.

Onward! onward! onward! ever!
Human progress none may stay;
All who make the vain endeavor,
Shall, like chaff, be swept away.

CARPENTERS! ARE YOU SLAVES?

A banker in New York wrote to a large manufacturer, asking him his opinion of the outcome of the present labor agitation. The manufacturer replied: "A willing slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of their leaders howl and try to arouse them. It's all wind. Nothing will come of it. One-half deride the rest, and hence will remain helpless. Look at their votes. That tells the tale. They want masters. They don't desire to be free. All we have to do is smile on one and kick the other."

"The fact of the matter is they think they are helpless. It's our duty to make them believe it. An empty stomach, a naked back, is our argument. This is all we need to remain masters. With all their growlings during their secret meetings, next day they are first to discredit their leaders, who work for principle and without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is, they are so cowardly they are unwilling to even vote for themselves. They realize they are our slaves. Let them believe it—it pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the workingmen; they'll never disturb our mastery, for where cowardice is added to ignorance resistance to power is impossible."—*Southern Mercury*

HIGHER WAGES—MORE MANHOOD.

Wendell Phillips once said that to uphold high wages is the mainspring of our progress—wages should be at such a level that the workman can spare his wife to preside over a home, can command leisure, go to lectures, take a newspaper, lift himself from the deadening level of mere toil. That a dollar left after all the bills are paid on Saturday night means education, independence, self-respect, manhood; it increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner, better than a score of statutes."

SOLID MEN TAKE HOLD.

Where the ranks are not solid, let the solid men take hold and strengthen the weak and indifferent. Let there be a time for earnest work for Union, for Union is, we all recognize, the workers' emancipation. We must break away from the worship of the heartless mogul and see to it that we watch our own interests. Watch our time, watch our earnings, keep clear of wastefulness, and see how many of our ranks will be more independent at the end of a year than ever before.

LIKED FILING SAWS.

Billy Breadland—"I wish pop wasn't a farmer. I hate farm work."

Willie Wayback—"So do I—all except filin' saws."

"Why do you like that?"

"Cause it makes everybody else just as miserable as I am."—*Good News*.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.



TARTLING,

indeed, are the facts unfolded by an investigation of this question. In a very able and care-

fully prepared statement Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant United States Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, at the port of New York, sets forth some very suggestive figures on the subject of immigration. He does this in *The Laster*, the organ of the Boot and Shoe Lasters' National Union. Mr. McSweeney himself was formerly the editor of that journal, and is an old-time member of the Lasters' Union. He is a clear-headed, zealous labor man, and he can be depended on in every respect to rigidly enforce the immigration laws, and the alien contract labor law in particular. Mr. McSweeney's statements contain some very interesting figures.

As the fiscal year of the Treasury Department ends June 30, it is impossible to give the figures for the last year up to June 30, 1893, as they have not yet been compiled by the department. But for the year ending June 30, 1893, in all, there were 579,663 immigrants admitted to the ports of the United States, 75 per cent. arriving at the port of New York, where Mr. McSweeney is engaged. During his term in July of this year, and it is the duller month of the year for immigration, 240 contract laborers were returned, or a number equal to 35 per cent. of all returned under the previous administration during the preceding twelve months. In the latter period only 832 contract laborers were sent back. The bulk of the immigration last year was destined principally to New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California. The proportion of immigration to these States was in the order named.

Of these 579,663 immigrants, 171,483 were laborers, 51,630 farmers, 9,274 tailors, 6,966 miners, 5,201 carpenters. From this we see that in the list of skilled trades affected by immigration the carpenters stand third.

Mr. McSweeney further gives us these facts:

"Government statistics regarding this subject do not extend back beyond 1820, and information on this point must be purely conjectural, but it is estimated that immigration from the close of the Colonial period, which can be properly dated from the close of the Revolutionary war to 1820, was about 250,000. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States from 1820 to 1890 was 14,935,258, of whom 5,246,613, or over one-third, arrived during the decade from 1880 to 1890. Add to this the 250,000 arriving prior to 1820, 543,985 the arrivals in 1891 and 579,663 arrivals in 1892, gives a total of 16,308,906 immigrants arriving in the United States from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1892, equal in number to one-fourth of the present population of the country.

"The greatest number of arrivals in any one year was in 1882 when 730,349 souls were landed in this country. The lowest number arriving in any one year for the last twenty years was 130,502 which was in the year 1877. Of the 8,408,955 immigrants arriving in the United States from 1873 to 1892 inclusive, the records show that 5,881,413 or about seventy per cent. landed at the port of New York, and 2,527,542 at various other United States ports. If we will apply this ratio to all the immigrants arriving in the country since the Revolutionary War it would give a total landing in New York of 11,416,234; at all other Federal ports 4,892,672.

"The most significant fact in connection with this problem is the change in the character of the immigrants in the last twenty years. Prior to 1873 the bulk of immigration was from Great Britain, Germany and the other countries of Northern Europe, while the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, etc., was very light. The number of immigrants from Austria-Hungary in 1873 was 7,835 and did not exceed this number until 1880, when it reached 24,920. This number has been exceeded each year, reaching the startling figure of 71,042 in

1891, and 76,937 in 1892. In 1873 Russia furnished 6,466 immigrants to the United States and in 1892 122,047. From Italy there came 7,507 immigrants in 1873, and from that time in gradual increasing numbers to 76,055 in 1892. On the other hand the immigration from the countries of Great Britain, France and Germany has undergone but little change in the past twenty years, and is, if anything, on the decrease. It is estimated that the average amount of money brought into the country by immigrants is \$20.09 each.

There were 8,408,955 immigrants to the United States from 1873 to 1892, divided as follows by nationalities. Germany, 2,152,616; Ireland, 1,072,772; England, 1,044,904; Austria-Hungary, 576,611; Sweden, 571,755; Russia, 526,466; Italy, 499,297; Norway, 279,344; Scotland, 233,930; Denmark, 136,987; Switzerland, 119,569; France, 116,312; Holland, 79,489; Belgium, 33,857; Wales, 18,663; other European countries, 40,004; Asia, 166,317; Africa, 464; British North America, 647,220; Central and South America, 2,960; all other countries, 88,415."

A FEW WORDS ON STRIKES.

John Swinton said truly at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor that although the late great strikes in this country had been unsuccessful in point of the immediate issue, an incalculable good had been done by way of protest against the growing oppression of the workingmen by giant corporations. "But for the occasional strike of the American workingman, who strikes for his rights, his liberties, his life, he would be a pitiable victim of the remorseless tyrants who are seeking to crush him to enrich themselves," says Swinton, and in that he gives an answer to the unreasonable outcry against strikes. A distressed ship anchored on a lee shore may not be able to save dragging her anchor ashore by cutting away her masts. Perhaps if the ship was anchored to leeward there would be no need of such a thing, but being to windward the cutting away of the top hamper is the only chance, hence it is done. If the workingmen had the intelligence and the power to vote into governing offices honest servants of the people the ballot might supersede the strike. But the ballot is as yet practically useless for every-day purposes, partly because honest servants of the people are not in stock in sufficient numbers to be effective, but principally because the business of governing is a money making one at present and delivers goods only to the highest bidder. In another state the ballot might be an all-sufficient weapon to strike with, but the present competitive state it seems to be the only chance of holding ground against a reduction of conditions. The advanced reformer says that strikes are abortive and points the way to a palladium through the ballot-box. Does it follow as a necessity, after 100 years of equal franchise, during which time the condition of the masses has been gradually growing more and more helpless, that a mere change of the system of voting would work a social revolution? Granting such a quality in the ballot, what can it accomplish without men of unselfish purpose and requisite ability? Such men may rise, and until they do the advanced reformer asks us to refrain from the strike. That means that wages will be reduced, hours increased and the general conditions made worse. Does that look like a reasonable way of arriving at a better social condition? Does not every inch of ground relinquished now mean a hard struggle to regain in the future? The revilings of the advanced reformers against strikes sound even more ingenuous than the remark of Marie Antoinette, who said of the starving French people who clamored for bread at her palace gates: "If you cannot get bread why do you not eat cake?" There is a difference, however, between the French princess and the advanced reformer, that the former made no pretense to a knowledge of economic questions, while the same is the particular forte of the reformer. Strikes may not be a positively sure way of resisting a reduction of wages, or an increase of hours, but they are often the only chance of doing so, and are in any event a very effective protest against a wrong inflicted, and if they do not overcome evil, they are, in fact, so many obstacles in the way of its further progress. —*Ec.*

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Sept., 1893.

All moneys received since September 30, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1—\$95 10	168—	\$4 70	350—	\$1 20	563—	\$4 15	
2—23 05	169—	10 25	352—	1 90	564—	3 20	
3—5 05	170—	1 55	364—	70	565—	1 60	
4—35 05	171—	4 90	355—	5 55	567—	4 75	
5—9 80	172—	1 35	356—	1 80	568—	1 20	
6—55 174		1 05	359—	4 35	572—	2 15	
7—3 45	175—	18 60	360—	6 15	573—	7 50	
8—11 30	176—	4 65	361—	80	574—	2 80	
9—6 35	177—	7 75	362—	60	575—	2 75	
10—3 20	178—	3 05	363—	1 00	578—	2 80	
11—17 05	181—	37 75	365—	1 00	579—	1 25	
12—5 10	183—	1 55	367—	5 10	580—	1 30	
13—1 70	186—	1 90	368—	2 75	581—	2 30	
14—1 00	188—	2 60	369—	2 75	585—	1 15	
15—3 15	189—	1 00	374—	7 50	590—	9 90	
16—10 95	189—	2 30	376—	1 00	591—	1 20	
17—2 55	191—	1 30	379—	1 50	592—	10 20	
18—1 25	192—	2 70	380—	2 70	593—	1 80	
19—1 50	193—	3 25	381—	6 55	595—	1 65	
20—3 45	194—	1 05	382—	15 80	596—	5 50	
21—13 00	195—	2 55	384—	1 15	602—	2 60	
22—14 30	196—	90	386—	3 50	603—	5 25	
24—1 75	198—	2 60	388—	2 20	604—	2 40	
26—4 00	199—	10 60	390—	4 60	605—	3 75	
27—2 95	200—	12 00	391—	2 85	606—	1 40	
28—69 25	201—	2 05	392—	1 80	607—	1 00	
29—41 05	202—	1 45	394—	8 00	609—	2 75	
30—4 25	203—	4 65	395—	2 3	610—	4 40	
31—1 55	204—	1 80	396—	6 15	611—	2 30	
35—2 15	205—	55	397—	1 50	615—	86	
37—1 00	206—	5 70	398—	1 15	617—	1 95	
38—2 00	207—	6 60	399—	55	619—	95	
40—4 45	208—	2 75	400—	1 40	620—	1 20	
42—2 85	209—	1 30	401—	2 70	624—	2 85	
43—20 80	210—	1 30	402—	2 85	628—	6 60	
44—3 20	211—	24 35	403—	1 20	629—	8 80	
45—55	214—	1 15	405—	3 00	631—	3 80	
46—90	215—	6 60	408—	1 00	634—	2 20	
47—1 40	216—	1 00	409—	1 05	636—	1 05	
48—3 10	217—	1 40	411—	1 15	637—	3 30	
49—4 10	218—	4 76	415—	65	638—	5 85	
50—2 15	220—	7 41	416—	11 20	639—	7 15	
51—9 50	221—	2 20	417—	1 00	640—	1 20	
52—4 55	224—	5 50	418—	55	641—	2 30	
57—95	225—	8 40	420—	1 80	644—	1 00	
60—7 50	226—	95	421—	2 55	645—	1 50	
61—11 05	227—	2 75	422—	55	646—	45	
62—24 25	228—	5 65	424—	4 30	647—	3 70	
63—7 65	229—	2 30	426—	60	649—	2 35	
64—8 05	230—	7 15	427—	3 50	651—	80	
66—4 25	231—	70	428—	1 60	652—	1 30	
67—5 35	232—	55	430—	90	654—	1 30	
68—3 80	233—	55	431—	3 35	656—	1 95	
69—65	234—	7 40	433—	6 25	658—	50	
70—2 55	235—	2 75	434—	5 50	659—	3 10	
72—18 40	237—	7 25	436—	1 50	659—	1 85	
73—9 35	238—	3 30	436—	1 70	661—	2 15	
74—4 30	239—	4 30	437—	2 20	662—	1 05	
76—1 90	240—	5 20	440—	3 65	663—	85	
78—8 35	241—	2 40	441—	1 96	664—	3 20	
79—90	242—	8 60	442—	1 45	665—	2 55	
80—3 50	243—	2 00	443—	1 45	666—	1 95	
81—1 05	244—	1 20	444—	95	667—	7 70	
82—6 70	245—	1 40	445—	3 55	676—	2 75	
83—7 70	246—	5 25	446—	20 25	677—	1 10	
85—70	247—	10 80	449—	5 70	678—	12 55	
86—1 65	249—	2 95	450—	1 65	681—	7 35	
87—45	250—	1 50	451—	7 20	685—	2 70	
90—10 80	251—	4 20	453—	7 70	686—	1 20	
92—1 80	252—	90	456—	1 05	687—	2 65	
93—1 35	253—	1 95	459—	3 50	692—	3 75	
94—6 75	257—	17 40	460—	2 05	695—	2 30	
96—4 40	258—	4 90	461—	2 20	696—	2 00	
97—1 35	261—	1 60	462—	05	698—	7 00	
99—1 65	262—	60	463—	96	699—	5 80	
100—2 25	263—	1 15	464—	3 20	700—	50	
101—85	266—	1 05	466—	4 00	701—	1 25	
102—2 60	266—	1 00	468—	8 90	702—	75	
103—1 10	267—	1 10	469—	2 30	703—	4 25	
104—2 65	268—	6 35	470—	2 05	704—	5 05	
105—1 50	269—	30 84	473—	5 15	705—	8 60	
107—2 80	271—	55	474—	4 55	706—	5 25	
108—13 20	273—	1 80	475—	1 35	712—	5 10	
109—21 10	274—	6 15	477—	5 50	713—	2 20	
110—80	275—	1 30	478—	3 60	714—	3 05	
111—1 65	276—	2 35	479—	1 50	715—	6 75	
112—8 70	277—	1 70	481—	4 55	716—	4 85	
113—2 20	284—	5 00	482—	5 85	718—	9 15	
114—4 10	285—	3 55	484—	2 50	719—	2 50	
115—2 45	287—	2 45	485—	2 25	721—	2 00	
117—4 25	288—	4 00	486—	4 45	725—	3 15	
118—14 70	290—	9 90	487—	1 45	728—	65	
119—4 45	294—	2 80	490—	1 65	729—	12 90	
120—1 15	295—	1 20	491—	1 15	731—	1 15	
121—5 20	296—	1 65	493—	6 65	732—	2 05	
122—5 45	298—	3 30	494—	90	733—	1 05	
123—35	299—	18 90	496—	4 55	734—	3 00	
124—3 10	301—	6 90	497—	20 35	736—	1 55	
125—7 00	302—	3 55	500—	1 10	737—	1 60	
127—1 10	304—	2 70	501—	55	739—	3 80	
128—60	305—	1 45	507—	1 75	740—	2 40	
130—1 10	308—	1 45	508—	9 10	742—	2 75	
131—1 15	311—	8 45	509—	23 60	744—	2 75	
132—8 50	312—	4 75	510—	1 25	746—	1 80	
133—1 65	313—	15 51	511—	5 55	747—	80	
134—5 10	314—	1 80	513—	9 25	749—	1 35	
136—3 60	316—	3 85	515—	5 65	750—	4 00	
137—1 60	318—	7 00	516—	80	753—	50	
138—3 80	320—	1 80	517—	1 45	756—	4 10	
139—2 25	322—	1 35	518—	10 75	758—	2 30	
140—2 65	323—	1 30	520—	1 30	759—	1 00	
141—10 35	325—	2 90	521—	5 90	766—	65	
142—16 55	326—	6 65	522—	3 60	767—	2 90	
143—3 90	327—	14 75	526—	9 95	770—	2 35	
144—2 90	328—	3 70	528—	90	775—	1 05	
147—7 10	329—	1 45	531—	60	776—	2 00	
148—1 80	332—	14 20	532—	65	781—	2 70	
149—2 55	333—	3 10	534—	2 60	783—	1 85	
150—2 00	334—	2 35	542—	1 90	785—	2 60	
151—8 80	335—	8 30	543—	1 50	786—	2 75	
152—1 40	336—	5 50	549—	2 20	794—	7 00	
153—2 95	338—	1 50	550—	55	799—	1 10	
156—3 80	339—	2 25	551—	1 40	802—	1 40	
160—12 90	340—	24 65	553—	1 45	803—	1 20	
161—1 90	342—	9 35	554—	6 15	804—	1 05	
163—4 85	343—	4 95	555—	1 50	805—	1 85	
165—11 75	344—	2 45	557—	1 25	811—	1 10	
166—5 90	345—	2 50	558—	3 90	813—	1 45	
167—7 20	346—	1 50	559—	1 10			

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATED.



Great interest is aroused by the contention which has arisen between the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States, whose headquarters are in Concord, N. H., and the present administration at

Washington, D. C., over alleged violations of the act of Congress, approved August 1, 1892, being the so-called eight hour law.

The Union alleges that this law is being violated in connection with the work being done under contracts for the public buildings at Lewiston, Me., and Washington, D. C., and has carried on a voluminous correspondence in relation to the matter with the New Hampshire Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the supervising architect, the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice at Washington, and has derived little satisfaction therefrom.

The contractors and sub-contractors complained of deny that they are violating the law of 1892, and when an appeal was made to the Washington authorities it was met with the statement that the Attorney General on December 20, 1892, advised that the "duty to employ, direct and control such laborers or mechanics, and the penalty for their wrongful employment is with the contractor and not with the Government or any of its officers or agents."

The parties complaining were reminded that they could have full redress by applying to the courts, and that such remedies should be invoked by them and not by the Department of Justice. This the men interested do not care to do, for they allege that the moment they should take any steps in that direction, out of employment they would quickly go, and they therefore urge the Union to have the law enforced by the Government officials, and this is the task that the officials of the Union have been engaged in since July 3.

The eight-hour law for work on government buildings was an amendment of a former law making eight hours a day's work, which was found to be defective, and it reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may hereafter be employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States or of said District of Columbia, is hereby limited or restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or sub-contractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control the service of such laborers or mechanics to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraordinary emergency."

Section 2 provides a punishment for violation of the law by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both in the discretion of the court.

Section 3 excepts from the provisions of the act public works for which contracts were made prior to its passage.

The then Attorney-General, in an opinion rendered August 27, 1892, said: "I am constrained to hold that the law as to laborers and mechanics in the direct employment of the Government is general, and that the limitation to public works applies only to such persons as are in the employ of contractors and sub-contractors."

In another opinion on the same subject, rendered Dec. 2, 1892, the Attorney General seems to have changed his opinion and said:

"It will be observed that the duty prescribed in the first section and the penalty imposed in the second is confined to those persons whose duty it is to employ, direct or control the services of such laborers or mechanics. The Secretary of the Treasury has no such relation to any of the workingmen to be employed, whether at the quarries or at the building itself."

In an interview with Secretary J. B. Dyer of the Granite Cutters' National Union of the United States of America, this afternoon, that gentleman said that prior to the passage of the act certain advertisements were published by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, calling for bids for certain public buildings which it was found would come under the provisions of the act, and accordingly the advertisements were withdrawn and new ones sent out calling for bids under the provisions of the act, thus clearly showing that it was the understanding of the Government officials that the law applied to all government buildings to be erected by contract. "But," said Secretary Dyer, "a clique of Government contractors, after getting their contracts on the eight-hour basis, have conspired to render the law inoperative, and are supported in their scheme, seemingly by the Secretary of the Treasury or his subordinates and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and his subordinates; and on their attention being called to violations of the law at Vinal Haven, Me., where the granite for the Washington, D. C., postoffice is being cut, and at Lewiston, Me., where the granite for the Lewiston postoffice is being cut, they practically tell us it is none of their concern, and advise us to go to the courts to enforce what is obviously their duty to do."

In a letter addressed by the Supervising Architect to John Pierce, the contractor for the Washington postoffice, he said: "Your attention is called to the fact that among the covenants and agreements made by you in said contract is one that requires that each and all of the requirements of said law shall be fully complied with by you in connection with the work to be done under said contract."

"Now they say it is not their duty to enforce the covenants and agreements made in that and other similar contracts, but people whose positions as workmen in the employ of these law-breakers would be jeopardized in so doing, must take the matter into the courts."

"We deem it unjust for Government officials, whose duty it would seem to be to enforce covenants and agreements in contracts, to shirk their duty, and think it strange that an Attorney General should render such an opinion as that of December, 1892, which we have had continually thrust at us in our correspondence with the Treasury Department, when the same Attorney-General on the 27th of the previous August said:

"The purpose of the law of 1892, in short, was to make a working day of eight hours for all laborers and mechanics in the employ of the United States or the District of Columbia, wherever employed, and to make a like day for contractors and sub-contractors upon the public works, and by proper penalties to enforce the observance of such a day."

"Notwithstanding the above opinion that the law applies to laborers and mechanics, 'wherever employed,' on public works, it is now sought to be held that 'wherever' means only on the site where a public building is to be erected." In conclusion, Secretary Dyer said: "We want nothing but justice. If the law is a law, we desire officials whose duty it is to enforce it, to see that it is enforced. If it is not a law then we want the people of the country to have their due, and not the Government contractors enriched by the Government paying them for one or two hours per day which their workmen are not paid for."

This National Union will make a still further effort to induce Attorney General Olney to reverse the opinion rendered by his predecessor last December, and to take the proper legal steps on behalf of the Government to have the amended eight-hour law strictly enforced upon all Government works.

UTILIZING SHAVINGS AND CHIPS.

From Germany comes an account of a new method of utilizing shavings and planing-mill chips for the manufacture of wood concrete. These waste products of the mill, either of common or fancy woods, which may be stained before use if desired, are mixed with calcined magnesians limestone, glycerine, silicate of soda and a little linseed oil, and this queer mess is forced by hydraulic pressure into moulds, where it is allowed to harden. When dry the composition is hard and solid, and can be sawed, planed, polished and varnished. It is expected that the material will be found useful as an ornament in the shape of panels, or as a covering for entire wall surfaces.—Philadelphia Record.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, FINE AND SUPPLIES during the month ending September 30, 1893.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$290 30	170	\$ 4 65	356	\$16 65	568	\$ 3 60
2	69 15	171	14 50	356	5 90	572	6 70
3	15 15	172	4 06	358	40 00	573	2 25
4	105 15	174	3 15	359	13 05	574	8 40
5	29 40	175	55 80	360	19 45	575	2 40
6	1 65	176	18 95	361	2 40	578	8 55
7	10 35	177	23 25	362	1 80	579	3 75
8	33 90	179	9 15	365	6 70	580	8 90
9	19 05	181	113 25	366	3 00	581	6 90
10	10 60	183	4 65	367	15 54	585	3 45
11	61 15	186	11 70	368	8 25	586	10 90
12	16 30	187	7 55	369	9 25	590	2 70
13	5 10	188	3 00	374	23 60	591	3 85
14	3 00	189	6 90	376	3 00	592	30 60
15	9 45	191	3 98	379	4 50	593	3 90
16	40 35	192	8 10	380	8 10	595	4 95
17	7 65	193	19 90	381	19 65	596	1 50
18	4 00	194	3 15	382	47 40	602	7 80
19	4 50	195	8 15	384	3 45	603	15 70
20	10 35	196	2 70	386	10 50	604	4 85
21	39 00	198	9 05	388	6 60	605	11 85
22	42 90	199	31 80	390	13 50	606	4 20
23	65 35	200	16 00	391	8 55	607	1 50
24	3 85	201	6 15	393	8 40	609	8 25
25	12 00	202	4 25	394	1 45	610	1 20
26	8 85	203	13 95	395	6 90	611	6 90
27	207 75	204	5 40	396	18 45	616	2 55
28	48 15	206	1 65	397	4 50	617	9 15
29	12 75	206	17 10	398	3 45	619	8 45
30	11 65	207	19 60	399	1 65	620	3 60
31	2 00	208	8 25	400	4 20	622	3 00
32	6 45	209	26 25	401	8 10	624	8 55
33	3 00	210	3 90	402	8 55	625	1 50
34	6 00	211	73 55	403	3 60	627	3 00
35	13 15	214	8 45	405	9 00	628	16 80
36	8 55	216	19 30	407	2 00	629	26 40
37	63 40	218	3 00	408	3 00	631	7 20
38	9 60	217	4 00	409	3 15	634	7 85
39	1 65	218	15 20	411	4 85	636	3 65
40	2 70	220	2 25	415	1 95	637	10 50
41	4 20	221	6 60	416	33 60	638	18 05
42	9 50	224	17 30	417	3 00	639	21 45
43	13 30	225	25 20	418	1 65	640	8 60
44	6 45	226	2 85	420	3 90	641	7 50
45	28 50	227	8 25	421	7 95	644	3 00
46	13 65	228	16 95	422	1 65	645	4 50
47	2 90	229	7 15	424	12 90	646	1 35
48	5 60	230	21 45	425	1 80	647	11 10
49	22 50	231	2 05	427	12 50	649	7 05
50	34 65	232	1 65	428	7 80	651	2 40
51	72 75	233	1 65	430	10 70	652	3 90
52	22 95	234	22 20	431	10 05	653	3 75
53	24 15	235	8 25	433	16 05	654	4 15
54	12 75	237	21 75	434	10 50	655	5 85
55	18 65	238	9 90	435	4 80	656	1 50
56	11 40	239	12 90	436	5 20	658	0 30
57	1 95	240	16 10	437	6 60	659	6 65
58	7 85	241	7 20	440	10 45	661	6 45
59	26 20	242	25 80	441	5 85	662	3 15
60	28 45	243	6 00	442	4 85	663	2 55
61	12 90	244	3 60	443	4 85	664	9 60
62	5 70	245	4 20	444	2 85	665	7 65
63	27 55	246	15 75	445	10 65	666	6 55
64	2 70	247	33 90	446	61 60	667	23 10
65	10 50	249	8 85	449	17 10	670	1 50
66	3 15	250	5 00	450	4 95	676	9 45
67	16 80	251	12 60	451	21 60	677	3 30
68	23 10	252	2 20	453	23 10	678	38 15
69	2 10	253	5 55	456	3 15	679	10 00
70	4 95	257	52 20	459	10 50	680	10 00
71	1 70	258	14 70	460	6 25	681	22 00
72	32 40	260	2 00	461	6 00	682	10 00
73	5 50	261	4 80	462	15 65	685	8 60
74	4 15	262	1 80	463	2 85	686	3 90
75	20 25	263	3 45	464	9 60	687	7 65
76	13 20	265	3 15	465	2 00	692	11 25
77	4 05	266	3 00	466	12 05	695	8 40
78	4 95	267	3 30	468	26 70	696	6 00
79	6 75	268	16 05	469	7 90	698	21 00
80	2 55	269	92 65	470	7 15	699	17 40
81	10 50	271	1 95	473	15 45	700	1 50
82	3 30	273	6 90	474	13 65	701	3 75
83	7 95	274	18 95	475	4 05	702	2 25
84	4 50	275	3 90	477	16 50	703	12 75
85	8 40	276	6 05	478	11 30	704	44 95
86	39 60	277	5 10	479	4 50	705	10 80
87	63 30	283	5 55	481	13 90	706	15 75
88	2 40	284	15 00	482	19 65	712	15 30
89	4 95	285	10 65	483	1 00	713	6 60
90	26 10	287	8 85	484	7 50	714	9 55
91	6 60	288	12 00	485	6 75	715	20 25
92	12 30	290	32 20	486	13 35	716	14 55
93	8 35	292	4 00	487	4 85	718	27 35
94	4 75	294	8 65	490	4 95	719	14 75
95	44 60	295	3 60	491	8 45	721	6 00
96	13 85	296	4 95	493	19 95	725	9 70
97	3 95	298	9 90	494	2 70	728	1 95
98	15 60	299	41 70	496	18 65	729	39 20
99	16 35	301	20 70	497	62 05	731	3 45
100	2 45	302	10 65	500	3 30	732	6 15
101	2 80	304	8 10	501	1 65	733	3 15
102	21 00	305	4 55	507	5 25	734	10 25
103	3 30	308	4 35	508	27 30	736	4 65
104	1 50	311	25 65	509	71 20	737	4 50
105	34 90	312	14 22	510	3 75	739	11 55
106	3 45	313	45 51	511	16 65	740	12 50
107	26 50	314	5 40	513	29 45	742	8 25
108	4 95	316	13 05	515	16 95	744	8 20
109	15 30	318	21 00	516	2 60	746	8 40
110	11 05	320	6 40	517	4 35	747	2 90
111	4 80	322	4 05	518	32 25	749	4 05
112	11 40	323	1 80	520	3 90	750	12 00
113	6 75	326	6 00	521	18 70	753	1 50
114	6 95	326	19 05	522	10 80	756	12 30
115	25 05	327	44 25	526	29 85	758	6 90
116	53 95	328	11 10	528	2 70	759	3 00
117	11 70	329	4 35	531	2 00	762	5 60
118	9 80	332	42 60	532	2 20	766	1 95
119	21 30	333	9 80	534	10 80	767	8 70
120	3 90	334	7 05	542	5 70	770	8 05
121	7 65	335	24 90	543	4 80	775	3 10
122	6 00	336	16 50	545	6 60	776	6 00
123	29 40	338	4 50	546	1 65	781	8 10
124	4 20	339	6 75	551	4 20	788	7 30
125	9 35	340	14 05	553	4 35	785	5 55
126	11 90	341	3 15	554	19 85	786	8 25
127	38 70	342	28 05	555	4 50	794	2 10
128	5 70	343	14 85	557	3 75	799	4 30
129	75 35	344	8 85	558	11 70	802	4 20
130	13 05	345	7 50	559	3 30	803	3 60
131	35 75	346	4 80	563	12 45	804	3 15
132	16 70	350	3 60	564	10 35	806	4 30
133	21 60	352	5 70	565	4 80	811	3 00
134	14 10	354	2 10	567	14 25	813	4 40
135	30 75						

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1893.



A CORRECTION.

In our August issue we mentioned that Union 4 had won a substantial victory over contractor McCormac. Such statement was an error. The fight was not against scabs or non-union men. It was conducted and won by the D. C. of St. Louis through their business agents and was for the full rate of union wages.

CARPENTERS' STRIKES.

The strikes of our members employed as carpenters in the railroad service at Louisville, Ky., and Paducah, Ky., still continue. The men are firm against taking the ten per cent. reduction in wages.

Twenty-one members of Union No. 740, Pekin, Ill., are out to secure recognition of the Union. Seven contractors have conceded union terms; two are holding out. The strikers are well sustained by all organized labor in Pekin, Ill.

Financial aid from this office has been given in all three cases.

NOT A RICKS DECISION.

The Lord Chief Justice of England and Mr. Justice Hawkins, sitting in the Queen's Bench, have decided in favor of the Operative Bricklayers' Society, of Hull, and several other building trades unions, whose officers were charged with conspiracy by a contractor named Temperton, who asked for an injunction against being boycotted. The Lord Chief Justice, in giving his opinion, said that "Parliament has again and again declared that labor men have the right of combination, and if it is sought to put down trades unions, it is for those who wish to do so to appeal to the Legislature, and not to the Courts."

AFFAIRS IN PEORIA, ILL.

Union 145 is weak in numbers and not too strong in spirit. She has been on the decline since the strike of '91. What the future will develop we cannot tell, but there are no hopeful signs, unless it is that the employers are attempting to cut wages and prolong hours. In this we may find cause for revival. The season has been dull, and with the animosities of the strike days burning in so many breasts, both in and out of the Union, no attempt to reorganize for another struggle has been made. What we most need is new blood and new methods, and as it is always darkest before day, we may soon have both.

A COMPLIMENT WELL DESERVED.

Unions 63 and 64 of New York City adopted these resolutions, which we readily endorse and publish:

WHEREAS by a recent order from the Treasury Department, the wages of the carpenters working on Ellis Island, on U. S. Government work, have been advanced from \$3.90 per day to the Union rate of \$3.50 per day, and

WHEREAS, the carpenters' Unions of New York have been urging for years upon the heads of the State, Municipal and National Government, our just demand for an increased rate of wages which should place our members employed in the various departments, on an equal footing with those employed by private builders and firms.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That we tender to Commissioners Senner and McSweeney the best thanks of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as a mark of our appreciation of their recognition of our Union and its claims, and be it further

Resolved, That this United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners shall use every effort to have the chiefs of all municipal departments where carpenters are employed imitate the good example set by the Ellis Island authorities, by employing only Union men at Union wages.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

PROCEEDINGS.



FIRST DAY'S SESSION, October 2, 1893.—G. E. B. met at General Office, Philadelphia, 8 A. M. All members present. Greater part of the day consumed in auditing the books and accounts of the G. S. and G. T.

Disapproved claim, Mrs. Beglan, wife of Patrick Beglan, Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., taken up and evidence carefully examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed and claim ordered paid.

SECOND DAYS' SESSION, Oct. 3.—Audit of accounts of the General Office continued.

Communication from Union 419, Chicago, requesting payment of bill for expenses, judgment and costs in case of Louis Johnson vs. Union 419. G. E. B. decide they have no jurisdiction in said case, as no appeal had been taken to the two last Conventions of the U. B. Union can appeal to next Convention at Indianapolis.

Disapproved claim, M. Klepac, Union 54, Chicago. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in, as the Union did not charge 50 cents dues per month as per sec. 65 of Constitution, nor did Brother Klepac pay the constitutional amount of dues.

Appeal, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., on disapproved claim of P. M. Kennedy. All evidence considered. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in, as the Union was in arrears.

Disapproved disability claim of John Greenwood, Union 16, Springfield, Ill. Papers examined, and decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

THIRD DAYS' SESSION, Oct. 4.—Audit of books and accounts and examination of bills of General Office continued.

Disapproved claim, Wm. McPhillamy, Union 150, Middletown, N. Y., for disability benefit. Further testimony examined. While the G. E. B. consider this case a deserving one, they feel they cannot constitutionally allow the claim, but would recommend to next Convention of U. B. an amendment to our laws establishing a partial disability benefit to cover such worthy cases of disability. Decision of G. S. and G. T. concurred in.

Appeal, H. E. Scott, Union 61, from decision of G. S. and G. T. in his case against the D. C. of Columbus, O. Evidence examined and decision of G. S. and G. T. sustained.

Protest, Union 10, Detroit, Mich., against enforcement of decision of G. E. B. made at July meeting. G. E. B. see no reason why such decision should not be complied with. Union 10 has seen fit to ignore the suggestion of the Board that Brother W. F. Abrams be dealt with in a constitutional manner, and also declined to obey the decision of the Board or take advantage of the right of appeal to the Convention. Discipline can only be maintained in the U. B. by a loyal observance of our laws, and as Union 10 refuses to longer obey those in authority, the G. E. B. vote to suspend Union 10. G. S. is hereby instructed to issue clearance cards to such members of Union 10 as remain loyal to the U. B., and to place all the papers in the case before General President Trenor for his action, as per Secs. 21 and 65 of Constitution.

Communication from State D. C. of Massachusetts, asking donation of \$500 for organizing purposes in that State. While the G. E. B. appreciate the efforts made and the good work done by the Massachusetts men, they deem it inadvisable, in view of the present depression, to expend money in this direction just now.

Communication, Union 740, Pekin, Ill., asking financial aid for strike in that city. G. E. B. decide, as the Union did not comply with Pages 18, 19 and 20 of the Constitution, they cannot grant financial aid in this case.

Communication, District Council, Boston, Mass., asking donation to aid men called out by Business Agent. Same decision as in Pekin, Ill., case.

Communication, Union 201, Paducah, Ky., asking sanction and support in strike of members of said Local. Same decision as in Pekin case.

Question submitted by F. S. Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., as to whether or not a certificate of deposit of money in bank, subject to order of Trustees, can be accepted by Union in lieu of regular bond. G. E. B. decide such certificate is valid and should be accepted.

In the matter of strike of members of Local Union 729, Louisville, Ky., against a reduction in wages, sanctioned by the G. E. B., the Board hereby further appropriates the sum of \$642; said amount to be held in General Treasury, subject to return of pay rolls properly signed for the appropriation previously made. No further ap-

propriation shall be made in this strike until further orders from G. E. B.

Disapproved claim for disability benefit. J. B. Karr, Union 705, Norwood, O. Report of Brother Rowland received as to investigation in this case. G. S. instructed to obtain affidavits from persons working with Brother Karr at time of accident to prove he was injured while at work as a carpenter.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION, Oct. 5.—Disapproved claim, Mrs. M. A. Judd, wife of S. S. Judd, Union 96, Springfield, Mass. Further evidence examined. Decision of G. S. and G. T. reversed and claim ordered paid.

Communication was received from the D. C. of Cincinnati, O., complaining that Brother D. P. Rowland, of the G. E. B., did not attend meetings of the mill men of Cincinnati during their recent strike against a reduction of wages. The G. E. B. decide that Brother Rowland is a general officer, elected by the General Convention; and responsible to the entire organization. As such he, along with other members of the G. E. B. and other General Officers, should avoid mixing up in local affairs in times of strikes or lockouts until authorized to do so in conformity with the Constitution. Furthermore, he is justified in this by the decision of the G. E. B. rendered June 11, 1892. Hence the G. E. B. dismiss the appeal of the D. C. of Cincinnati, and furthermore would say that Brother Rowland has not awaited orders of the G. E. B. simply so he could legally present a bill for expenses, as is stated by the D. C.; nor has he ever at any time presented any bill to the General Office for services rendered the U. B. in Cincinnati or vicinity. The insinuation in that respect contained in the communication is considered by the G. E. B. as unfounded and disrespectful. The D. C. of Cincinnati is hereby called on for proofs and evidence to sustain its accusations against Brother Rowland as to his charges for expenses while in attendance at meetings of the G. E. B. The G. E. B. object to much of the language contained in the communication of the D. C. as a dishonorable reflection on Brother Rowland and the G. E. B.

Disapproved claim of Chas. E. Hagley, Union 341, Sacramento, Cal., for disability benefit. Further evidence submitted found satisfactory, and G. S. ordered to pay claim.

Communication from Alex. Gow & Co., Lithographers, London, England, submitting samples and prices for membership certificates. The G. E. B. do not feel justified in expending so much money during the present depression. The matter is therefor referred.

Communications from Locals 98, 183, 276 and 410, relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis. Referred to the G. S. with instructions.

Application of Boston D. C. for permission to strike with financial aid. The G. E. B. decide the Boston D. C. must proceed according to pages 18, 19 and 20 of the Constitution.

Union 766, Nashville, Tenn., asks decision of the G. E. B. as to the lowest number of members that can hold a charter or form a quorum. The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum. (See Sec. 181 of Constitution, which provides seven members can hold the property of a local union.)

Communication D. C. St. Louis, Mo., asking sanction of G. E. B. to by-law submitted. G. E. B. decide they cannot approve the same, as no proof is given that the members of the St. Louis District have voted on the proposed by-law. The by-law in question is indefinite, as it does not state whether one month's or one year's dues must be paid in advance.

For the good and welfare of the organization, the G. E. B. hereby instructs the G. S. to offer cash prizes for articles published in our journal on building construction, within the next six months. First prize, \$20.00, second prize, \$7.00. Also the G. S. is authorized to offer prizes to unions showing the greatest pro rata increase in membership by March 1, 1894. First prize, \$20.00, second prize, \$7.00.

In response to a telegram, Gen. Pres. Trenor appeared to consult and advise with the G. E. B. in regard to the suspension of Union 10, Detroit, Mich., also as to the advisability of granting dispensations to locals in bad financial shape. It was declared the sense of the Board that Bro. Trenor proceed to Detroit, and exercise his powers under the Constitution.

On account of the bad condition of the building trade brought about by the present crisis, it is apparent that every effort should be made to sustain those locals and their members who cannot possibly pay their dues to the organization. Therefore by virtue of the power vested in the G. E. B. and G. S. by vote of the local unions on circular dated December 23, 1892, and again given by the St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION, Oct. 6.—The G. E. B. held further consultation with Gen. Pres. Trenor on matters pertaining to the good and welfare of the organization.

Communication from Union 740, Pekin, Ill., in relation to their strike, received by morning's mail. Same referred to G. S. with power to act, and with the recommendation that if in his

judgment conditions so warrant, \$100.00 be donated to that Union.

Remainder of the day was taken up in audit and balancing books and accounts of the G. S.

SIXTH DAY'S SESSION, Oct. 7.—Reports received of Bros. McKay, Kent and Schwartz on details connected with recent trips.

The G. P., G. S., and Bro. McKay of G. E. B., reported the appropriation of \$200 to New York D. C. to further the work of organization and harmonize existing differences in that city. Report received and action approved.

Communication, Union 120, Venice, Ill., asking approval of proposed by-law charging \$2.00 to traveling members for first working card. The G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

Communications received from L. U. 639, Brooklyn, N. Y., giving notice of appeal to next Convention in claim of W. H. Carmen.

G. E. B. also received and placed on file notice of appeal on the part of the D. C. of St. Louis from decision of the G. E. B. to next Convention in case of Paul Thuermer vs. the U. B.

Similar notice also received from D. C. of Columbus, O., in case of Columbus, D. C., vs. Union 326.

Communication from Union 43, Hartford, Conn., asking decision of G. E. B. on the point whether or not a member reported three months in arrears, who should pay arrearages in part, would be in benefit. The G. E. B. agree with decision rendered by the G. S., viz., that a member three months in arrears is not again in benefit until three months after all arrearages have been paid.

The G. S. and G. P. gave their views at length as to the condition of the U. B. in New York and vicinity. A plan was outlined and submitted to the G. E. B., and by them approved. Details of carrying out the work designed, which is to bring about a stronger federation of carpenters in localities named, were placed in the hands of G. S. and G. P. with power to act.

The following summaries are drawn from the audit of the books of the G. S.

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand July 1, 1893	\$ 9,308 03
Receipts July, Aug. and Sept.	23,465 70
Total	\$32,773 73
Expenses for same period	23,460 86
Balance on hand, Oct. 1, 1893	\$ 9,322 87

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1893	\$13,616 61
Receipts July, Aug. and Sept.	7,214 45
Total	\$20,831 06
Expended on strikes for same period	1,080 60
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1893	\$19,751 06

(Of the balance above reported, quite a large sum is likely to be expended for strikes and lock-outs this Fall and Winter to resist reductions of wages and other encroachments on our members. Hence, the provisions of Sec. 59 do not operate up to date of this audit. The Unions are urged to continue sending in their Protective Fund with the tax regularly each month, as they have been doing heretofore.)

The G. E. B. adjourned to meet Jan. 8, 1894, at the General Office in Philadelphia, Pa.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.
Attest,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
Gen. Secretary.

SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 84,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and botch-work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits, \$64,684 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 568 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 399 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,100 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

III.—THE HIDDEN CLASS REVEALED.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.



ERTAINLY the first phase of the evolution of the voluntary organization of labor, as presented in all ancient civilizations, especially in that of Rome, has a grand scientific

value. From the theoretical standpoint, it is necessary to understand this first phase of trade unionism, as an indispensable preliminary to the recognition of the unity and continuity of the voluntary organization of labor. From the practical standpoint, it is necessary to utilize the experience born of this phase, to avoid the unnecessary repetition of former experiments which have proved abortive; to shun the errors to which many of the so-called "labor reform" doctrines would inevitably lead us. But, let us not anticipate our argument; let us first present the facts, so far as we can gather them to-day, and then draw our conclusions therefrom.

Rome, that mighty power which step by step absorbed the widely varying peoples of the Italian peninsula and of the whole civilized world, giving them the inestimable blessing of a common language and a common law, had for its nucleus a group of Tuscan, Sabine and Latin freedmen who established a municipality on the slope of the Palatine hill. This municipality was successively known as *Succusa*, *Suburra*, and *Rome*.

From the basis of the mass of absurd supernatural legends constituting the so-called early history of Rome, it is difficult to conjecture how or when the patricians united and centralized their power in the municipality. But, that Rome was in her very beginning, the creation of her trade unions is sufficiently proven by the undisputed fact that she was a walled town from the commencement, a *municipia*, or a settlement of freed mechanics; and not a *pagus*, or an unwalled village of patricians and slaves. So, when the walls were subsequently extended to include the now famous "seven hills," the original limits of the municipality were distinguished as the "Suburban" quarter, a portion of which, long after the Latin element had become predominant, bore the name of the "Tuscan Street," the original location of the Tuscan artificers, ever celebrated for artistic ability and technical skill. However, we are justified in believing that the patricians located within a limited radius from Rome gradually united, formed a "*senatus*," "senate," and elected a *rex*, "king," with defined religious and military powers; and that this centralization took place about the time when the walls of the city were extended. Whether the acts ascribed by the legends to any particular king actually proceeded from that one man, no one can tell. But we have it on the authority of Plutarch (see Plutarch's Life of Numa, cap. xvii.) that some eight hundred years before he wrote, or about B. C. 716, the musicians, goldsmiths, carpenters, dyers, shoemakers, tanners, smiths, and potters' trade unions, together with a general union consisting of all other trades, were regulated by King Numa.

We have convincing evidence that this regulation was by no means hostile to the interests of the trade unions. In all probability the regulation prescribed that the trade unions in consideration of grants of public lands made to them by the senate for endowment purposes, should hold their lands and otherwise conduct their

business in conformity with the general laws, supposed to have been formulated by King Numa, and afterward inscribed in a regular code known as the Twelve Tables.

The quotation from the text of the Twelve Tables, made by Gaius, A. D. 180, which has been preserved in the "Digest" of the Roman Law, shows that the law supposed to have been formulated by Numa was identical with the Greek law on trade unions ascribed to Solon; in requiring solely that the trade unions must conform to the general laws of the state. This statement of the eminent Roman jurist, Gaius, is evidence, primarily, that trade unions are of more ancient origin than the state; and secondly, that trade unions, spontaneous in their origin, existed in Greece as well as Italy.

Furthermore, Flavius Josephus, in his celebrated history of Jewish antiquities, when relating the work executed at different times at Jerusalem, in building, rebuilding and repairing the temple, leaves no doubt that the workmen employed, both Jews and Phoenicians, were organized in trade unions, as he clearly writes of the forty thousand workmen and the three thousand two hundred master workmen employed in the construction of that grand edifice. Thus, we have the testimony of the best ancient authorities that the trade unions were not small, insignificant bodies, confined to a few cities, or a single people; but that they enjoyed an important, though subordinate social position, and were as widespread as civilization itself, whether Semitic, Greek, or Latin.

From the time specified in the first historical recognition of the trade unions, the reign of King Numa, B. C. 716, continuing through the successive political phases of regal, republican and imperial Rome, until the reign of the emperor Vespasian, a period of nearly eight hundred years, the trade unions pursued a career of freedom and prosperity. That period comprises the spontaneous formation of trade unions, during which freed workmen of the same craft freely united, framed rules for the regulation of their trade and periodically elected officers from their own body to administer their common affairs. During that period we may see the organization of as many national trade unions as there were distinct trades, and as many local unions of each trade as the social conditions demanded.

The unions were called *collegia*, in the plural, and *collegium*, in the singular; thus, *collegium lignarii* was the name of the carpenters' union; but some unions were called *corpus*, like the baker's union, *corpus pistorum*. The members of a trade union were, however, called indifferently *collegiati*, or *corporati*.

It is to be strongly regretted that no register of the trade unions has been preserved from the general wreck of ancient civilization caused by the invasions of the barbarians. Fortunately, however, there exists a law of the emperor Constantine, A. D. 337, wherein mention is made of thirty-five of them. The unions there mentioned are as follows:

Architecti, architects; *statuarii*, statuary; *sculptores*, sculptors; *lapidarii*, modelers; *structores*, masons; *marmorarii*, marble cutters; *quadrantarii*, stone cutters; *albarii*, plasterers; *tesellarii*, mosaic-layers; *seculares*, stone pavers; *lignarii*, carpenters; *intestarii*, joiners; *musarii*, decorative painters; *pictores*, house painters; *barbaricarii*, gilders; *vitarii*, glaziers; *plumbarii*, plumbers; *fusores*, metal founders; *acarii*, coppersmiths; *ferrarii*, blacksmiths and iron-workers; *argentarii*, silversmiths; *aureifici*, goldsmiths; *deauratores*, gold and silver leaf beaters; *lapidarii*, lapidaries; *figuli*, potters; *carpentarii*, wheelwrights and carriage makers; *chaurii*, ivory-workers; *diatritarii*, pearl shell workers; *specularii*, mirror-makers; *pellionis*, furriers; *fullones*, fullers; *blotarii*, dyers; *medici*, physicians and surgeons; *mulo medici*, veterinarians; *apta libidores*, water-carriers.

We cannot possibly fall into the error of mistaking the foregoing as a complete list of the Roman trade unions, since it does not mention many of the oldest unions, such as *solarii*, the shoemakers, and omits the most powerful unions, *navicularii*, the sailors, and *pistores*, the bakers, together with *lintones*, the weavers; *mutili*, the silk-dyers; *gymnecarii*, the tailors; *pecuarii*, the mutton and beef butchers; *dendrophori*, the framers and lumbermen; *bastagarii*, the carriers by land; *calcei codores*, the lime burners; *vini susceptores*, the vintners; *mensores portuenses*, the grain measurers, and many

others whose existence and power is proven by a multitude of inscriptions and commemorative tablets, which are being brought to light day by day, in every land where Roman civilization prevailed.

Let us now consider the social status of the trade unions during the eight centuries of voluntary organization which existed before the time of the emperor Vespasian. Birth, not wealth, determined the social standing of every person in all ancient civilizations. Therefore, we ever see two classes of families; those of noble and divine origin, and those of slave origin. Between these two primitive classes there existed a separation inconceivably greater than any social division existing to-day, from the fact that it was based upon supernatural conceptions, and consequently was maintained independently of forcible means. In the course of time, however, this primitive social condition was modified and the several classes thenceforth ranked as follows: First, the *Patricians*, "nobles," exercising almost absolute power, comprising with their wives and children less than one per cent. of the population; second, the *Plébeians*, "citizens," constituting the great mass of the landed proprietors and the bulk of the army, possessing a limited share of the governing power, comprising nearly twenty per cent. of the population; third, the *Collegiati*, "trade unionists," not eligible to military service, having no political power, yet prosperous and secure by virtue of trade union membership, comprising probably twenty per cent. of the population; fourth, the *Vicarii*, "peasants," personally free, paying certain fixed rents for the lands cultivated by them, comprising probably ten per cent. of the population; fifth, the *Mancipia* slaves, having no rights whatever, utterly dependent on the will of their master, some working in chains and living like cattle, others most highly skilled and, thoroughly educated and refined, comprising nearly fifty per cent. of the population.

Proceeding to the examination of the financial status of the trade unions, we find that their most important source of income arose from their landed possessions, which were leased by them at certain fixed rents to cultivators and herdsmen, etc.; the *vicarii*, freedmen of agricultural and pastoral habits, probably having the preference as lessees. The origin of these domains was generally a grant of public lands made to a newly organized union by the senate as a guarantee of the economic security of the workmen, and as an encouragement to industry. These domains, constituting the "endowment funds" of the several unions, were entailed upon the unions for the support of their members, just as the lands of the monasteries in the Middle Ages were held for the support of the clergy; being entailed, no part of them could be sold, but they could always be added to by purchase or bequest, and thus the domains increased from generation to generation, from century to century, until the wealth of the unions became equal to the support of their members during the most costly undertakings, and sufficient to sustain them in every emergency. The next principal source of income was the work performed by the unions for the senate and for private persons. The financial obligations of the trade unions consisted of their indebtedness to sister unions for services performed by such; the *viaticum*, "subsistence wages," of their members, and the *peculium*, "personal fortune," of each member, derived from his proportional share of the annual income from the endowments and the profits of the work executed by the union for the senate or for private individuals.

Each local union elected not less than seven officers, four of whom were called *syndics*, "master workmen," who served for one year; the others were elected to serve for five years, one of these was styled *dean*, "president," the remaining two were known as *assessors*, "secretaries." From the whole number of syndics elected by the local unions one was chosen by the entire union, who bore the title of *prior*, and whose duty it was to take charge of all the lands, buildings, implements and funds, all the property of the union, movable and immovable. This general administrative officer was elected to serve five years.

The most precise idea we can form of the industrial system evolved by the trade unions during the period of voluntary organization, is this:—The trade unions gradually acquired the technical skill and theoretical knowledge, together with the administrative ability to unite their separate working forces and their capitals, enabling them to undertake and

carry to completion with the greatest excellence, speed and economy, not only the ordinary handicrafts and commercial operations, but also the grandest works demanded by a constantly advancing civilization. In this great and long-sustained effort to supersede the slave system of production, the trade unions were, more or less consciously, aided by the patrician class, so that in the course of time the senate and the trade unions became mutually dependent.

The principal reason which influenced the senate in favor of the trade unions was the superiority of the trade union system of organization over the slave system. Did the senate receive a dispatch with news of some naval disaster, such as Rome more than once suffered, the senate was not compelled to waste valuable time in debating the ways and means of preparing a new fleet, raise loans, awarding contracts, gathering a few hundred slave workmen from one half-willing plebeian who might be a political opponent and a few more slave workmen from another, then sorting out those capable of doing certain parts of the work, selecting slave-drivers, etc. On the contrary, the senate would immediately send for the priors of the several necessary unions and inform them of its will; the *prior collegium architecti* would have the plans for a new fleet prepared, the *prior corpus dendrophori* would furnish all the necessary lumber and have the framing done, the *prior collegium lignarii* would have a sufficient force ready at the proper time to perform the carpenter work, and so with all other of the unions whose labor was necessary to the completion of the fleet, likewise the *collegium navicularii* would find the sailors to navigate it; the *corpus pistores, pecuarii* and *vini susceptores* would provision it with bread, meat, wine, etc. All the unions working in unison on the basis of mutual credit to the great advantage and glory of Rome.

We must now give an idea of how the unions were reimbursed by the senate for the work executed by them. In the first place it is necessary to state that the unions generally performed what may be called commercial functions; for instance:—The *pistores*, bakers, not only baked the bread, but they also ground the grain into flour; they not only sold the bread, flour and grain to all, but they collected the grain from the lessees of the domains of the trade unions, and of the domains of the senate; the *navicularii*, sailors, and the *bastagarii*, wagoners, transporting the same to the bakers' warehouses. In like manner the *pecuarii*, the *suarii* and the *vini susceptores* sold the beef, mutton, pork and wine; and also collected the cattle, sheep, hogs and wine, each according to his trade, in payment of rents and taxes, which were payable in kind. Thus did these and other unions become bankers for the senate, and, as such, liquidated its indebtedness for industrial purposes. It is necessary to explain here that special, personal, taxes were levied by the senate from time to time, which were payable in money; these taxes were not collected by the unions, but by the *prætorian præfecti*, military police, and applied chiefly to military purposes.

It is our earnest desire to make our statements as concise as possible, but as a little gossip often throws a strong light on a formal statement, we may be permitted to say that the bakers had fourteen local unions in the city of Rome. Consequently, each union had on an average 162,000 mouths to be supplied with bread of three qualities every day. This may be taken into consideration with another fact, that in those days there was no machinery, therefore the grain had to be ground in handmills; and as the maximum number of members allowed in a local union was limited to 563, it is clear that the statement made by Plautus, the first Roman who wrote comedies, that he wrote in the intervals of turning a handmill for a bakers' union in Rome, whose slave he was, may have been strictly true. It is beyond doubt that the trade unions did not at one time await the slow course of emancipations to recruit their membership; they bought slaves, and, if they were found worthy, received them as members. It is to be taken for granted that local unions had branch bakeries for small municipalities. In any case the membership of the bakers' union must have been more than a quarter of a million. And the membership of the sailors, carpenters and other national unions must have run up into the hundreds of thousands. In short, the difficulty that the trade unions had to contend with was not a lack of means, but a want of sufficient freedmen to perform the work required of them.

(To be continued.)

LABOR DAY.

BY CHARLES S. O'NEILL.

Time has knelled the outworn classes,
Brushed their mildewed claims away;
Dawns the era of the masses,
Brain and bone are king to-day.

Capital is Labor's brother
And but owns a brother's sway,
Each depends upon the other—
Purse-proud tyrants, clear the way.

See the toiling legions marching,
Heads erect and banners gay,
While the sunlit heavens arching
Smile on Labor's Festal day.

Ye trade barons who dissemble
And are blind to Reason's ray,
Mark that marching host and tremble,
Brain and bone are king to day.

—Donahoe's Magazine.

EXPULSIONS

WM. SCHROEDER, from Union 234, Cleveland, Ohio, for misappropriating Union money.

C. P. HANSON, from Union 168, Rock Island, Ill., for attempting to wreck a passenger train.

CHAS. KESTER, from Union 534, Burlington, Iowa, for defrauding the Union for ball tickets.

W. M. KEITH, from Union 519, Benton Station, Mo., for misappropriation of per capita tax and other moneys.

J. T. SULLIVAN, from Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., for defrauding the Union of sick benefits not legally due him.

JOSEPH MORAN, from Union 23, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriating part of the initiation fee of a candidate for membership.

(Hereafter we will publish only very flagrant cases of Expulsion. We will not publish Expulsion for scabbing, violation of trade rules, etc.)

WM. GROETSCH, from Union 191, York, Pa., for misappropriating the funds of the Union. He has left for parts unknown. May probably be in Chicago.

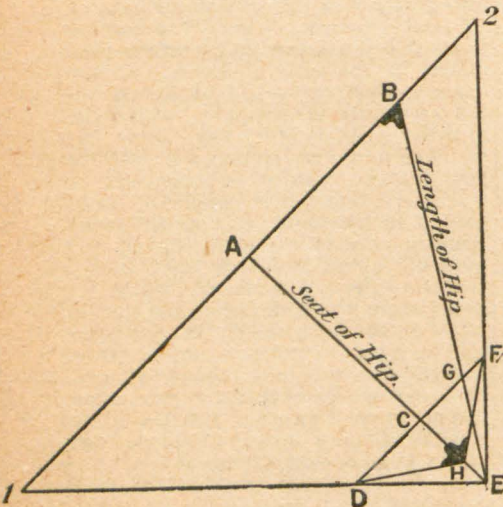
B. H. LOOMAS, from Union 699, St. Louis, Mo., for receiving money from the local under false pretenses, and for various swindling operations. He has skipped from St. Louis to parts unknown. Look out for him wherever he may be found.

L. M. MORAN, from Union 509, New York, for misappropriating the funds of the Union and of moneys entrusted to him to send to General Office and to District Council, also sick benefits. Moran was ex-Treasurer and lately F. S. of Union 509.

FRAMING HIP RAFTERS.

DAYTON, KY., Aug. 4, 1893.

I send a very easy method of framing hip rafters, hoping it may benefit some of the brothers, as the framing of hip rafters is of a different nature from the common rafters. The following diagram employs fewer lines than anything I have ever used, and is very easy to remember. I have been working after it for several years and find it will work on any roof, no matter what the pitch of the roof is.



To illustrate, 1, E and E 2, represent the plates. A E represent the rise and BE the length of hip. Measure equal distance on plate, from E to D and E to F, connect D and F, take distance from C to G and lay it on seat of hip, from C to H, connect H, D and H F. If these lines are closely observed, it will come out right every time.

Hoping to hear from others, I remain
Yours fraternally,
CHAS. ROSS,
L. U. No. 641, Dayton, Ky.

MECHANICAL

CARPENTERS' TOOLS: HOW TO USE AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

HOW TO FILE SAWS.

BY A. H. WESLING.

The first and most important thing is to have a good saw clamp. I cannot recommend patent cast iron clamps, their disadvantage being, that they are too unhandy to fasten, are not solid enough, and the saw has to be moved several times on account of their shortness, which is liable to bring about a change in the position of the file and filer, thereby causing irregularity in the filing.

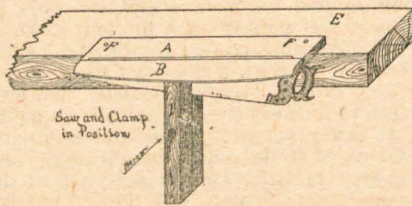
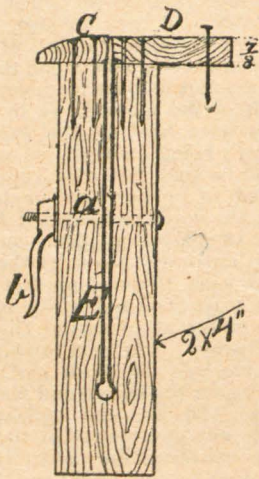


FIG. 1.

Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate a clamp of my own invention, which I have used for a number of years, with the best satisfaction, and believe it superior to any other that I have seen or used. It holds the saw very firm, can be attached most anywhere, and needs to be tacked but very slightly. The saw can be taken out or put in with only one motion of the hand, and any carpenter can make it himself in about half an hour's time. It consists of four parts, and is constructed as follows: A and B Fig. 1, a section of which is shown at D and C Fig. 2, are made of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch white pine. A is about four or five inches wide, and B about three inches in the center, and the ends may be tapered



Section Through Center of Clamp.

FIG. 2.

to about 2 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The front of B should be beveled or rounded off as shown at C Fig. 2. The inner surfaces should be slightly concave so that when placed together the centre will be about one-quarter of an inch apart when the ends meet, and the lower edges should be beveled back slightly so that the upper edges meet before the lower ones. The stock C, a section through the the length of which is shown at E Fig. 2, consists of a 2x5-inch piece, about 16 inches long with a strip about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide ripped out of the centre, down to about four inches from the lower end. The pieces A and B are to be nailed firmly, with six or eight twelve penny wire nails each, to the stock E, as shown at C and D Fig. 2. The joint of the pieces to be above the centre of the slot in E. Then procure a 5-inch bolt, with a handle attached to the nut, at b Fig. 2 and place it about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the top of the clamp as shown at a Fig. 2.

If a bolt of that kind is not convenient to obtain, a 5-inch wood screw may be used instead. The head should be fastened by a couple of brads driven through the ends of the slot into the wood and the heads bent down into the slot, to keep the screw from turning; then take a piece of hard wood and shape it somewhat like b Fig. 2, and screw it on as shown. This done the clamp is ready. It may be fastened to the bench, window stool or anything handy, by simply putting two short nails at FF, but where it can be done it should be fastened at such a height, that the filer may stand erect,

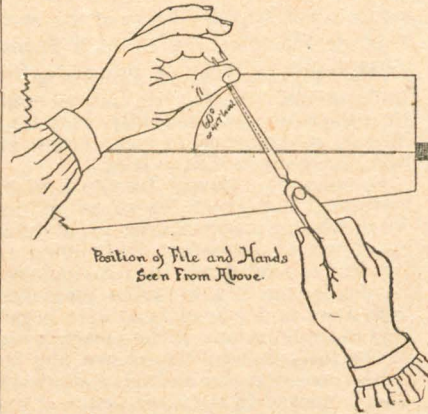


FIG. 3.

which gives him more freedom of movement, and will usually give better results. For that purpose it should be fastened so, as to be about a foot below the chin of the operator when standing erect. Put the saw in the clamp, so that it projects about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, screw the clamp as tight as possible, and see that the saw is tight and solid between the jaws of the clamp everywhere. Then holding the file at an angle of sixty degrees to the cutting edge of the saw as shown in Fig. 3 but perfectly level, start either at the point, or heel of the saw, as most convenient. I usually file from left to right, being

the direction of the grain. Besides if not very sharp the saw will have a tendency to run over the wood like a sledrunner and has to be pressed down much in order to cut at all. Another great fault is, that if they have too much bevel, they will instead of carrying the saw-dust before them, act in the manner of a plow share, forcing the sawdust out of the chambers, and up along the blade, where it will cause distortion of the saw, and make it impossible to keep to the line on both sides of the timber. This is more so the case, when the file is held with a downward inclination of the handle, besides being held diagonal, as it causes the sawdust chambers to incline toward the blade of the saw. To verify this, put a handful of saw-dust on a board, then scrape it off, say with a scraper or try square; first holding at an angle of 60° to the line of direction in which you scrape, and it will carry the sawdust before it, but if you hold it at an angle of 45° it will work to one side. As a carpenter cannot carry three or four differently filed crosscut saws with him, the saw must be filed so as to work equally well in hard, soft thick or thin lumber, and from numerous observations and trials I believe that if filed at an angle of 60° it will give the best satisfaction.

The pitch or rake of the teeth may vary from an angle of 60° to an angle of 70°, according to the size of the teeth, and purpose used. Angle of 70° will be about right for a No. 6, 7 or 8 saw used for framing soft wood; but if used for hard wood it may be about 65°. The pitch of finishing saws should be from 65° downward to 60°. The pitch of Fig. 4 is 64° and would be suitable for a No. 9 or No. 10 finishing saw.

In filing a saw it will be observed that the abrasion, or amount filed away is greater on the tooth pointing toward the point of the file, than on the one pointing toward the handle. This is owing to the fact that the force of the vibratory motion of those teeth pointing toward the handle acts diagonally in opposition to the direction of the force and motion of the

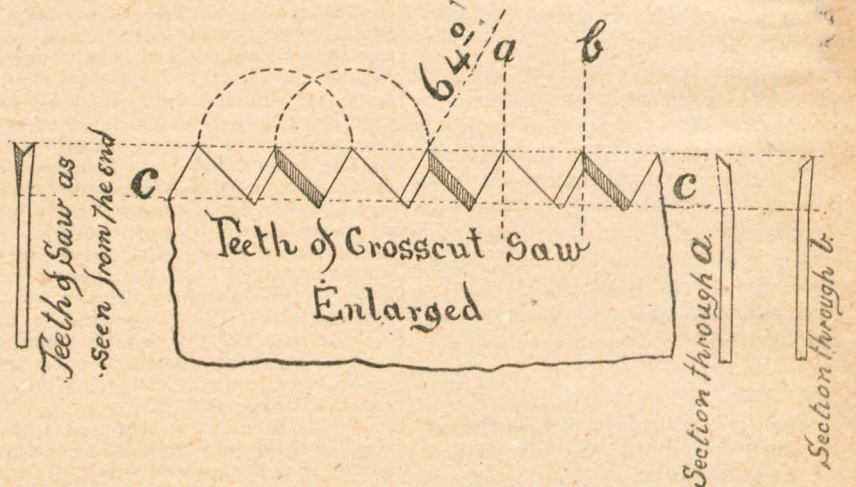


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

somewhat handier. There has been considerable dispute about the point to start from, whether at the heel or point of the saw. The fact is that it makes no difference whatever with the crosscut saw, where the teeth are filed alternately; but if a rip saw is filed straight across, and from one side altogether, one should start at the point of the saw, so as to turn the featheredge to the point of the teeth, where the cutting is done. In regard to the position of the file too, there is a great diversity of opinions. Some advocate to hold the file at an angle of 45° to the cutting edge. Others to give the handle of the file a downward inclination, besides



FIG. 6.

the diagonal. Both systems have the fault that they give too much bevel to the cutting edge of the teeth. It may do well enough in thin soft wood, but it must be remembered that the teeth of the saw, not only have to cut, or separate the fibres of the wood, but also have to scrape or rasp it away and carry it out of the saw kerf. If the teeth have too much bevel the bottom of the saw kerf will have the appearance of a Fig. 6 and the teeth separate the fibres on four sides and that all across the grain. The bottom of the sawkerf should have the appearance of b Fig. 6, where the wood is separated on only three sides, two across and one in

and has therefore a tendency to cause the file to vibrate and be kicked away from it for short intervals. While the force of the vibratory motion of the teeth pointing toward the point of the file comes nearer to coincide with the force and motion of the file and therefore passes away without much effect. Through this peculiarity we possess the easiest method to regulate the teeth of the saw, which may be done as follows: If the teeth are larger on one side than on the other, as it is not infrequent in poorly filed saws; and knowing that the abrasion is greater on the teeth pointing from you, put the saw in the clamps, so that the smallest teeth point toward you, and file all the teeth from one side, but hold the file diagonally at an angle of 60° as described before. Through this peculiarity we are also enabled to keep the pitch of the teeth properly regulated. If a saw has too much pitch or rake, file it so that the cutting edge of the teeth points toward the point of the file, and if it has not enough rake, file it so that the cutting edge points toward the handle, and the back of the teeth point toward the point of the file. When a saw has been jointed look to the spots at the ends of the teeth, and file until they disappear, but not one stroke more, or you are liable to get them uneven, but when the saw has not been jointed, every tooth should be filed with the same number of strokes. A great trouble with most carpenters is, that they file too much (not too often). It is absurd to give a tooth four or five strokes, when it has not been jointed. When a saw is simply dull, without having been run on

(Continued on pages 5 and 13.)

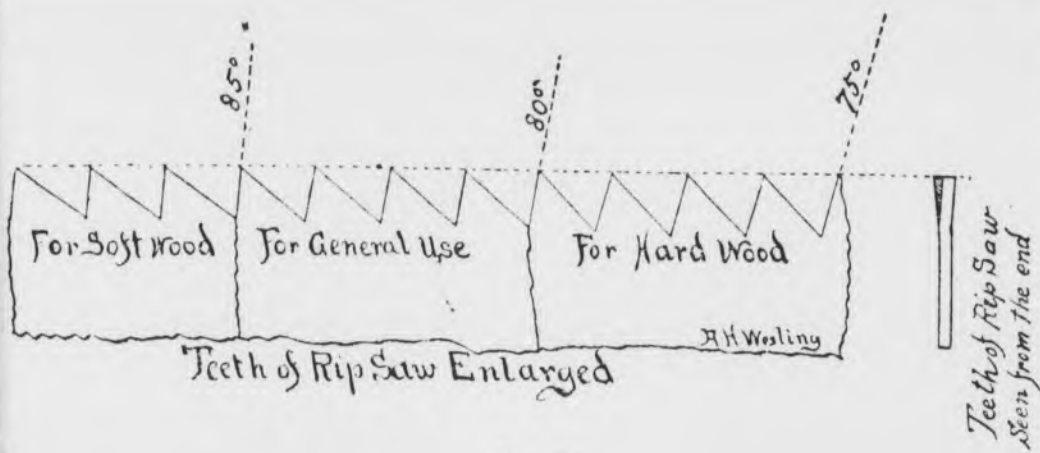


FIG. 7.

a nail, one stroke will usually be sufficient and should not be more than two strokes. Three or four strokes will always produce a wire edge and unevenness of the teeth.

A cross-cut saw should be filed so that when looking along the edge of the saw there appears a groove between the two rows of teeth nearly rectangular in shape, the lower point of which is exactly in the center, and both sides of the same inclination, and all the teeth of the same height. A needle placed in this groove at the heel should slide clear to the point when the saw is properly inclined, without stopping or jumping.

Observe the following rules: Never use an old, dull file; it will give poor results. Never allow the file to touch the saw when drawing it back. Give strokes to the full length of the file, but don't press down on it too much. Always keep the file oiled; it will last much longer, and cause less squeaking of the saw. If a saw is uneven or run on a nail, it should always be jointed before setting and filing. It is much better to spend ten minutes on filing a saw, every other day, than to spend an hour at it every other week. After filing a saw, lay it on a straight board, then run a straight oil-stone, laid flat on the blade lengthwise, over the saw from heel to point, pressing down very lightly.

The Finishing Saw.—All the foregoing applies as well to the finishing as the coarse saw; but as the finishing saw is used for dry lumber only, it needs very little set; and the distance of the two rows of points should not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the thickness of the saw near the teeth. It should have from No. 10 to No. 12 teeth. I prefer No. 10.

The rip saw should not be less than twenty-eight inches long, and have No. 4, 5, or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ teeth. The latter two will do best for shop work, while the former is to be preferred for outside rough work. The purpose of this saw is to sever the wood in the direction of the grain, while that of the cross-cut saw is to sever it across the grain. The cutting edge of the teeth of the rip saw should therefore be at a right angle, or square to the saw. The filing should therefore be "straight across" the saw; that is, the file should be held level and at a right angle or square to the cutting edge of the saw. The set of this saw varies according to the purpose used for. If used for dry lumber it will be sufficient if the lines of the outside of the points are $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the thickness of the saw apart; but if used for outside work, they may be about twice the thickness of the saw; but should never be more, as they would leave a comb in the center of the kerf, which would obstruct the progress of the saw. A rip saw should be filed from one side only at a time, and always started at the point, so that the wire edge of the teeth turns toward the cutting edge. (If the teeth are filed from both sides, or alternately, the wire edge of the one row will turn to the front, while that of the other will turn to the back, and the saw is liable to run crooked.) But the filing should not always be done from the same side, as that would have a tendency to cause the teeth pointing from you to become smaller, but should be done alternately, one time from one side, and the next time from the other. One stroke of the file for every tooth is sufficient in most cases; but if it requires two, all the teeth should receive but one stroke from one side, and then the saw should be turned around and the operation repeated. After filing apply the oil-stone, as described before.

The pitch of a rip saw may vary between 75° to 85° according to the number of saw, and purpose used for. It must be less for hard than for soft wood.

The back saw should have very little set, if any at all, in most cases it will do without set. File it as directed for fine cross-cut saw. But if used for sawing bone, as a butcher's saw, or for dove-tailing only, it should be filed straight across like a rip saw, but with less rake.

The compass saw has to cut the wood lengthwise as well as crosswise, and should therefore be filed so as to do both equally well. The file should be held at an angle of from 70° to 75° , and the rake of the teeth should be between 70° and 80° .

The key hole saw should be filed the same as the compass saw.

The back saw is used for metal mostly, and those blades are usually too hard to file; but malleable steel plates for sawing wood may also be had for them. They are from eight to twelve inches long and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and are the most convenient tools to curve mouldings, and should be filed the same as a compass or key hole saw.

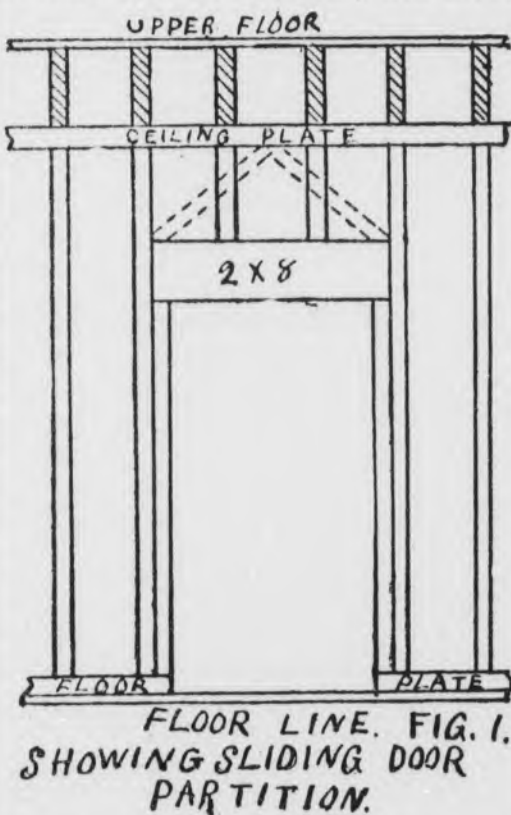
The frame or bow saw is not much used by American workmen, and few know how to use it properly. To use it, the stuff to be sawed should be fastened on the bench, projecting over the front edge; and the sawyer should stand erect, holding the saw at the upper end with both hands straight before him, the saw hanging nearly perpendicular. It requires considerable patience to get accustomed to its use; but when once acquired, it will be found one of the handiest tools in the kit. It is used for sawing curved stuff, such as brackets, ribs, etc. The blade should be very thin and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide. Most American blades are too thick, and the English and German are to be preferred.

In regard to the manner of using hand saws I do not deem it necessary to say anything. But always remember that the hand saw is no fiddlestick, therefore use the whole saw in long, steady strokes, but do not pull the point into the saw-kerf, as it is liable to become "stuck," and you will kink the saw. Always keep it well oiled, and keep it clean and bright. Don't allow the saw to lie in the hot sun, as it will spoil it.

CONSTRUCTION OF SLIDING DOOR PARTITIONS.

BY L. P. HICKS.

Nearly all cottages and dwellings that are of the modern styles and which are now being erected must necessarily have a sliding door or two, or they will not be



considered up to the times in the way of conveniences and modern improvements. That the sliding doors are a decided improvement on the folding doors there can be no doubt providing the sliding doors are substantially and properly

put up. Almost every carpenter knows something about sliding doors. Most of the carpenters actually dread to have anything to do with a sliding door. Why? Because they know there are so many causes for sliding doors to bind, stick fast on the floor, against the head jambs, the track, the stops and in fact they seem to stall at the least little thing.

I have seen carpenters hang sliding doors and leave them in perfect working order one day and the next day the doors would not work. Why? Simply because some part of the work was improperly done or at least it was not a substantial piece of work. The sooner people learn that everything connected with a sliding door must be true and perfectly solid, the sooner they will get sliding doors that will work properly and stay in working order as long as any other door.

Some carpenters blame the hangers if the door doesn't work, but the fact is nine times out of ten it is the improper construction of some part of the work that causes the unsatisfactory working of the doors. Many workmen knowing these causes are too shiftless and indifferent to in any way guard against them. The first requirement is a solid foundation to start from. Every sliding door partition should have solid bearings under it. A solid wall is the best but if this cannot be had then a good sized girder with proper supports at each end and also under each side of the door will answer if substantially put in.

Fig. 1 shows the manner of framing the partition. Use a plate on the floor and also one at the ceiling. Use double studding each side of the door letting the outside studding run from plate to plate. Cut the inside studding next to the door jambs the proper length to have the header

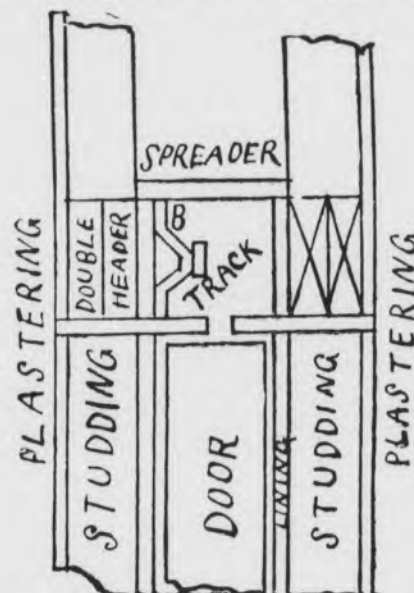


FIG. 2.—SHOWING JAMBS, TRACK, ETC.

rest directly on top of the side jamb studding. Nothing smaller than a 2x8 doublet should be used for headers. Studding should never be set the flat side to the plaster for the purpose of saving a little space in the thickness of the wall. Such a wall cannot be made solid enough for sliding doors; it will spring and nothing can be done to prevent it. If the upper joists bear on the ceiling plate as shown in Fig. 1, a truss can be put in as shown by dotted lines.

Fig. 2 shows the general construction of headers, jambs and track for a single track hanger. B is an iron bracket which is securely fastened to the studding and to which the track is bolted. The hanger carries a grooved wheel which runs on the track and is connected with the door in a manner similar to all hangers. I consider a good single track door superior to those using a double track. They save time and money in putting them up. As there is but one track to adjust much time is saved and as the weight of the doors must necessarily come all on one partition, the one the track is fastened to is the only one that requires special attention as to strength and accuracy. A spreader should be put in between the two walls to keep the partitions from spreading or closing together. Their original position and proper distance apart must be accurately maintained.

See page 13.

NEWSPAPER BUILDING BOOMS.

AUGUSTA, GA.—All reports that there is an abundance of work in this city are entirely untrue, and such stories are sent out by subsidized newspapers here to fool men into crowding this city worse than it is. Trade is frightfully dull all over the State. There is not enough work to employ half the carpenters resident here. We never had such hard times.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



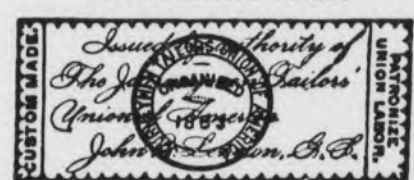
This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Leathers' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



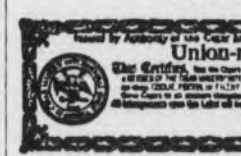
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



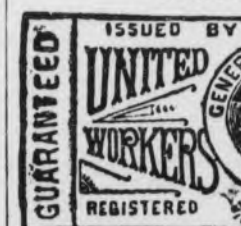
All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa.,
as second-class matter.SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in
advance, postpaid.Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1893.



A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Established in May 1881, this Journal is now twelve years old, with well established reputation—an edition of 30,000 monthly, and the circulation constantly increasing.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any Journal in the building trades.

Our readers are among architects, mill men, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters, stair builders and kindred trades.

In over 750 cities and towns—in every State and Territory we have readers.

Special advertising rates given on application. Cuts and engravings inserted at same cost as letter press. Careful attention and good display given to all advertisements.

Transient advertisements 25 cents per line, each insertion. Lower rates for longer time.

Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, Carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency, when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

NOTE special offers to members and Local Unions. See fourth column of page 1—it is highly important.

CRANKY BREVITIES.

IRKSOME work without hope means slow torture for life.

FIVE poor men must die young that one rich man may live to be old.

EVERY millionaire represents what thousands of workers have earned and been deprived of.

NO GREAT movement ever succeeded without some personal sacrifice on the part of those interested.

WHEREVER you go, demand the union wages and union hours. Resist every temptation to scab it.

THE Cause of all our industrial woes is wealth increases a multitude of times faster than the wages of the workers.

MEMBERS who have been dragged in by the hair of the head, only await the first excuse to show us their coat tails.

BE patient, and remember that every new-born movement, like a new-born child, is attended with travail and suffering.

A WORKMAN'S Capital is the result of abstinence and self-denial. A rich man's Capital is largely the result of other people's labor.

THE redemption of the human race lies in the elevation and ennobling of Labor, to make it Man's duty and not a drudgery and a curse.

WHAT good is it to a country to make products cheap, if Labor in turn is so cheap as not be able to buy its fair share of the products.

IN our United Brotherhood we have no room for laggards and shirkers. Each must do his part. Attend the meetings and bring in new members.

IF employers take advantage of dull times to reduce wages, how can the workers be blamed for retaliation by a strike for more pay when times are good.

LABOR is the foundation of all Capital, and the mother of all civilization and progress. Therefore it has an eternal claim upon the value and profits of its own productions.

IF you know of a job open these dark days, start out and hunt a union man to take it. Cling to each other now more than ever. Let outsiders take care of themselves.

DO NOT get discouraged, if occasionally some disturbance or dispute mars the harmony of your meetings. Better the ruffled stir of the stormy sea, than the death-like stillness of the stagnant swamp.

CONTRACTORS—some very mean ones—now talk of cutting wages. They want to take an advantage of the men. If men were to strike without notice such bosses would never tire talking of the "unfair workingmen."

WHAT a howl has arisen against the silver men in the Senate, as a minority power. Still, these many years a small minority of moneyed plutocrats have controlled our industries, railroads, telegraphs, finances, politics and all the sources of wealth and power.

GRATIFYING it is to know few attempts at reduction in wages of carpenters have been made during this financial squall. And where attempted the union men stood up and resisted. This is the whole secret. The trade unions of 1893 are in better fighting shape than they were in the panic of 1873.

DANGER ALONG THE LINE!



HOUSE yourselves, union men. There is danger along the line.

The moneyed cormorants have completed their conspiracy to reduce values. Now they are at work to cut wages.

They are plotting to have Congress contract the currency, as the banks and moneyed interests have artfully done so for months back.

Their game is to make money artificially scarce and interest high. They desire to have a shrinkage in value of every dollar's worth of property in the hands of the debtor classes.

Meanwhile there will be no shrinkage in the face value of the mortgages held by capitalists.

If it takes 500 days' labor at \$2 per day to pay off a mortgage of \$1,000, it is now proposed to reduce wages 20 per cent., so that it will take over 600 days' labor to pay off that mortgage. Thus the workers will be more at the bosses' mercy.

This will affect every laborer, mechanic, farmer and business man who is struggling in debt for a home or in business.

So this perennial game of "sweat" by "Shylock, Grab and Squeeze-em & Co." goes on almost systematically under cover of a "panic" every decade.

Still the unorganized masses endure it and dolefully cry for "Work" and take it at any price. They squeeze each other to get square for being squeezed themselves. They fleece each other as though it would recompense them for being fleeced.

If they can't get work at a fair price, they take it at an unfair price. If they can't get a job eight hours a day they will offer to work ten.

No wonder the money power holds such sway. No wonder it can recruit its Pinkerton's and "Scabs" under such conditions.

Meanwhile we are lulled by a fancied freedom and the thought we are freemen. We are gulled and sated by Individual Liberty and Individual Rights.

Listening to the syren song of the capitalists and their mercenaries the workers divide into hostile factions and petty groups. Our immense forces are rent apart by bigotry, prejudice, national hatred, sectarian animosities and party politics.

Now in the hour of danger our ranks should be united. The achievements obtained here and there by trade unions in shorter hours, higher wages and better conditions will be snatched away from us, if we are not vigilant.

The work and gains of years will all be lost, if we do not arouse. Now more than ever union men should be brave, courageous and active.

Capital and its many minions desire to turn the march of organized labor to complete route and defeat.

There is danger along the line. Union men, be of brave heart and undaunted spirit!

OFFICIAL.

HELP members who are out of work to pay their dues.

* * *

Be sure and have your local treasurers and financial secretaries under bonds. That is the law of our Order.

* * *

In these dull times be lenient with members out of work who can't pay their dues. Write the G. S. for instructions on this point.

* * *

PASSWORD and blanks for this current quarter were sent out Sept. 18th to all the Locals. If not received notify the G. S.

CO-OPERATIVE FOLLY.

In these distressing times, some few of our Locals, or some of their members, are urging the formation of co-operative contracting associations to take carpenter work and estimate on jobs for themselves. The argument used is that white work is scarce and so many carpenters unemployed, this is the time to go in and estimate against the employers. To our mind, the only effect of such a movement will be to simply intensify the competition for estimates and pull down the prices of work and that will, of course, reduce wages.

In the few instances where carpenters have formed such co-operative associations to take contracts, they have ended in landing the business in one man's hands, or it became a joint stock partnership, or ended—a dismal failure.

There are many reasons for an untimely and unexpected end to all such experimental co-operative schemes. A few of them are:

- 1.—Want of sufficient capital.
- 2.—Insufficient credit.
- 3.—Lack of business training.
- 4.—Want of confidence in each other.
- 5.—Insubordination to business authority.
- 6.—Disobedience to discipline.

Our United Brotherhood is a primary school, or training ground for the journeyman carpenters to eventually enter a system of universal co-operation. It is not our aim to encourage petty co-operation which will simply create a few more bosses or employers, and leave the rest to struggle along as wage workers.

We propose to prepare for a more general system of co-operation through association and unity of action, so to supplant the entire present system of bossism and of wages, and in its stead establish a co-operative Democracy of Industry, through which the worker will receive the full result of his toil, and not the mere beggarly market price, in the shape of wages.

THE VALUE OF UNIONS PRACTICALLY ADMITTED.

In a newspaper interview, not long ago, Director General DAVIS, of the World's Fair, made this valuable admission as to the power and efficacy of the trade unions of Chicago. In speaking of the expenses in preparing for the Exposition he said:

"When we were building we spent \$40,000 and more a day for weeks, and money had to flow like water. We have labored under great disadvantages. All the work has been done under the eight-hour law, and that law has increased the expenditures of the fair over \$1,000,000. The trades unions have regulated our prices, and we paid double wages for the work we had to have done on Sunday in order to get ready in time."

It must indeed have been very galling Mr. Davis and his kind to find the unions of Chicago had so much to say as to hours and wages of the men engaged in the construction of the buildings. Before Mr. Davis ever materialized as Director General, the trades unions of Chicago and their members opened up their purses liberally in contributions to the fund for the World's Fair.

Remarkable in every respect is this frank confession of Mr. Davis, that at least on one job of work this season, United Labor had considerable influence. And, by the way, the work done in the construction of those buildings, is truly creditable in every respect to union men. It was not the fault of Mr. Davis and his satellites that decent wages and hours prevailed. It took the most unflinching vigilance on the part of the unions to keep the work under fair union rules.

Still Mr. Davis never considered his salary of \$40,000 per year or \$40 per hour as excessive, or that 8 cents per hour for the Columbian Guards, is a shameful, beggarly pittance. No, he is more disturbed that the Chicago trade unions got so much more for their members, than would have been obtained had the work been done as a "scab" job. All honor to the union men of Chicago!

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montross St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.

Second Vice-President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box 311, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)

Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.

D. P. Rowland, 253 W. Court St., Cincinnati, O.

W. T. Dukehart, 603 Walnut St., Nashville, Tenn.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphyshoro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Minor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whiteom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 49 cities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KING'S Hand Book of New York City is the best \$2 book in print. It is a handsome work of 1,038 pages with more than one thousand photographic illustrations. It is substantially bound in cloth and gold and minutely indexed. It is a splendid book of reference. The second edition is now ready—the first edition having had speedy sale. The new volume is the most thorough and most attractive history and description of New York ever published. Address Moses King, 4 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

DIRECT LEGISLATION, published by J. W. Sullivan, Post Office Box 1216, New York City, is one of the best 25 cent pamphlets in the reform movement. It deals with the subject of the Initiative and Referendum as now practiced in Switzerland. The book is written in a clear, lucid style, and valuable for its conciseness of form and instructive presentation of the subject. It should be read by all reformers.

"HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE," or "Balloon and Roof Framing," is the title of a book soon to be issued by Owen B. Maginnis, 356 West 124th St., New York City. Price one dollar. The work will be illustrated by over 50 large engravings and will treat of the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses on the balloon principle, together with a simple and easy system of roof framing.

CARPENTERS IN ENGLAND.

In most of the cities of Great Britain and Ireland wages of carpenters have been advanced 1d. to 1d. per hour. In some cases there were long and sturdy strikes to secure this advance. In London the wages of carpenters are 9d. to 9½d. per hour. The general average in the kingdom is 7d. to 8d. per hour. Complaint is seriously made by Wm. Watkin, General Secretary of the General Union of Carpenters of England, "of the importation of framed joinery work from low paid districts of England. In some localities where this work is produced, the wages range from 4d. to 5½d. per hour, which is a disgrace to the trade. At present we find it very difficult to get these men who are working under these conditions to organize, or to see the great injury they are doing to the trade. By our united effort we have been able to remedy this grievance, so far as public works are concerned, by the introduction of what is known as the Fair Wage clause in the contracts."

DON'T NEGLECT THE MEETINGS.

The Machine Wood Worker truthfully remarks that if all union men were workers, scabs would soon be as scarce as vegetation in Sahara. The curse of unionism is the deadly apathy that at periodical intervals overcomes its members. The first symptoms of this apathy are non-attendance at meetings, which leads to growling and dissatisfaction if they hear of anything taking place that does not go down with them; growling is rapidly succeeded by discontent and suspicion, all of which might be obviated if the discontented had attended the meetings regularly and watched the course of business. Boys, don't neglect the meetings; you will always learn something at them good for you to know.

ABSOLUTE JUSTICE TO ALL.

We would like to see the time come when absolute justice would govern the distribution of wealth, when every man who toils shall enjoy the fruits of his labor, when those who do the least shall not receive the most, when the laboring man's income shall not be limited to the barren point of a mere existence, when the ennobling influence of music, literature and art shall dwell in every home, be the same high or low. That would be a grand desideratum for which all devout men ought to work and pray. Just when it will come we cannot now declare. But of one thing we are satisfied. We are approaching that desired period.

We are approximating that way. We see evidences of this in the various labor organizations which now exist all over the country, and, if not accomplishing all that they desire, they have arrived at that stage of competition when they are a privilege and a protection to the wage-earners who enlist under their banner and work for a common cause. Whatever the results, they champion the cause of the defenceless and oppressed workman. Besides, in them the spirit of independence and self-respecting manhood is fostered and encouraged.—Union Workman.

FLORIDA, NOT THE PLACE TO SEEK WORK.

Florida, the so-called Land of Flowers, has a population of 391,000 inhabitants, about equally divided between the negroes and whites, leaving about 190,000 whites. Jacksonville, the largest city in the State, with a population of 17,000, has 450 resident carpenters, 145 brick-masons, and about 150 painters. Wages poor, and yellow pine is hard to work.

Tampa, with a population of 12,000, with a proportion of mechanics; Pensacola has 10,000 population; Tallahassee, 3,000; Fernandina, 2,500; Sanford, 1,500; Palatka, 900; St. Augustine, 3,300; Titusville, 800; Ocala, 5,000. There is not another city in the State with a population of 1,000.

All farm labor and menial work, and all the framing and erection of a building, is done by negroes at from 75 cents to \$1.25 per day. The white carpenter gets in on the trim of a job at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

Now, as the winter approaches, vast numbers of mechanics, laborers, etc., in the North-East and West, are getting ready for a trip South. Year after year the same miserable farce is enacted. Thousands of men come flocking to a place where the home labor is starving for want of work, and by Christmas time we find hundreds of men begging a job for their board, or if they are fortunate in having a fine kit of tools they possibly raise from five to ten dollars on an entire kit to get out of the State. Common sense ought to teach men that a State with less population than Boston, Mass., or Buffalo, N. Y., (and half of them negroes) cannot support the entire surplus idle population of the States, which float there every winter. A stranger here without money is a tramp, and is eligible for membership to the chain gang, under a negro overseer.

Mechanics, think well before coming South this winter. Do not come with empty pockets, expecting to get work; you cannot do it.

The Jacksonville Times Union of Sept. 9th, editorial says: This depression has reduced thousands of laborers to poverty, and even to the verge of starvation, and has driven out of the State thousands of people.

CONFEDERATION OF LABOR.

IS IT NECESSARY TO THE PROSPERITY OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.



R. C. ROBERTS, of Union 125, Utica, N. Y., took first prize for an essay on the above subject at the Iowa State Fisteddof at Oskaloosa, Iowa. It is an excellent article of a practical nature, reflecting the utmost credit on Bro. Roberts. We here give a few selections from this worthy essay:

The confederation of labor organizations means the system of united action by which the workingman is enabled to watch over his own interests, in disputes between capital and labor, as established in its perfect and complete form. It means, of course, in the first place, that labor organizations be instituted, and finally that these organizations be confederated together, so as to better enable them to gain their avowed purposes.

It has been the old, stereotyped idea that labor should submit to the rulings of supply and demand simple; and that it is unnatural and improper, if not unlawful, for labor to have recourse to the artificial aid of organized actions for remedying its evils and misfortunes. This idea may perhaps, at first sight, appear to be a plausible one, and there are many who still hold fast to it as the only principle by which capital and labor should be governed in their intercourse with each other.

"Supply and demand" indeed is all very well, when the supply is regulated to the proportions of the demand, and why is this not as fair on the side of the workingmen, as the regulating of the demand to the proportion of his capital is on the part of the employer of labor?

Labor is the workingman's capital, just as money is the capital of the employer. The supply of workingmen being a commodity which cannot be restricted, our only way out of the dilemma is to restrict the amount of work done per man, and this can be done only by restricting the number of hours which constitute a working day. And this is what is done by the labor organizations. Supply and demand simple, or what is sometimes called the individualistic theory, is hostile and detrimental to the interests of society, and contrary to the law of God, which commands every man to love his neighbor as a brother, and that every man should seek the welfare of others as well as his own.

There is a principle which has a claim to be the motto of every workingman, viz—"That a workingman has no more right to injure his fellow workingman in the matter of his livelihood, by working too many hours to the day, nor by selling his labor too cheap, than a house-owner has the right to endanger the property of his neighbor by putting his own house on fire." The individual, so long as he associates with the many, is bound to respect the rights and interests of the many as well as his own.

We shall now make a reckoning as to what would be the present condition of the workingman in this country if there had not existed any labor organizations, and that all labor questions were to be governed entirely by the rulings of supply and demand simple. First of all there would have been no curtailment of the working hours of the day in any part of the country, and we would see all mechanics and laborers working according to the old style—from sunrise to sundown, summer and winter alike; and as the natural outcome of this, there would be some millions of able-bodied men and women out of employment, and without any means of subsistence; for inasmuch as it would mean about one-third more of the number of hours worked to the day, that would mean also that about one-third less of the number of workingmen and women would be necessary to do the same amount of work required to be done, so necessarily such a proportion of one-third would have to be out of employment in addition to the number which are now out

of employment. Under such conditions, to get work would be esteemed a great favor, to those who would get it and consequently they would humbly accept as wages, whatever their employers would be pleased to give them, and if they should dare to utter the least word of discontent, their places would soon be filled by others out of the great sea of unemployed human beings.

Working excessive hours, producing an oversupply of labor, with lack of leisure, bringing lack of knowledge, a consequent scarcity of employment and diminution of wages, producing universal pauperism and ignorance among all except a few very rich people; and all these evils again enhanced by the inevitable stagnation of trade, and the consequent utter despair and demoralization of the masses; and all safe in the toils of their omnipotent millionaire oppressors. Bread and other agricultural produce would be so cheap for want of consumers that the producers would often find it did not pay for conveying them to the market; but still the poor unemployed of the cities would be starving to death by the thousands for the want of means to buy them. A condition of things would be brought about which would make a so-called free citizen truly envy the more fortunate lot of the slave, or the happy uncivilized Hottentot. This is exactly what the civilization of the nineteenth century with all its advantages derived from machinery and inventions would bring us to, if we abstain altogether from watching over our own rights and interests by means of the united efforts of labor organizations.

Confederation of labor organizations is, as we have said before, the perfection of the principle and system of labor organization; for inasmuch as any class of workmen have more power and influence for defending their rights and interests when united together into an organized body, than they would have by doing so individually, so much more is the power and influence of all the different denominations of labor unions, when confederated together into one great and complete mass, making an universal labor and trades organization. For by means of their system of mutual co-operation and co-operative boycotting, they can be made into a power which might be called omnipotent, so far as human power and influence can go. And this is what the workingman has the need of, and what also he must have, before he will ever, in a general sense, arrive at any great degree of prosperity. He has got to regain what capital has robbed him of, for there is no reason in the world why capital should tyrannize over labor and monopolize to itself the ruling of the world and the fullness thereof. It is true that capital has been the means of doing very great things in the world, but never a jot of an achievement great or small, did it accomplish without labor, nor never will, while labor indeed has accomplished many a wonderful feat without the aid of capital: and besides, labor is the creator and the very life of capital. But to return to our point, we say that labor has got to regain what capital has arrogantly robbed him of, and the best and only true means of doing this is by confederation of labor organizations. To prove this we need only mention the names of a few cities where this principle and system can be seen in an advanced condition of efficiency as regards the building trades, viz., our great industrial centres of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis. These are a few instances out of the many where eight hours is reckoned as the length of the working day, against ten hours in many other places and cities, and the amount of wages per day is almost double what is paid in other places and cities, not many miles distant where the trades are not so well organized. This of course constitutes an unmistakable proof as to the efficacy of the system of confederated labor organizations.

WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

Do the corporations of the country suppose that organized labor is going to surrender at the behest of truculent courts without a struggle? Never! Mark our prediction. The industrial people of this country will rise like an enraged giant and they will break the cobweb obstructions which now bind them with the ease that a whirl toys with a feather. Let plutocracy go right ahead, cut off every avenue of escape, make the siege complete, and then see how quickly labor will rise up and shatter the lines of its adversaries and raise the siege forever.—Farmers' Tribune.

TRUE NOBILITY.

To draw the sword, or fling the spear,
On fatal field of strife,
To meet the foe in wild career
And strike at heart and life,
Is this the ideal of mankind?
The hero praised and crowned?
Far nobler heroes men may find,
In the busy world around.

The nobler hearts are those that fight
Life's stern necessities;
Amid the war of wrong and right,
And fateful destinies;
Welched down by man's ingratitude,
False hopes and faithless hearts;
Yet free from cynic bitterness,
And self-debasing arts.

I count that one a noble true,
And worthy of all love,
The man of many sorrows, who,
With faith in things above,
Goes through the world with cheerful men,
Forgetful of the dead;
With words of hope, and smile serene,
A bright star overhead.

—Fred C. Clyde, in *Young Men's Era*.

LABOR UNIONS.

DOES IT PAY WORKINGMEN TO BELONG TO THEM?

In these days of moneyed power, when the almighty dollar seems to be the principal motive in prompting the majority of men to action, the question is usually asked, how much is there in it? Will it pay me to do this, or to do that? to join this organization, or to affiliate with that? And so dollars and cents appear to be the standard applied by most men in their every-day life. We will apply the same rule to the question now under discussion. That labor unions have given large dividends to their members in return for the small sums invested in the shape of dues, can be proven beyond the shadow of doubt. It was by combination of the toilers that first enabled them to strike off the shackles of serfdom, and place their feet firmly in the path that led to liberty and progress. It was labor unions that dispelled the horrid nightmare which held men spell-bound for centuries, in the superstitious belief that some men were divinely appointed to rule, whilst it was the duty of the masses simply to obey—that it was by the eternal decree—some men were born to unceasing toil, and to live meagerly clothed and fed, while others were chosen to live sumptuously in idleness and ease.

To Labor Unions we owe the shortening of long hours of toil, and many of the laws that unjustly oppressed the people have been changed through their power and influence. The question: Will it pay? can be easily answered in comparing a trade that is not organized, and one solid in union. The question should be carefully considered by every workingman. Which will pay him best, to contribute one per cent. of his earnings towards upholding his Union, or take advantage of fighting the battle single-handed and alone, and accept 50 or 60 per cent. less in wages? Does it pay to belong to a labor union? We say yes. The capitalists say yes, as plain as language can speak. If Unions did not enable the worker to secure a larger share of the product of his labor, we should not behold so many rich corporations to-day squandering hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to break them up. They know well with Unions abolished, their profits would largely increase and if workingmen only opened their eyes, they would see it would be at their own expense.

This question: Does it pay? is a most vital one to the worker, and should be answered in the affirmative by the men who place home and family, and all that the word home implies, above all other considerations. It is in union that in this age of powerful combinations the workingman can only hope to secure industrial freedom. It is through union alone that workmen can ever expect to remove the inequalities of our social system. In union the weak become strong, the ignorant become educated. Perseverance will win converts, and time will bring victory. Workingmen let your Shibboleth be—organize and federate.—*Labor News*.

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

IS THE SYSTEM OF SOCIETY AT FAULT?



THE CARPENTER has been enlarged for the purpose of considering the question of labor and capital more fully than it has been possible heretofore, let the

carpenters take up the question enthusiastically and think clearly about the different phases of the question and try and determine if it is not possible to change social conditions in such a manner as to do away with this eternal wrangling.

The first question to ask and dispose of is whether labor organizations, organized as the carpenters are, will cure the evils which we are fighting against or whether it is not the system of organized society which is fundamentally wrong. I will not use any arguments in this article, but will only point out facts which the blind can see. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters have raised wages at many places and have also reduced the hours of labor, but to do this they have been continually suffering inconveniences and many of the members have suffered more than they have gained in time of strikes and lock-outs.

Now when we consider the fact that what we have gained in the way of higher wages and shorter hours is not permanent but may at any time be changed through conditions over which we have no control, it would be wise for us to get control of conditions. In order to do this we must understand a few things. One of these things is that we are not free. Others determine the price of our labor; others determine what we should pay for everything we buy; others determine what rent we should pay for houses we build ourselves. Very few of us are as well off as the meanest creature on earth. Everything from the smallest insect to the huge elephant have their homes where they are never in the least molested by any of their species. That man, who is endowed with intelligence, should tolerate a system of society which makes it possible for a few of their number to take and keep possession of their homes is in my mind the greatest wonder and mystery of the world.

Remember, that we, the working people, build all the houses whether they are hovels or mansions; we produce all the necessities of life from the cheapest article for us to use to the most costly article for the millionaire to use; we make all the luxuries from the pipe of tobacco for us to the most costly piano for our masters. At best when times are good and work plenty we are not contented, we must use the sharpest economy in order to come out square at the end of the year, but when we have hard times, business depressions, etc., then we must really suffer, and in a country where everything is plenty, at present working people are really starving in our large cities.

This is the form of society under which we live. A few are in possession of the land of the country, and in possession of our money acquired, of course by them but not earned. Many of us are working hard all our lives and possess nothing, everything being taken by the few, leaving us nothing, not even homes to live in. One time, we will have what is called an era of prosperity, when all we will have will be plenty of work for which we get nothing but a scant living. Then an era of hard times will come and we will be forbidden the chance to work, when, of course, starvation stares us in the face. We all know this is our condition now, and we ask the question, is the cause low wages or is the system of society at fault? Can we blame our low wages to the capitalists? Can we hope to do any permanent good by only asking for more wages and for shorter hours?

While we all know what good organized labor has done and how necessary labor organizations are we should all know that they are not the solution of the labor question and in order to discuss the subject in *THE CARPENTER*, I will state what I think is absolutely necessary for us to do to get the full products of our labor and to make life worth living.

First, the only title to land should be the use of it, for the land was made for us all, and it is the height of injustice to compel one man to pay another for the use of it.

Second, money, our medium of exchange, should be based on our products, that is labor and not on gold or silver, and it should be issued direct to the people and not through banks. Banks should be abolished and people's savings institutions substituted. Interest, the great octopus of society, reaching its long arms into every crevice and nook, sucking the wealth from the wealth producers, should be abolished and people should only be required to pay the cost of issuing money. Interest bearing money is the greatest robber on earth.

Third, make your "Initiative and Referendum" your law making power thereby giving every citizen a chance to vote for or against every law that is enacted, and giving every citizen a chance to know what laws are enacted.

We urge the carpenters to earnestly discuss these questions at their meetings, through the columns of *THE CARPENTER*, on the street corner, at their homes, and discuss them to everybody, get interested in this movement and help all in your power to change a system that robs you and your family.

Lancaster, Pa.

REFORMER.

FIGHT POWER WITH POWER.

The *Cleveland Citizen* points out what the *Labor Standard* has during all the years of its existence endeavored to force upon the public mind, that high dues are essential to a union's success. How little, it says, that the workman who agrees to labor less than union scale reflects upon what he is doing, or appreciates the injury he is doing himself as well as his fellow-workmen. There is something mean, small and unmanly about a man, whether he belongs to a union or not, who will take advantage of a strike to get a situation. It is the same qualities of which traitors are made. There are times, it is true, when the hardships which men suffer are so great that they overpower the sense of duty, but this would never happen if every union had a treasury full of money. No matter how little principle a man may have, he is not likely to betray his fellows as long as he receives sufficient benefits to keep his head above water. It is significant that the unions which are most successful are those that impose high dues and can draw upon immense sums of money at a moment's notice to carry out their demands. As a rule, when employers submit to the demands of unions, it is because they believe they would lose more by opposing them than they would gain by defeating them. The organization of non-union men is essential to the success of every union. Shorter hours and increased wages cannot be secured as long as there are thousands of men out of employment who are willing to work long hours and take small wages. Therefore, we believe that labor should not depend altogether upon the strength of its organization, but also upon the reserve funds it ought always to have on hand in case of need. Organization without reserve funds avails little. If statistics could be accumulated in regard to strikes it would be found that the amount of wages lost by strikes could have been saved had the unions accumulated one-fifth of that amount in their treasuries. The history of every strike proves that labor must fight capital with capital.

THE LABOR PRESS.

A man who does not read the paper that rights for him and his interests does not deserve sympathy from any one. He is simply browsing around in search of better pastures, but has not got down yet to think for himself. An assembly of such fellows may be held together for a while, but the time is short. The men who think and read and uphold the labor press are true soldiers in the great labor fight. When you find a man who claims to be fighting for the people at the same time he reads the papers that are doing everything possible to sustain the moneyed oligarchy, you may set him down on the side of the enemy.—*Midland Mechanic*.

A FEAT IN HOUSE MOVING.

An eighty-room, three-story apartment house was recently removed from its location on Laflin street, Chicago, around the corner across three intervening lots on Van Buren street in order to secure a right of way for the Metropolitan "L" railway.

The building is a three-story brick, granite front and weighs about 5,500 tons. Two weeks were required to raise it from its foundation with jackscrews, and place it on a timber frame containing about 200,000 square feet of lumber.

One of the many beautiful woods that may be used for inside work is the red cypress of Louisiana. It is very suitable for joiners' work, and is said to be superior to the yellow Georgia pine, which it somewhat resembles. The red cypress is an excellent wood for doors; it is straight in grain, does not shrink or twist, and has a very ornamental grain. It is also a durable external wood. Another advantage in its use is that it will hold the paint better than white pine. For shingles, it is largely used, and is pronounced to be the best in the market.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL LOCAL TREASURERS should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES REPORTS should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL CHANGES in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEYS received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE ONLY safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

BUILDINGS IN SWEDEN.

The maxim that "in a republic all things are possible" has its limitations. It is not possible, for instance, in a republic like our own, where nearly everything is done under high pressure and in a violent hurry, for anybody to take time to erect a building actually or even approximately fire-proof. There are a few exceptions, here and there, and it is gratifying to note that they have a tendency to increase in number; but thus far they have been only the exceptions which prove the rule. Nine buildings out of ten, probably ninety-nine out of a hundred, are put up on the theory that if no ill luck attends them, if the occupants are as careful as they should be, and if the fire department is prompt in the discharge of its duty, they will not burn down; that if they do burn down, the owner's loss, assuming him to be a man of ordinary business prudence, will be fairly covered by insurance; and that even the insurance companies will have no occasion to complain, inasmuch as they are perfectly aware of the risks they take, and charge and receive corresponding premiums therefor. Perhaps, on the whole, this manner of doing the business is not without its merits. At any rate, it seems to be adapted to the American temperament. Leaving the peril to human life out of the account, possibly there is money saved in the long run by erecting flimsy and combustible buildings, a certain well-determined percentage of which will burn down in a given time. It may cost more to build permanently and safely, once for all, than to build recklessly and cheaply, and rebuild from time to time. The question, not being a proposition in Euclid, undoubtedly admits of argument.

But there is one country in which debate on this point does not seem to be entertained. We learn from a recent highly instructive book on Sweden and the Swedes, by William W. Thomas, Jr., United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, that the intending Swedish builder does not have to consider whether or not he will comply with a foolish prejudice in favor of fire-proof structures. The law of that country settles the matter for him with unmistakable clearness. In the first place, it provides that every house shall be either of brick or stone. The cellar must be built of massive arches of stone laid in mortar or cement. The ground floor, supported by these arches, must have iron beams, the spaces being filled in with clay and mortar, gravel and broken brick. The attic floor must likewise be filled in between the beams, and must have a continuous, solid upper surface of brick or tiles laid in mortar or cement. The roof must be of tiles, slate or sheets of metal. On each side of the house there must be fire-proof walls, a foot or eighteen inches thick. The stairs must be of stone or iron, laid in stone walls at least one foot thick from cellar to attic. Elevator shafts, if there are any, must be of solid masonry, with iron doors. The attic and cellar must each be closed with an iron door set in a stone doorway, and this door must be kept shut and locked at night, and at all times when not in use. Finally, no house is permitted to exceed sixty-eight feet in height.

When Charles Dickens made his first visit to this country, and his first journey by rail through New England, the thing which struck him most forcibly was the unsubstantial look of the houses. Riding from Boston to Worcester on a Saturday afternoon, he observed that "all the buildings looked as if they had been built and painted that morning, and could be taken down on Monday with very little trouble;" and at Lowell he found "a large hotel, whose walls and colonnades were so crisp, and slight, and thin, that it had exactly the appearance of being built with cards. I was careful not to draw my breath as we passed, and trembled when I saw a workman come out upon the roof, lest with one thoughtless stamp of his foot he should crush the structure beneath him, and bring it rattling down." This was fifty years ago, and even then there was a good deal of poetic license in the remarks of our distinguished visitor. But notwithstanding the marked advance in architectural science which has been made in this

country between 1842 and 1892, the reproach of flimsiness and fragility still rests upon the great majority of our buildings, and most of them are even more combustible than frail. That their builders and owners do not escape the penalty of this misplaced economy is indicated by a comparison of American and Swedish rates of insurance. The premiums paid in this country have a very wide range, according to locality and other conditions; but in one of the safest classes of risks, that of detached dwelling-houses occupied by the owners, the premium in an instance before us is four-tenths of one per cent. per annum. Mr. Thomas, the author of the book above mentioned, paid in the large city of Stockholm a premium of one-twentieth of one per cent. per annum. In other words, the Swedish rate was only one-eighth as much as the American. But the Swedish builder must take time and infinite trouble in erecting his house. The American has no time to spare, and still less patience; and he pays his eight-fold premium with cheerful alacrity, and thanks a gracious providence morning, noon and night, for having set him in a large place, where the plodding ways of the Old World are rejected and despised.

WOODEN HOUSES FOR ENGLAND.

An interesting experiment is shortly to be made by an English landlord. A British Columbia architect has received orders to prepare plans for lightly constructed houses, such as are built in this country, and a shipment of sufficient material for half a dozen frame houses is about to be sent to England to be erected for the workmen on a large estate. The houses are to be shingled with red cedar shingles in place of thatch. A local paper takes a rosy view of the scheme in the realization of which, it is sure it has many well-wishers among lumbermen. This journal says: "There is no reason why England should not build wooden houses. The climate of the Pacific Northwest is like that of England, and here wooden houses are preferred to brick and stone. Lumber is cheaper than stone or brick, even if freights and insurance are high, and when this idea takes root among the middle classes of Great Britain we may look for an immense trade from John Bull. At present the imports of timber and lumber into Great Britain amount to over \$75,000,000 per year, of which less than \$200,000 worth comes from the Pacific coast. Should the wooden house idea take, there will be enough work for all the cargo mills on the Pacific coast to supply the demand."—*Journal of Building.*

UNION MEN OF EVERY DEGREE.

Every cause is burdened with a class of adherents who shout themselves hoarse when carried on the wave of success, but who return with the subsiding waters. Trades Unions are particularly afflicted in this respect with such members. The Union is regarded as some being or god composed of material in which they have no making and with which they have nothing in common but to accept all benefits and to abuse when in trouble. There are Union men by choice and others by circumstances; Union men who enter the ranks as soldiers prepared to fight and if beaten to retreat in order to fight again if possible, others who boast of their unionism when everything is prosperous, and membership means a continual dress parade, but should an outbreak occur and these members be forced to share the privations of active service, they set to work abusing the officers, and causing despair in the ranks, instead of clinging more desperately together.

It seems almost incomprehensible that workmen with common interests should act so contrary to common sense. If only a part of their practical knowledge used in creating the wealth of their employers was used for a proper management of their common interests we would have reached that stage when the present labor movement would be antiquated. Again, there is another element in trade unions who are always ready to follow the wake of the flatterer, the demagogue, the gay deceiver, who with honeyed words and grand promises would lead them down the slippery path over the precipice of disorder, while the thorny crown of martyrdom is placed on the heads of the true counsellors who have the courage to present disagreeable facts.—*Paving Outlets' Journal.*

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg. Meriden, Conn.
Allston, Mass. Moline, Ill.
Amesbury, Mass. Mobile, Ala.
Atlantic City, N. J. Muncie, Ind.
Arlington, Mass. Mountsboro, W. Va.
Arransas Harbor, Tex. Muskegon, Mich.
Anacortes, Wash. McKeesport, Pa.
Asbury Park, N. J. Mt Pleasant, Pa.
Astoria, Oreg. New Britain, Conn.
Asheville, N. C. Nelsonville, O.
Auburn, N. Y. North Easton, Mass.
Auburn, Me. New Kensington, Pa.
Akron, O. Norfolk, Va.
Altoona, Pa. New Orleans, La.
Apollo, Pa. Newport, R. I.
Anderson, Ind. Newport, Ky.
Allegheny City, Pa. Newport News, Va.
Albany, N. Y. Newtown, N. Y.
Austin, Tex. Newburyport, Mass.
Bakersfield, Cal. Nantam, Brit. Col.
Bay City, Mich. Nyack, N. Y.
Bay Harbor, Me. Norwood, Mass.
Baltimore, Md. N. La Crosse, Wis.
Belle Vernon, Pa. Natchez, Miss.
Bath Beach, N. Y. New Cumberland, W. Va.
Buffalo, N. Y. New Castle, Pa.
Bryn Mawr, Pa. New Haven, Conn.
Butler, Pa. New Haven, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J. Norristown, Pa.
Boise City, Idaho. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bridgeton, N. J. New Westminster, B. C.
Burlington, Iowa. Nyack, N. Y.
Blaine, Wash. Newark, N. J.
Bridgeport, Ohio. Natick, Mass.
Bradford, Mass. Newton, Mass.
Brunswick, Me. Newburgh, N. Y.
Braddock, Pa. New Bedford, Mass.
Bellare, Ohio. New Albany, Ind.
Belleville, Ill. New Brighton, N. Y.
Belleville, Can. New Brunswick, N. J.
Bellevue, Pa. Northampton, Mass.
Boston, Mass. Norwich, Conn.
Bridgeport, Conn. Norwalk, Conn.
Brockton, Mass. Oceanic, N. J.
Beaver Falls, Pa. Oswego, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass. Ogden, Utah.
Butte, Mont. Olean, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga. Ottawa, Can.
Cairo, Ill. Ottumwa, Iowa.
Calgary, Can. Ottawa, Ill.
Canton, Ohio. Ontario, Cal.
Chelsea, Mass. Omaha, Neb.
Charleroi, Pa. Orange, N. J.
Charleston, W. Va. Olympia, Wash.
Charlestown, W. Va. Pawtucket, R. I.
Chester, Pa. Port Chester, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio. Punxsutawney, Pa.
Concord, N. H. Pensacola, Fla.
Corona, N. Y. Peterborough, Can.
Covington, Ky. Portland, Oreg.
Columbus, Ga. Port Townsend, Wash.
Camden, N. J. Passaic, N. J.
Concordia, Kan. Plymouth, Mass.
Columbia, S. C. Pomfret, O.
Collinsville, Ill. Portland, Me.
Cohoes, N. Y. Port Angeles, Wash.
Corsicana, Tex. Portsmouth, N. H.
Columbus, Ohio. Portsmouth, Va.
Charlestown, Mass. Portsmouth, O.
Chattanooga, Tenn. Pocatello, Idaho.
Corapolis, Pa. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio. Paterson, N. J.
Colorado City, Col. Philadelphia, Pa.
Colorado Springs, Col. Plainfield, N. J.
Cornwall, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Corryville, Ohio. Pierre, S. Dakota.
Dayton, Ky. Parkersburg, W. Va.
Des Moines, Iowa. Paris, Texas.
Davenport, Iowa. Porterville, Cal.
Dover, N. H. Peoria, Ill.
Decatur, Ill. Providence, R. I.
Detroit, Mich. Quincy, Mass.
Denison, Tex. Racine, Wis.
Dedham, Mass. Rochester, Pa.
Dorchester, Mass. Richmond, Va.
Dunsmuir, Pa. Richmond, Ky.
Dubuque, Iowa. Richmond, Ind.
Dallas, Tex. Rock Island, Ill.
El Paso, Tex. Rondout, N. Y.
East Liverpool, Ohio. Roxbury, Mass.
East Saginaw, Mich. Rochester, N. Y.
East Orange, N. J. Rosedale, Ind.
East Portland, Oreg. Revere, Mass.
East Boston, Mass. Riverside, Cal.
Easton, Pa. Red Bank, N. J.
Elizabeth, N. J. Redlands, Cal.
Elwood, Ind. Rockford, Ill.
Elwood, Pa. Rutherford, N. J.
Erie, Pa. S. Framingham, Mass.
Englewood, N. J. Springfield, Mass.
Evansville, Ind. St. Augustine, Fla.
Everett, Mass. South Omaha, Neb.
Exeter, N. H. South Norwalk, Conn.
Eureka, Cal. South Bend, Ind.
Fair Haven, Wash. Salem, Mass.
Fall River, Mass. Stoneham, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio. Somerville, Mass.
Fitchburg, Mass. Somerville, N. J.
Freese, Cal. Salt Lake City.
Frankford, Pa. San Angelo, Tex.
Franklin, Pa. Sandusky, Ohio.
Fort Worth, Tex. Shreveport, La.
Fort Wayne, Ind. Stamford, Conn.
Fostoria, Ohio. Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Franklin, Mass. Springfield, Ill.
Galveston, Ill. Springfield, Mo.
Galveston, Tex. Springfield, Ohio.
Grand Rapids, Mich. San Leandro, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont. Steubenville, Ohio.
Greensburg, Pa. Santa Anna, Cal.
Greenfield, Ind. Santa Rosa, Cal.
Gloucester, Mass. Seattle, Wash.
Greenville, Pa. St. John's, N. B.
Germantown, Pa. Saxonville, Mass.
Greenwich, Conn. Schenectady, N. Y.
Grove City, Pa. Syracuse, N. Y.
Glen Cove, N. Y. Scottsdale, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark. Spokane, Wash.
Homestead, Pa. Sharon, Pa.
Hamilton, Can. Sheffield, Ala.
Hartford, Conn. Staten Island, N. Y.
Halifax, N. S. Stretor, Ill.
Hampton, Va. Stoughton, Mass.
Haverhill, Mass. S. Abington, Mass.
Hickensack, N. J. St. Catherine, Ont.
Harriman, Tenn. San Antonio, Tex.
Harrisburg, Pa. San Bernardino, Cal.
Henderson, Ky. Scranton, Pa.
Hudson, Mass. Sharpsville, Pa.
Herkimer, N. Y. Sharpburg, Pa.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y. St. Paul, Minn.
Hyde Park, Mass. Santa Cruz, Cal.
Hoboken, N. J. Saginaw City, Mich.
Holyoke, Mass. Sioux City, Iowa.
Houston, Tex. Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Houston Heights, Tex. Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass. Tampa, Fla.
Irvington, N. Y. Taunton, Mass.
Ithaca, N. Y. Tawas City, Mich.
Jacksonville, Ill. Tarrytown, N. Y.
Jackson, Mich. Terre Haute, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla. The Dalles, Oreg.
Jeannette, Pa. Tiffin, Ohio.
Jersey City, N. J. Toronto, Ohio.
Kearney, Neb. Toledo, Ohio.
Knoxville, Tenn. Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Kittanning, Pa. Trenton, N. J.
Kingston, N. Y. Trinidad, Col.
Lansingburg, N. Y. Troy, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass. Tarentum, Pa.
La Crosse, Wis. Turtle Creek, Pa.
La Junta, Col. Union Hill, N. J.
Logansport, Ind. Utica, N. Y.
Lyon, Mass. Uniontown, Pa.
Leechburg, Pa. Vancouver, B. C.
Leominster, Mass. Victoria, B. C.
Lafayette, Ind. Vincennes, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa. Visalia, Cal.
Lewiston, Me. Waxahatchie, Tex.
Lincoln, Neb. Wellsburg, W. Va.
London, Canada. West Hoboken, N. J.
Lockland, O. West Duluth, Minn.
Long Island City, N. Y. Warren, Ohio.
Long Branch, N. J. Winchester, Ky.
Louisville, Ky. Winthrop, Mass.
Manchester, N. H. Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Marlboro, Mass. Weymouth, Mass.
Marion, Ind. Wabash, Ind.
Morristown, N. J. Waltham, Mass.
Manayunk, Pa. Waco, Tex.
Malden, Mass. W. Newton, Mass.
Millsville, N. J. Worcester, Mass.
Media, Pa. Washington, Pa.
Meadville, Pa. Wilmington, Del.
Medford, Mass. Whitman, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass. Woburn, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky. Winchester, Mass.
Monongahela, Pa. Wheeling, W. Va.
Memphis, Tenn. Wilkesburg, Pa.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Winnipeg, Man.
Martin's Ferry, O. Woodside, N. Y.
Maspeth, N. Y. Winfield, N. Y.
Milford, O. Yonkers, N. Y.
Mamaroneck, N. Y. Youngstown, Ohio.
Mercer, Pa. Zanesville, Ohio.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Total, 399 cities.

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Jas. Conroy, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
Evan Hughes, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Ovid Proulx, Montreal, Canada.
Thomas Ryves, 333 Carlton street, Toronto

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

D. A. Packard, Rockland, Me.
R. F. Flagg, Lewiston, Me.
Ph. De St. Croix, Bellows Falls, Vt.
McKay Campbell, 74 Maple st., Burlington, Vt.
T. J. McKiernan, Providence, R. I.
James Duffy, Pawtucket, R. I.
J. G. Cliskard, 26 Mount Pleasant street, E. Somerville, Mass.
L. G. Newman, 128 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.
W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Alex. Angus, Hartford, Conn.

MIDDLE STATES.

M. J. Dillon, P. O. Box 33, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. R. Carl, 127 Watt street, Auburn, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 353 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. F. Flinn, Troy, N. Y.
J. H. White, Short Hills, N. J.
H. R. Herbert, Long Branch, N. J.
Isaac Coleman, Asbury Park, N. J.
E. J. Lake, Jersey City, N. J.
J. G. Snyder, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jos. Shipley, Baltimore, Md.

SOUTHERN STATES.

C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg, West Va.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard street, Charleston, S. C.
S. B. Thompson, Columbia, S. C.
J. T. Waldrop, Atlanta, Ga.
J. L. Anderson, M'con, Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Savannah, Ga.
T. B. Foster, 55 George street, Mobile, Ala.
Joseph Heheman, Louisville, Ky.
W. H. Alsmann, Paducah, Ky.
Tobe Entner, Lexington, Ky.
L. W. Reiter, Winchester, Ky.
C. C. McGinty, Lexington, Ky.
Mark Taylor, New Orleans, La.
Fred T. Coyne, Tampa, Fla.
M. E. Dunlap, Box 507, Jacksonville, Fla.
Geo. Crawford, Jacksonville, Fla.
M. A. Higgins, 1018 El Paso San Antonio, Texas.
W. J. Geggie, Austin, Texas.
O. A. Roney, Hot Springs, Ark.
W. P. Tomme, Pine Bluff, Ark.

WESTERN STATES.

A. J. Riggs, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. A. Kenyon, 18 Allison st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. E. Cannon, Dayton, Ohio.
J. Van Sweringen, Lima, Ohio.
G. W. Curtis, Bellare, Ohio.
L. W. Carter, Columbus, Ohio.
Harry Roberts, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. S. Haag, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Chas. M. Hickson, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut st., Evansville, Ind.
L. E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich.
M. O'Hara, 1112 Lafayette street, Detroit, Mich.
E. H. Cherry, Owosso, Mich.
W. J. Colgrove, P. O. Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th, E. Saginaw, Mich.
R. B. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
J. Logan, P. O. Box 724, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Jos. Vujtech, Jackson, Ill.
E. G. Coray, Jackson, Ill.
A. J. Lamborn, 1927 High st., Des Moines, Iowa.
A. Bailey, E. St. Louis, Ill.
E. Blackmore, 2507 Dodder street, St. Louis, Mo.
R. C. Longdon, St. Louis, Mo.
C. E. Woodard, Lincoln, Neb.

FAR WEST AND PACIFIC COAST.

C. Pawley, San Jose, Cal.
B. J. Bower, Seattle, Wash.
W. E. Henderson, Portland, Oregon.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

MAKE ME A POPULIST.

Stop for a moment, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a Populist, just for to-night;
Let the black flag of despair be unfurled;
Darken the lights in this giddy old world;
Give me a whirlwind of trouble and strife,
Curtain with darkness the bright side of life;
People the future with phantoms of woe,
Feed me on crow, mister, feed me on crow.

Pause, Father Time, and throw open the gate,
I am so weary of feeling first rate;
Pasture me out where the picking is short,
Scourge me with hunger, and hear me exhort;
Teach me to sit in contentment all day,
Howling "Reform" while my neighbors make hay;

Fill my fat head with swift moving wheels,
Then I shall know how a populist feels.

—Nebraska State Journal.

MAKE ME A PLUTOCRAT.

Stop for a moment, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a Plutocrat, just for to-night;
Now let the pirate's black flag be unfurled,
Give me a cinch on this stupid old world;
Let me right in on the ground floor of life;
A corner I want in competitive strife,
People the country with dupes I can bluff,
Feed me with hoodle, I'm out for the stuff.

Pause, Father Time and throw open the gate,
I am a thief, and I'm feeling first rate,
Pasture me out where the picking is fat,
Bleated I'd be, sir, a gay Plutocrat;
Teach me to sit in contentment all day,
Out of the taxpayers making my hay;
Close my dull ears to my victims' appeals,
Then I shall know how a Plutocrat feels.

—H. M. W., *Perin Herald*.

A UNION FIGHT IN NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Late in September, at a town meeting in New Haven, Conn., to levy taxes for school purposes, the trade and labor unions rallied their forces and had the town meeting adopt a resolution, viz.: that none but union workmen should be employed in erecting the Normal and Manual Training School, and none but union-made material be used in the construction of this School and that the building of it be confined to the resident builders of New Haven. Though this resolution was adopted by a large majority, the Board of Education sees fit to ignore it and has secured the legal opinion of ex-Governor Ingersoll. He declares the resolution illegal as the notice of such action was not included in the call for the school meeting. The labor men of New Haven now propose to issue a call for another town meeting and give notice in legal form as to this resolution and fight the fight over again.

JOHN D. OAKES OF RICHMOND, IND., A SCABBY MURDERER.

On October 5th James Pitts, a striking fireman at Indianapolis, Ind., was shot and killed. It is charged that John D. Oakes, an ex-member of Carpenters' Union 756, Richmond, Ind., did the shooting. Oakes was recently appointed a special guard by the Big Four Railroad Company, to protect non-union men in their employ, who had taken the place of workmen who were on strike against a ten per cent. reduction in wages.

The company declares that Oakes did not do the shooting, although many persons testify to seeing him firing his revolver from a car. A few days previous to this occurrence Oakes fired a shot into Fraub's grocery store, nearly hitting several men. While in Richmond, Ind., Oakes did not bear an enviable reputation.

This scoundrel Oakes, when a member of carpenters' Union 756, of Richmond, Ind., Ind., over a year ago, got deeply in debt to the union, and by a trick got into Union 652, Ellwood, Ind.. On complaint he was fined and suspended from the Ellwood union and finding he could not get a job in that town, he went to New Castle, Ind. Two months ago he removed to Indianapolis and there became the degraded wretch he is. While in Richmond, Ind., he was an injury to Union 756 and helped to break down the carpenters' union formerly in that city. Such rascals soon run the full length of their tether.

CURRENT WHISPERS.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—On October 1st, the contractors here proposed a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages for the carpenters, Unions 215 and 782 refused to accept it, and the G. E. B. will deal with the case.

A State branch of the Steam Railroad Men's National Union was formed in convention Sep. 17 at Harrisburg, Pa. Two hundred delegates were present from seven important railroad fraternities. This organization proposes to take an active hand in politics to secure labor legislation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—A sewer builder's contract was recently cancelled by the Mayor of this city because the contractor violated the eight hour ordinance in offering to work his men ten hours. The President of the United States might emulate this Mayor's example in enforcing the National eight hour law.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We have a free public drawing school in operation with good results. The Superintendent of Public schools was lately waited on by Bro. Nick Kerz, of Union 60, to secure special attention to instructions in drawing for carpenters. The Superintendent has agreed to do so.

THE decision of the courts in Kansas that the eight-hour law of that State is unconstitutional, is strange and unexpected, coming as it does from a State so strongly controlled by the Populists. In time Organized Labor will have to secure control of the Judiciary as well as all other branches of the Government.

THIRTEENTH Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will open in Chicago, Ill., December 11, 1893. The delegates elected at the St. Louis convention of the U. B. will represent the Order at large and all the Carpenters' Locals under our jurisdiction. This convention promises to be one of the most important of any in the annals of American trades Unions.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Trade flat; car shops burned out. This threw several hundred more out of work. We have two white constables and one colored constable. They pick up every inoffensive, poor tramp because he can't get work and have him fined. Then they bring him to jail handcuffed to afterwards work out his fine on the road.

THE American Railway Union, though only a few months old, now has 34 Locals and over 3,000 members. Its next convention will be held in June, 1894, in Chicago. It is best organized on the Union Pacific Railroad. Its object is to unite all railroad workmen under one general head for protective purposes. Sylvester Keliher, 421 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill., is General Secretary. Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute Ind., is General President.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

SAW-MILLS IN RUSSIA.

"Yesterday I visited a large steam saw-mill located upon the River Villia, which flows through this place.

"The mill, a very substantial brick building, stands back from the river forty rods. The logs, some more than eight inches in diameter, and all twenty-one feet long, are drawn out of the water by horses, a heavy chain trace hitched to each end of the log and fastened to a whiffletree, serving as a means of hoisting them out. There is a horse at each end with a boy on the horse's back, and when the chains are made fast each boy cracks his whip, and out the log comes. You understand it is not drawn out endwise but sidewise, the whole twenty-one feet scraping over the runways. In this manner the logs are drawn into the yard, where they are piled up for winter's use. As the horses approach the pile the boys start them into a gallop, and they skid them to the top of the log pile on the gallop.

"In the mill there are two gang-saws—the old, old-fashioned kind, up one day and down the next—five saws in each gang. There are also some edging saws. The machinery is all in good order and everything about the place indicated prosperity.

"From the log-yard the logs are hauled into the mill in the usual way, and why they do not haul them from the water in the same way is a mystery. All the boards are carried about the mill by men, not by carriers such as are used with us. It is laughable to watch operations in a Russian saw-mill.

"The rafts are made up much as ours are, except that the logs are piled up three or four deep in each section, and the reason for this becomes apparent when I explain that for every section in a raft the owner pays the government a river tax of five roubles (about \$2.50). The logs come several hundred miles down the river, which is a fine stream even here. The raftsmen live on the rafts, but have no shelter like the raftsmen on the Allegheny.

"The most pitiable thing about it is the price paid to workmen. Sawyers receive five roubles (\$2.50) per week and board themselves. Laborers receive from thirty to fifty kopecks (fifteen to twenty-five cents) per day and board themselves, working from 6 A. M. until 8 P. M. Many men, and women too, get only one rouble (or fifty cents) per week and board themselves. Fifty kopecks per day (twenty-five cents) is the pay for a first-class laboring man, who is not a skilled mechanic, and no mechanic that I have found yet receives more than one rouble (fifty cents) per day. I have visited mills of all kinds, carpenter shops, cabinet-makers, machinists, wood carvers, bricklayers and stone-masons, and in short every trade; and seven roubles (about \$3.50) per week is the very highest price paid to the most skilled artisan."—Correspondence in *Oshkosh Northwestern*.

BLIND AND LOATHSOME BATS.

Unprincipled men who take the places of strikers have in all times received many appellations of disrespect. In printing circles they are generally known as "Rats"; the majority of workmen call them "Scabs"; among the iron-workers they are dubbed "Blacksheep," while the coal miners term them "Blacklegs." Several years ago we started out and gave this unthinking mercenary class among carpenters the cognomen of "Bats." We consider that kind of carpenters are a blind and loathsome class.

IN THE FIELD OF AGITATION.

OUR New Orleans Unions are making active agitation by holding open or public meetings frequently. These meetings are well attended. Organizer Mark Taylor and a number of zealous workers address the meetings. This work along with the amnesty granted to re-instate suspended members for a small amount is increasing our membership in the Crescent City.

GENERAL SECRETARY P. J. McGuire spoke in the Opera House, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 10th, to a large audience. A nicely arranged entertainment preceded the lecture. The Connecticut State Branch of the A. F. of L. was in annual convention that date, and delegates from all parts of the State—many of whom represented Carpenters' Unions—attended the lecture.

J. B. BANKS, of Evansville, Ind., Organizer for Southern Indiana, accompanied by an energetic coterie of our Evansville members recently visited Mt. Vernon, Ind., and gave Union 798 a good boost and put that Union on its feet in excellent shape. Similar movements or visitations could be undertaken with profit in many other sections of the country, where our weak Unions could be visited and encouraged by the stronger ones.

GERMANTOWN, Pa.—Union 122 has been doing very effective service by holding public meetings and social gatherings. The contractors were at work to steal away our nine-hour day by offering a Saturday half-day in its stead, and urging the men to work extra each day to make up the time. But Union 122 stepped to the front and maintained the nine-hour day intact. Our members are aggressive and in many cases they will not work with non-union men. Thus our membership increases.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

THE CHAMPION PATENT ADJUSTABLE AND REVERSIBLE SPOKE SHAVE



FRONT VIEW.

This Tool is far superior to any other on the market. Some of its advantages over others are: The blade can be easily adjusted; it will cut on a flat surface, and when reversed from one side to the other, will cut on a small curve; it is simple, made of the best material, highly finished, set ready for use, and every one guaranteed to be perfect in every respect.

Apply to dealer or we will send sample postpaid for 85 cents.
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Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
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Pat. Nov. 15, '89. March 18, '90.
THE CHAMPION
Meeting-Rail Sash Lock
Has the greatest efficiency and a larger amount of the finest trade with first-class Hardware dealers than any other Sash Lock, showing the high appreciation of Architects, Builders and Dealers.

CIRCULAR DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

As circular work is becoming more adopted in the general run of modern building construction, I think the time is opportune to give the members of the Brotherhood some practical information regarding the proper methods to follow in doing this class of work and hope they may find it applicable when needed. Let us commence with a circular headed door frame as represented in the engraving Fig. 1.

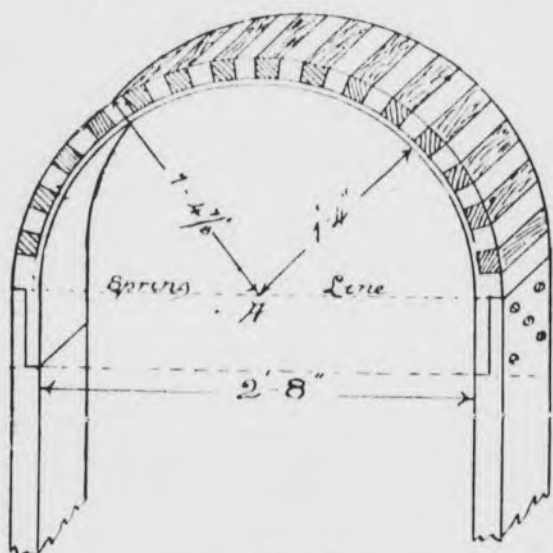


FIG. 1.

Here is shown an isometrical or true view of the frame as it could be cheaply made in a small shop with a little skill, care and good tools.

Referring again to Fig. 1, we find that the width between the jambs is 2 feet and 8 inches, to take in a 2-foot 8-inch door. The door, however, has a circular head instead of the ordinary square one, so a piece, or pieces, of stuff must be bent round to a perfectly true circle to fit the door. As the width is 2 feet, 8 inches, then the radius of the inside semi-circle or face of the circular jamb will be 1 foot, 4 inches. This must be laid out on a drawing board by first drawing the *spring line*, Fig. 1, taking any centre as A, and with a radius rod and bradawl set to 1 foot, 4 inches from A, to strike out the circle as seen in the illustration. The thickness of the stuff to be bent, viz., $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, is next set out to a radius of 1 foot, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

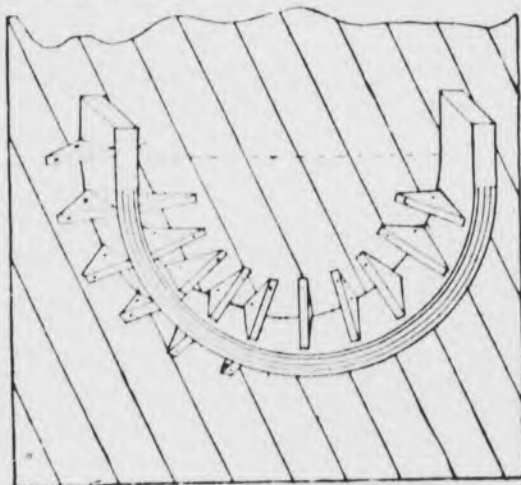


FIG. 2.

The length of the piece to go round must now be determined. This is done by simply multiplying the diameter, 2 feet, 8 inches, or 32 inches by 3.1416 which will foot up 100.5312 inches, which being divided by 2 gives the real length to the *spring line* 50.2656 inches or a little over 4 feet. The length being found the piece is prepared for bending by dadoing it in the following manner.

As to the spacing of the dadoes, I think custom is the best guide to follow and I would say that the best mechanics usually space out dadoes for $\frac{1}{2}$ stuff about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch apart (on the back) allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of thickness on the face. The dadoes and solid wood are spaced equally as seen in the engraving Fig. 1, and it will be found when the stuff is bent round against the brackets in the manner shown in Fig. 2, that they open and are almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch on the outside, and that the wedges or keys will require to be planed to a wedge shape before gluing them in.

For $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stuff it is the custom to allow about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch of thickness on the face and make the dadoes $1\frac{1}{4}$ deep, and soft, pliable pieces should be selected for bending,

as those hard and unyielding ones are apt to fracture or break off at the dadoes.

In order to bed the dadoed piece to the curve, brackets must be nailed on to the layout on the drawing board or floor, in way represented in Fig. 2. These should be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ stuff (pine) and be nailed with the end wood square to the face of the board, also well toe-nailed into it. The circular head can now be bent round

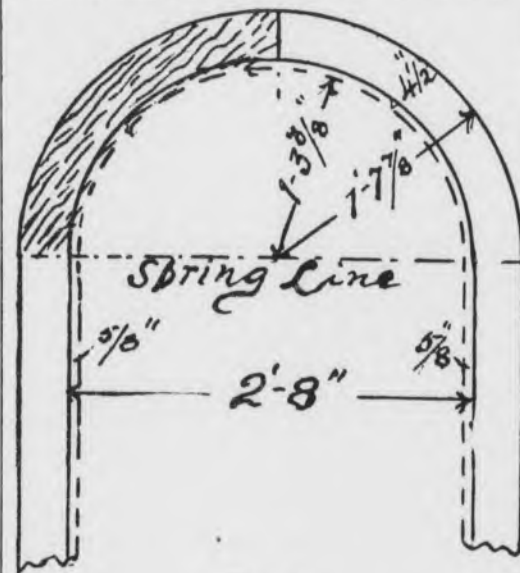


FIG. 3.

by commencing at the top or crown and bending it gradually round securing it in shape by outside brackets, as shown. The keys can then be fitted and glued in so that it will remain permanently curved, but the glue should be allowed to set well before attempting to remove the brackets. At Fig. 2, I have drawn another method of making circular heads by bending strips of veneer round, or what is technically termed the "laminated" method. Glue is placed on the faces in doing it this way, the veneers being previously heated. This is the favorite method of cabinet-makers, but the first method is, I think, appreciable enough for all practical purposes and quickly done. Fig. 1, will give a clear idea how the circular head is fastened to the side jambs by being halved, glued and screwed to the *spring line*.

If readers will look carefully at Fig. 3, they will see how particular they must be in laying out the sweeps for inside and outside casings for this job. The dotted line gives the projection of the outside casing $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch all round struck to a radius of 1 foot, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its width struck to a radius of 1 foot, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the casing being $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Great care and accuracy is necessary in all work of this kind and I trust the above information will help any mechanic when he gets a job like this one to do.

THE HOLDING POWER OF NAILS.

Relating to tests as to the relative holding power of cut and wire nails, we have, says the *Iron Age*, the following communication from a correspondent in India, who alludes to the effect of time on the holding power of wire nails: In regard to the tests to be made as to the holding power of cut and wire nails, I wish to say that to make the tests of any value or significance, the work after being nailed should be allowed to stand for a week or two and the nails then drawn. It has been my experience that cases nailed with cut nails are easier to open with a nail puller than the same cases in which steel nails have been used. The cut nail after starting comes out easy, whereas the wire nail holds its full length. Carpenters also say that in taking off shingle roofs that have been nailed with wire nails the shingles break and the nails all remain in the sheathing.

UNFAIR BOSSES.

HOLLINGSHEAD BROS., planing mill owners, Moundsville, W. Va., have discharged all their union men and hire none but non-union men. We ask all friends of Organized Labor and American manhood not to patronize this firm.

C. L. LITTLE, contractor, Meriden, Conn., lately got the job of the school houses in the railroad district of that city. Whereupon he cut the wages of his help fifteen per cent. so as to clear, as he said, five hundred dollars more on the job. A year ago Mr. Little posted up a notice: "This shop is a non-union shop." Let Little's shop be known everywhere as an unfair, scabby concern. Workmen of Meriden propose to deal with Mr. Little hereafter by electing men who will give him no more school house jobs.

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806. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.

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592. LITTLE ROCK—A. J. Snodgrass, 615 W. 14 st.
541. " C. L. Lucas, Box 291
432. PINE BLUFF—John Matz, 1911 E. Bartraque st.

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217. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1135 8th st.
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332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.
645. PASADENA—F. C. Wheeler.
235. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1201 J st.
96. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797
SAN FRANCISCO—
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304. (Ger.) M. Trepte, 1723 Stevenson st.
483. W. H. Bagge, 436 Greenwich st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 632 N. 6th st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
133. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

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134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
311. (Fr.) S. Dupras, 456 Centre st.
376. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.
666. (Fr.) P. Boucher, 396 St. Hypolite st., St. J. Rte.
401. (Fr.) J. Lussier, 207 Dezerle st.
755. NANAIMO, B. C.—John Pugh, Box 245.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
Dovercourt Branch Office.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doldge, Box 798.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.
348. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

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590. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamill.
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.
56. DENVER—C. J. Hendershot, Box 427, High lands P.O.
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Criddle Creek.
590. LA JUNTA—S. E. Roberts, Box 174.
410. PUEBLO—W. L. Smith, 306 Central Block.
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43. HARTFORD—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley st.
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97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. W. Brennan, 108 Portsea st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.
510. ROCKVILLE—H. D. West, P. O. Box 1071.
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandford, Box 680.

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190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1307 L st., N. W.
521. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan av., N. W.

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24. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
405. " W. P. Johnson, 104 W. Adams st.
74. PENSACOLA—W. B. Hillard, Box 71.
127. (Col.) A. B. Pettitway, 313 E. Chase st.
400. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson.
496. " A. D. Subbs.

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136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.
663. " J. L. Storey, 1109 Cumming st.
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.
44. MACON—J. W. Whitehouse, 1411 Third st.
63. ROME—T. J. Moody, 4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Broad st.
671. SAVANNAH—W. K. Aulick, 4th ave. and Barnard st.

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79. A. TON—A. P. Herron, 103 Tremont st.
648. " C. Hellrung, 1015 E. 5th st.
597. AURORA—F. Richardson, 385 S. Broadway
433. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.
582. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—A. Luchance, 2158 133rd st.
621. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 21 17th st.
663. CANTON—C. G. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
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724. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
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23. G. J. Merryce, 626 Baker ave.
28. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
54. (Bohem.) J. Kubik, 441 W. 19th st.
78. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.
181. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.
242. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 5210 S. Halstead St.
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419. (Ger.) J. Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.
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521. (Stairs) H. Moeller, 116 Evergreen ave.
555. (Polish) J. Bujanowski, 878 W. 18th st.
623. (Bohem.) Anton Kadel, 4721 Loomis st.
679. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) H. F. Wilkening, 778 Herndon st.
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282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.

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244. ELMHURST—Henry Stelling.
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446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.
699. (Mill) Geo. Campbell, 105 Yande st.
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783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
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365. MARION—J. S. Myers, 329 E. Walnut st.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 512 W. Delaware st.
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629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Lesh, Box 658.
48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 1411 S. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ st.
255. TIPTON—F. E. Neal.
668. VINCENT—Allen Greenhood, 16 Locust st.
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700. KEOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Annwalt, S. Ottumwa.
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1412 Myrtle st.

KANSAS
499. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and Senece sts.
546. PITTSBURGH—H. C. Woodard.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 346.

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712. COVINGTON—H. M. Levi, 28 E. Roldins ave.
776. " J. L. Kirt, 84 W. 7th st.
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.
641. DAYTON—J. Dolman.
632. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.
359. HENDERSON—W. G. Averette.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. H. Cox, Box 245.
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddle, 202 W. 2d st.
626. " B. Broadbent, 172 E. Main st.
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7. J. G. Martin, 417 E. Gray st.
103. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.
597. MILLSDALE—H. Ruby.
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.
608. " J. W. Crupper, 720 Central ave.
394. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 169 E. Clay st.
301. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.
576. PARIS—W. B. Nickles.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

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NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council, J. J. Sullivan, 708 St. Thomas st.
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249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.
624. A. Plessy, 598 N. Robertson st.
704. Hy. Haffner, 132 Toledano st.
732. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, Sr., 227 N. Derbigny st.
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE
148. BAR HARBOR—J. C. Pettitgill, Box 311.
563. GARDNER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.
695. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Albaugh, 1714 W. Lombard st.
44. (Ger.) A. Faulhaber, 929 Hopkins ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 24 Riverdale st.
BOSTON—Secretary of District Council, J. E. Potts, 22 Decatur st., E. Boston.
33. H. P. Stevins, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.
56. (Jewish) H. Levin, 18 Crescent pl., off Green st.
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.
558. Wm. Parker, 46 Howard av., Dorchester.
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.
682. (Framers).
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 16 Washington st.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
318. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 22 Decatur st.
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richard, 61 Jencks st.
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 5th st.
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.
880. GLOUCESTER—M. W. Kelly, 23 Liberty st.
82. HAVERTHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
508. " (Fr.) George Savoie, 292 Chestnut st.
662. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 56 Loring st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 149 Water st.
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Record, 36 Green st.
595. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, Box 61.
154. MARLBORO—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Andrew Davis, Box 215.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Witt st.
803. NORTH EASTON—John Wells, Box 328.
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 136, Wallaston.
625. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 75 Burch st.
67. ROXBURY—Alex. McRae, 21 Printiss st.
140. SALEM—F. A. Evitts, 17 Cross st.
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mack.
66. SPRINGFIELD—(Fr.) I. Bassette, Box 766.
491. STROUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
574. TAUNTON—A. Stewart, 186 School st.
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millon, 121 Pine st.
426. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fisk, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. DIAZ—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—Bert Robinson, 63 North.
686. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins, Box 721.
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolrath.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.
10. Austin Stowell, 131 Franklin st.
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.
502. LUDINGTON—Julius Smedley.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 808 Maple st.
100. MUSKOGEE—Henry Katz, 54 Clay ave.
123. OWASSO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.
SAGINAW—Secretary of District Council, Jas. Anderson.
163. J. T. Bayley, 2401 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.
248. (Mill) L. Mader, 131 Barnard st., W. S.
324. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.
533. WYANDOTTE—Francis Suthill.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. Gibson, Box 624.
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortler, Box 41.
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2214 9th st. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.
362. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 463 E. Broadway.

MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. H. Callaway.
496. VICKSBURG—E. R. Carroll, 214 Fair Groundst.

MISSOURI

519. BRENTON STATION—J. C. Neff, 6401 New Manchester Rd., St. Louis.
573. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.
160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.
548. LOUISIANA—T. B. Gatewood, 600 Frankford rd.
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 108 N. Vermont st.
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, A. L. Rutledge, Wellston P. O.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 B. Easton ave.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 2223 S. 13th st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Kessling, 2218 N. Market st.
113. V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sarpy ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Flugel, 2619 N. 20th st.
267. T. Parrshall, 5533 Wells av.
270. E. S. Hinkel, 2623 Belle Glade ave.
395. (Mill) Paul Gartner, 5043 Shaw ave.
423. (Ger.) F. P. Bohlen, 4561 North Market st.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
573. (Stair Bldrs.) H. G. Hartman, 2921 N. 9th st.
604. (Millwrights)—C. A. Hicks, 3318 N. 9th st.
699. F. W. Pierce, 2652 Lucas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Graykols ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—F. E. Taylor, Box 834.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiar, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

NEBRASKA

373. LINCOLN—H. W. Culbertson, 3130 S. st.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, C. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S. Omaha.
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglass st.
585. PORTSMOUTH—E. O. Frye, 14 Dennett st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.
517. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—W. B. Leonard, Box 136.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 677 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
687. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steiglefer, 109 Garden st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Baxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.
544. (J. C. Heights) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Ingersoll, 207 E. Broad st.
638. MORRISTOWN—W. F. Barkman, Lock Box 163.
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach. T. Alas, Box 70.
477. ORANGE—L. Fiesler, 390 Central av.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentink, Box 122.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, 921 Ferry st., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt ave.
665. SOMERVILLE—Fred Powelson, P. O. Box 561.
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 468.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, Cor. Taylor and Hudson sts.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Geo. Klarman, 509 Spring st., W. Hoboken.
642. WEST HOBOKEN—Michael Beahm, 417 High Point ave.

NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kivitt, 43 Myrtle av.
274. Thos. McNeill, 15 Partition st., E.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickert, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. ARBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
210. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council, W. Cheriton, 348 Livingston st.
109. M. A. Maher, 61 Irving Pl.
147. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
175. Geo. H. Young, 403 S. 5th St.
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornelia st.
291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.
381. Herbert Kent, 65 McDougall st.
337. Chas. H. Richardson, Box 8, Flatbush, N. Y.
451. Geo. O. Monroe, 385 Cumberland st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
557. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. A. E. Wiles, 249 4th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council, W. Leeder, 432 Eagle st.
9. W. H. Wroegitt, 52 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) C. Reesiger, 242 Strauss st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. W. C. Smith, 47 Alexander place.
802. E. M. Rathbun, 44 Glor st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krampe, Jr.
581. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Crandall st.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tawan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I., Thos. A. Coles, Box 181.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 38 Sanford st.
670. HERKIMER—Geo. Gelman.
149. IERVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 157.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 120 W. Buffalo st.
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Seibert.
261. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout.
551. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 49 Arthur st.
150. MIDDLEBORO—W. R. Rogers, 26 1/2 Grant st.
493. Mr. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—F. E. Salfelder, 106 Jersey st.
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.
271. NEW DORP, S. I.—Louis Delmar, Jr.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 7 Division st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. B. Way, Corona P. O., L. I.
New York—Secretary of District Council, Benj. B. Hart, 74 W. 97th st.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 234 Alexander ave.
63. Patrick Kennedy, 604 Columbus ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) J. Levinson, 628 E. 9th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.
457. (Scand.) O. Kranig, 511 E. 75th st.
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.
468. John Andrews, 1647 1st ave.
473. H. B. Rogers, 44 Perry st.
473. J. G. Plager, 1167 Washington ave.
497. (Ger.) W. Schmitz, 932 Tremont ave.
509. W. T. Angel, 219 W. 21st st.
513. (Ger.) W. Hollander, 554 W. 54th st.
715. Chris. Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.
786. (Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—C. E. Pirth, care C. Beck, Box 331, Suspension Bridge.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.
101. ONEONTA—Frank McFee, 6 Gardner Pl.
34. PEEKSKILL—Theo. Birdsall, 939 Diven st.
604. PORTCHESTER—Chas. Slaney, Jr., Rye, N. Y.
606. P. RICHMOND—J. Keenan, New Brighton, S. I.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—N. R. Dalzell, Box 32, Rochester.
72. H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—F. L. Compson, 93 Cayuga st.
146. SCHENECTADY—Jas. H. Britton, Scotia.
413. SHEPHERD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—B. Oberwasser, 65 Fargel.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council, C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, S. I.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.
565. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—David Schantz, 10 William st.
233. WAVERLY—Frank Beardslee, Box 175.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.
273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.

NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—R. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
183. BARBERTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.
17. BELLAIRE—S. D. Howell, P. O. Box 835.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—J. Brennan, Russell ave.
336. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hira st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council, M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
2. D. Fisher, 145 E. Clifton ave.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 359 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave., Newport, Ky.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. (East End)—E. E. Finch, Ferris ave., Sta. C.
667. Theo. Goodwin, 52 Symmes st., Station D.
676. John N. Figsus, 919 Vine st.
681. F. W. Daganer, 498 W. Liberty st.
683. C. Quick, 16 St. Lawrence ave, Price Hill.
692. John Spellbrink, Salem ave., Fairmount.
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldrs.) W. L. McGrew, 20 Mickin ave.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council, Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11.
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 85 Petriest.
161. H. L. Ellacott, 161 Seelye ave.
234. (Ger.) Charles Duckwitz, 1946 St. Clair st.
241. A. O. Nickerson, 370 Pearl st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.
632. (Boh.) Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
231. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council, M. R. Matthews, 975 Harrison ave.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th.
350. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.
589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mathers, 23 Catherine st.
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.
302. (Mill) A. Fisher, N. Milburn st., N. D.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
396. (Car Bldrs.) J. H. Slorp, 1526 E. 2d st.
137. DELAWARE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. D. Wylie, Box 634.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Neumeier, Box 491.
202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.
636. IRONTON—W. A. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.
267. LIMA—J. Vansveringen, 712 S. Main st.
485. LOCKLAND—(Mill) F. S. Mosstellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.
703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.
856. MARIETTA—A. Armstrong, 112 New st., W. S.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.
338. MARIETTA—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
725. MIDDLETOWN—W. T. Hill, 128 Clark st.
303. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
736. NELSONVILLE—John Sidwill.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
443. PIQUA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.
650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thoman, 110 Campbell.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bonsal, 371 W. Main st.
107. SANDUSKY—H. Harner, 1223 Col. ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Knisley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Sycamore st.
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-Fillen, 233 Webster st.
25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.
168. (Ger.) F. Frudiger, 432 Wabash st.
475. (E. Side) F. Zentgraf, 683 Oswald st.
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Mease, 136 Belmont st.
792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—R. Messamore, 669 N. North st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.
OREGON
520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.
PENNSYLVANIA
ALLGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohny, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 145 S. Canal st.
487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Bury.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Loftus, Stokes ave., Brad-dock.
180. BRADDOCK—John N. Ahs, 847 Talbot ave.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston st.
222. BUTLER—H. G. Kell, 170 Oak st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
408. COALPORT—J. M. Moore, Box 4.
530. DUQUESNE—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
116. ERIE—John Moore, 228 E. 12th st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st. Tacony.
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.
122. GERMAN TOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval st.
462. GREENBURG—Adam Slonecker, 226 Concord.
398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolff, Box 473.
253. JEANETTE—Tom Kirschner, Box 254.
794. JERMYN—Thos. McDermott, Box 166.
680. JOHNSTOWN—M. G. Shank, 56 Napoleon st.
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.
208. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland av.
436. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington, C. Inton Co.
177. MCKEESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield Valley.
552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
578. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.
233. NEW KENSINGTON—J. W. Cone.
206. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbor Philadelphia—
8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant.
238. (Ger.) P. Ruge, 3009 Baltz st.
369. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council, W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. E.
230. W. F. Willock, 119 Bausman st., Knoxville.
385. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.
737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.
615. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Haggerty, 320 Franklin st.
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans.

336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council, A. T. Maloney, 311 Putnam st.
563. S. B. Price, 118 S. Filmore ave.
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1431 Church ave.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Main ave., Scranton.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron
268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown.
480. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 41 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—D. Guillemette, 128 Magill st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 13 Sears ave.
759. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, 62 Bogaard st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 106 East Tailor st.

TENNESSEE

253. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughn, 2518 Wash. ave.
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
463. NASHVILLE—H. G. Winfree, 420 S. Market st.
766. " W. T. Kerr, 219 1/2 N. Summer st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.
731. CORPUSCANA—B. W. Robinson, 1216 E. 8th ave
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—H. Bergman, 409 Chestnut st.
444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 617 St. Vrain st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 900 Stella st.
511. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Walts, 512 N. Clement st.
526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.
611. " (Ger.) John Beck, 1604 O 1/2 st.
114. HOUSTON—Carl Sorensen, P. O. Box 109.
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCrory.
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.
367. SAN ANTONIO—J. S. McDonald, 117 Ogden av.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauregui, 1111, E. Commerce
733. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.
622. WACO—L. S. Chaffee, Lock Box 528.
559. WAXAHATCHIE—J. R. Rogers.
528. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—R. Hoodless, 37 S. 4th, W.

VERMONT

512. BELLows FALLS—P. De St. Croix.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard st.
59. RUTLAND—A. Persaw, 1 East st.
610. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutil, 4 North ave.

VIRGINIA

285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch s.
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Seorey, 309 4th st.
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 4 W. Marshall.
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 704 Clark st.

WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—A. M. Smith, Box 196.
542. OLYMPIA—H. Hall.
351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 509.
608. CHARLESTOWN—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.
226. CHARLESTOWN—J. H. Ridenour, Box 35.
619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin.
428. FAIRMONT—I. N. Robinson, Palatine.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk, Box 394.
719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Gilkison, 1829 4th ave.
577. MARTINSBURG—J. H. Nicklin.
526. MOUNDVILLE—L. S. Jackman.
583. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Flinn.
425. WELLSBURG—Saml. Patterson, Box 243.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

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128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreiber, 632 Putnam st.
588. GREEN BAY—J. C. King.
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335. LA CROSSE—A. Gutzky, 624 S. 6th st.
130. MADISON—W. E. Moll, 208 Murray st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council, John Bettendorf, 618 E. Water, Room 8.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bubitz, 740 18th st.
223. (Ger.) Wm. Arenz, 609 Nat. ave.
290. (Ger.) John Bruening, 1024 Holton st.
307. A. Noelsken, 627 5th ave.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 695 24th st.
622. Herm. Bahr, 2431 Bismark st.
572. F. S. Beardsley, 415 Centre st.
593. Theo. Dembinski, 825 Eleventh ave.
472. No. La Crosse—P. Pederson, 2024 Kalne st.
634. OSHKOSH—John Euler, 375 Bowen av.
804. RACINE—(Ger.) F. A. Botsford, 1112 N. Wis. st.
657. SHEBOYGAN—(Ger.) Ernst Schmidt, 1136 Broadway st.
162. WASHBURN—John Windall.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Brüdergast der Bau- & Schreiner und Zimmerleute deutsche Local-Union No. 690 verlammt sich jeden zweiter und vierten Dienstag im Monat in ZEPP'S HALL, 1

(FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Also, die Zeiten haben sich „gebeßert“; wenigstens einigermaßen im Baugewerk, denn sowohl die Berichte der Sekretäre der einzelnen Lokal-Unionen in verschiedenen Theilen des Landes berichten dies, wie es auch aus den offiziellen Statistiken der Handelswelt und Unternehmer-Associationen ersichtlich ist. Es wird wieder gebaut, nachdem man den ganzen Sommer über auf der faulen Haut gelegen und Erspartes aufgebraucht oder Schulden gemacht hat. Es ist somit erfreulich, konstatieren zu können, daß das Elend der Arbeitslosigkeit nicht mehr solchen Umfang hat, wie vor zwei oder drei Monaten. Andererseits aber zeigt es sich, daß im Allgemeinen nach Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit die Löhne reducirt worden sind. Die industrielle und Finanzkrisis hat Tausende von Arbeitern auf die Straße geworfen, welche jetzt froh sind, zu irgend welchem Lohn wieder Beschäftigung zu finden und wer erst einmal geringeren Lohn annimmt, findet es äußerst schwierig, so bald, wieder mehr zu bekommen. Das Resultat der soeben besprochenen allgemeinen Störung im Produktions- und Vertheilungsproceß unserer Industrien ist somit gewesen, daß die Kapitalisten, obwohl sie eine Zeitlang keine „Profite“ eingefackt, trotzdem gewonnen und die Arbeiter doppelt und dreifach verloren haben. Die Kapitalisten werden ihre Verluste durch die Lohnreduktionen binnen Kurzem gedeckt haben und dann werden mehrere Jahre kommen, in denen sie mehr wie früher profitieren, weil plötzlich bedeutend billigere Arbeitskräfte zu haben sind. Die Arbeiter dagegen verlieren nicht nur, was ihnen während der klauen Zeit abgegangen ist, sondern sie werden auf mehrere Jahre bedeutend geringere Einkünfte haben und sich erst wieder erholen, wenn sie sich auf's Neue organisirt und bessere Methoden angewendet haben, um sich in den Besitz der Produkte ihrer Arbeit zu setzen.

Die Krisis hat nicht nur Tausende von kleinen Geschäftsleuten bankrott gemacht, sondern auch viele Arbeiterorganisationen dem Untergang nahe gebracht. Ich habe Berichte von Unionbeamten gesehen, aus denen hervorgeht, daß die Mitgliederzahl auf den vierten Theil zusammengeschmolzen ist, daß andere überhaupt nicht mehr existieren, daß das Zahlen der Beiträge durch Beschluß eingestellt ward, daß keine Benefits mehr bezahlt werden, kurz, daß die Organisationen infolge der allgemeinen Arbeitslosigkeit total demoralisirt worden sind. Aber es giebt auch Unions, welche trotz des Sturmes, welcher über uns hinweggeht, treu und fest zusammengehalten haben, und zu diesen gehören die meisten Organisationen der Bauhandwerker, ein Beweis, daß dieselben aus Leuten bestehen, welche Mark in den Knochen, Muth im Herzen, Gehirn im Schädel haben und wir wollen hoffen, daß die Zeit kommen werde, in welcher alle Arbeiter mehr Widerstandskraft besitzen, wie heutzutage. Es fehlt dem Arbeiter eben im Allgemeinen der Muth und die moralische Kraft, sich gegen seine Unterdrücker und Ausbeuter aufzulehnen und ihnen den Krieg zu erklären, aber diesen Muth und diese Kraft werden sie durch die Arbeiterbewegung bekommen und das Beispiel derjenigen, welche sich aus dem Zustand der Indolenz und Thatsenlosigkeit emporgerungen haben, wird alle übrigen anfeuern, ebenfalls in unsere Reihen zu treten und die letzte große Schlacht des Klassentampfes zu wagen, welche uns die endliche Befreiung vom Joche der Lohnsklaverei bringen wird.

Beispiele brauche ich für diese meine Behauptungen wohl kaum anzuführen, denn, wer würde nicht, daß die Löhne für fast sämtliche Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter, für Lokomotivführer, Heizer, Schweißern, Trainmen, für Textilarbeiter, Kohlengräber und viele Andere um 10 bis 40 Prozent herabgedrückt worden sind, und daß aus den Strikes, welche die unbefonnenen von ihnen begonnen wurden, um sich zu wehren, nichts geworden ist, weil die Führer, die Beamten der Unions, ihnen bewiesen, daß Strikes unter den jetzigen Umständen unbedingt zur Vernichtung der Organisation führen würden. Aus diesem Grunde ist auch ein Stillstand in der Bewegung für höhere Beiträge und Strikebenefits eingetreten. So haben z. B. die Cigarrenmacher auf ihrer Konvention in Milwaukee auf solche Erhöhung abzielende Anträge niedergestimmt, weil es unklug sein würde, Leuten, die bei reducirten Löhnen arbeiten müßten, höhere Steuern aufzulegen. Aber einen Fehler haben die Cigarrenmacher doch begangen, denn sie lehnten einen Antrag ab, welcher dahin zielte, daß die Lokal-Unionen sich für unabhängige Arbeiter-Politiker interessieren sollten, um endlich einmal den

Staat, welchen die Kapitalisten heutzutage benutzen, um die Arbeiter auszulaugen, in ihre eigenen Hände zu bekommen. Die Cigarrenmacher hätten doch einsehen sollen, daß, wenn sie mit Strikes im Shop nichts mehr erreichen können, es an der Zeit wäre, am Stimmlasten gegen die Werkzeuge der kapitalistischen Räuber zu strafen. Aber, die Zeit naht mit Riesenschritten, in welcher allen amerikanischen Arbeitern diese Einsicht endlich kommen wird. Ein günstiger Anstoß in dieser Richtung wurde von den Abgeordneten der französischen Arbeiter gegeben, welche uns soeben hier auf der Reise nach und von Chicago besucht haben. Sie kamen mit der triumphirenden Nachricht, für ihre Kandidaten zur Deputirtenkammer nahezu eine Million Stimmen abgegeben und über 50 Mann gewählt zu haben, welche der Kapitalist brut Frankreich zeigen werden, daß die dortigen Arbeiter nicht länger gewillt sind, sich mit Polizeistickseln und den blauen Bohnen der Nothhosen traktieren zu lassen, wenn sie höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit verlangen.

Die in New York gemachten Versuche zur Herbeiführung von Maßnahmen zur Unterstützung der Arbeitslosen durch Staat und Municipalität, welche ersucht wurden, Nothstandsarbeiter anzuordnen, sind bekanntlich fehlgeschlagen. Der Gouverneur von New York, Roswell P. Flower, ein Prachtexemplar von gemäßigtem Bourgeois und Selbstgrabscher, hat in einem Brief an den Präsidenten der American Federation of Labor, Sam. Gompers, in cynisch rücksichtsloser Weise erklärt, er sehe nicht ein, daß es notwendig sei, für die Arbeitslosen etwas zu thun, weil die Zeiten sich schon gebeßert hätten und überhaupt nur einige hundert Schneider arbeitslos seien, die doch an Bauten, welche der Staat anordnen möge, nicht arbeiten könnten. Und dabei hat Herr Gompers nachgemien, daß in der Stadt New York allein über 100,000 Arbeiter beschäftigungslos waren und in allen Zeitungen kann man täglich lesen, daß Tausende hungernd auf der Straße liegen und sich vor den Läden drängen, welche eine Zeitung gemietet hat, um Brod zu vertheilen! Das Einzige, was nun gethan worden ist, um diesem prohenhaften Gouverneur zu zeigen, daß die New Yorker Arbeiter sich von ihm nicht auf der Nase herumtanzen lassen, ist die Abhaltung zweier Indignations-Versammlungen gewesen, in welchen beschlossen wurde, Delegaten für die Verfassungskonvention zu nominiren, welche im Mai 1894 stattfinden soll, um die Konstitution New York's abzuändern. Sollte es wirklich gelingen, mehrere intelligente und radikal gesinnte Arbeiter, die sich nicht bestechen lassen, in jene Konvention zu wählen, dann wäre es an der Zeit zu verlangen, daß die Verkehrs- und Produktionsmittel als Eigenthum des Volkes erklärt und von dessen Vertretern verwaltet werden, damit Flower und Konsorten sich nicht länger ohne nützliche Arbeit zu verrichten, vom Schweiß und Blut des arbeitenden Volkes mästen können. Aber, es ist noch sehr die Frage, ob die New Yorker Arbeiter durch die trüben Erfahrungen, welche sie seit 1886 gemacht haben, Etwas gelernt haben und ob sie daher stramm zusammenhalten werden, um ihre Kandidaten auch wirklich zu erwählen. Die Organisationen in Cleveland, O., Nashville, Tenn., Lincoln, Neb., Seattle, Washington, St. Louis und mehreren anderen Orten, haben ebenfalls Kandidaten für Legislatur- und Exekutiv-Memter nominirt, jedenfalls ein erfreulicher Fortschritt gegen früher und es steht zu hoffen, daß es bald keine größere Stadt im Lande mehr geben wird, deren Arbeiter sich nicht in die Reihen der Kämpfer auf allen Gebieten gestellt haben, wo für die Proletarier Vortheile errungen werden können.

Eine der betrübendsten Erscheinungen in unserem Volksleben ist und bleibt der Klassen- und Nationalitätshaß. Im Süden thun sich die Weißen zusammen, um bei der geringsten Veranlassung Neger zu hängen, zu erschießen, oder bei lebendigem Leibe zu braten und wo die Behörden einschreiten, werden deren Vertreter womöglich aus der Umgebung vertrieben und mit sammt ihren Polizisten und Milizsoldaten in Anklagestand versetzt, weil sie die legitimen Rechte der Bürgerschaft beeinträchtigt hätten! Wo solche Vorurtheile noch herrschen, da muß es in den Köpfen derjenigen, die sie hegen, wahrhaftig sehr düster aussehen und man ist versucht, zu glauben, daß solche Menschen überhaupt nicht zu bessern seien. Ich denke mir aber, daß mit dem Verschwinden des Kapitalismus, des Privatbesitzes von Grund und Boden und Arbeitswerkzeugen auch die Nothwendigkeit verschwinden wird, welche durch den Kapitalismus geschäftet wurde. Ähnlich wie der Haß der Südlingsen gegen die „Nigger“, ist das Vorurtheil, welches in vielen Fällen die Deutschen gegen die Irländer und Amerikaner, die Letzteren gegen die Ersteren, die Irländer gegen Deutsche und Italiener und alle zusammen gegen Polen, Ungarn, Russen, Armenier etc. zur Schau tragen. Ich habe seit Jahren des

obachtet, daß alle Versuche, in den großen Städten eine einheitliche Bewegung der Arbeiter herbeizuführen, an dem Antagonismus zwischen den verschiedenen Nationalitäten gescheitert ist. Die Deutschen haben ihre eigenen Unions und bekämpfen nicht selten im eigenen Gewerbe die Kollegen, welche eine andere Sprache reden und so geht's umgekehrt. Ist es unter solchen Umständen ein Wunder, wenn die Bewegung keine Fortschritte macht? In der That, es ist hohe Zeit, daß der Nationalitätshaß ein Ende nehme. Die Arbeiter aller Länder sind in derselben Weise vom Kapitalistenthum geknebelt und mißhandelt; die Kapitalisten halten international zusammen, um ihr Räuberhandwerk auszuüben und die Arbeiter sollten sich international verbinden, um den Räubern dieses Handwerk zu legen. Lasset uns Brüder sein und ein einziges Ziel verfolgen: Den kapitalistischen Feind zu besiegen!

Massen-Versammlung in Baltimore.

Unter den Auspicien unserer Bauschreiner-Unions in Baltimore, am 21. August, hat unser General-Sekretär P. J. McGuire eine Rede gehalten. Unter Anderem sagte er: „Die Arbeiter sollen unabhängiger handeln, weniger vor dem Arbeitgeber oder Contractor kriechen und die Rechte der Arbeiter diesen gegenüber aufrecht erhalten. Der Arbeiter habe den Fehler, daß er, wenn er nach Arbeit suche, sich dem prospektiven Arbeitgeber gegenüber noch unterwürfiger zeige, als wenn er Arbeit habe. Ein solcher Arbeitsloser sei, wenn er nicht zur Union gehöre, bereit, für 1 1/2 anstatt 2 1/2 Doll. zu arbeiten. Es sei jedoch äußerst notwendig, daß die einmal erlangten Löhne aufrecht erhalten würden und dies könne nur durch gute Organisation geschehen. Jetzt sei eine große Krisis vorhanden, deren Ende man noch nicht absehen könne. Die-

selbe sei durch die amerikanischen Bankiers herbeigeführt worden, die sich mit den englischen Bankiers alliirten. Diese Leute hätten das Courant aus dem Markte getrieben und fürchteten jetzt, daß die Basis ihrer Institute, die Regierungsbonds, ihnen genommen werden könnten. Die Arbeiter wollten kein Geldsystem, das zu Gunsten Englands sei. In der jetzigen Congregirung spiele man Fangball mit den wichtigsten Fragen. Man sehe am Meisten darauf, wer den meisten „Boodle“ habe und seitdem die Boodelei sich in die Politik eingeschlichen habe, gebe es keine Staatsmänner mehr. Niemand „laufe“ jetzt für ein politisches Amt, der nicht um gewählt zu werden, dreimal so viel Geld ausgäbe, als das ganze Salär des Amtes betrage. Wie könne man dann erwarten, daß ein ehrlicher Mensch sich um ein Amt bewerben solle? Die Arbeiter begannen nachgerade dies einzusehen und sie fanden, daß Organisation aller Arbeiter in allen Gewerben notwendig sei, daß sie sich auf keinen Staatsmann, keinen Politiker verlassen könnten, sondern ihr Interesse selbst schützen müßten. In Deutschland, in England und in Frankreich habe man dies eingesehen. In diesen Ländern habe der Arbeiter gefunden, daß er sich nicht mit Advokaten, Politikern u. s. w. in eine Organisation begeben dürfe, wenn er seine eigenen Interessen fördern wolle. Sehr oft sage man ihm, er solle nur auf dieser Erde tüchtig arbeiten, selbst wenn er nur sein Auskommen habe, in der anderen werde er dann nur um so glücklicher sein. Viel besser wäre es aber doch, wenn dem Arbeiter auf Erden ein glückliches Loos beschieden wäre und er in froher Zuversicht auf ein noch sorgenfreies Leben in der andern Welt rechnen könne. Es herrsche die Idee, daß Einer stets suchen sollte, den Anderen zu übertreffen, und diese müsse ausgemerzt werden. Ein Band der Brüderschaft, ähnlich dem der „Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner“, sollte in der ganzen Welt bestehen, dann werde die Lage der Dinge bald besser sein.

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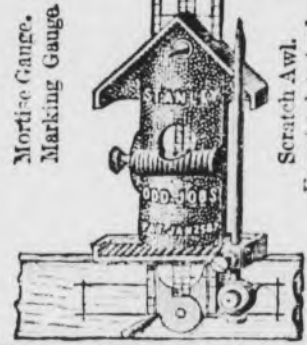
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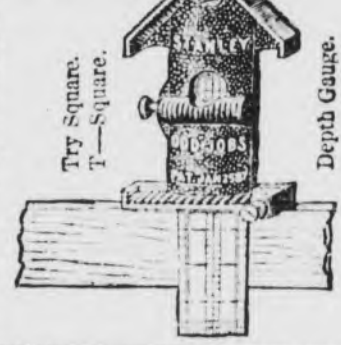
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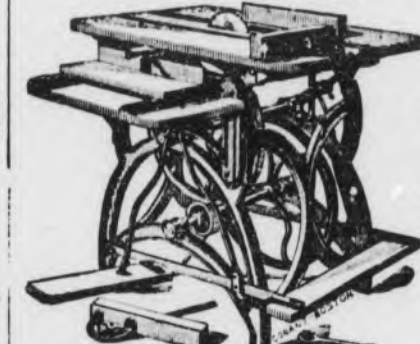


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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XIII.—No. 11.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1893.

{ Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

TO MEMBERS OUT OF WORK.

If you are out of work and can't pay your dues, have the Secretary of your local write the General Secretary and he will give your Union special instructions in such case.

Local Unions weak in membership and desiring special terms to initiate new members, or to pay dues for members out of work, can apply to the G. S. for a dispensation.

TO WALKING DELEGATES OR BUSINESS AGENTS.

We want to publish a complete directory in THE CARPENTER next month, of the name and post office address of each and every Walking Delegate or Business Agent of Carpenters' Unions. Drop us a postal.

IMPORTANT PRIZES OFFERED.

By orders of the G. E. B. the following cash prizes are offered:

COMPETITIVE ARTICLES.

For the best article to be published in THE CARPENTER, with designs or drawings, written by a member of the U. B. on the subject of building, construction or carpentry, a prize of \$20 is offered; for the second best article, a prize of \$10 will be given.

This offer is open for the space of six months, or until April 16, 1894. Send the articles to the G. S.

PRIZES FOR NEW MEMBERS.

The Local Union which shows the greatest pro rata increase in membership by March 1, 1894, will be given a prize of \$20, to the second best union a prize of \$10 will be presented. These prizes will be paid from the General Office.

WATERED STOCK.

The New York Central Railroad people have decided to inject about \$10,500,000 of "water" into the capital stock of that company. They are compelled to do this, for if they didn't they would have a surplus after paying the full dividend allowed by the State, and under the law this surplus would have to be paid into the State treasury; and that would never do. They might have kept the dividends down to the legal limit by paying their help better wages; but then, you know, the help might have spent the extra money in drink, and that would never do either. But this last stock-watering operation isn't anything to what the old Commodore would have done if he were alive. There was nothing small about him in such matters. Little ten-million dollar waterings were hardly worth his while. He threw in \$48,000,000 of water into the Central stock in one night. His help had their wages reduced in consequence but that didn't make any difference.—*Union Printer.*



WILLIAM J. SHIELDS.

William J. Shields was General President from 1886 to 1888. He was born at Milford, Mass., July 16, 1854. His first connection with any society dates back to May, 1882, when he became a charter member of Carpenters' Union No. 33, of Boston, Mass., which was organized by General Secretary McGuire.

He was the first Corresponding Secretary of that local. After serving two terms he was elected President. In the latter position he served the local three years. In the year 1885 he was again elected President, and held the position until after the memorable eight-hour strike of 1886. In that strike, also in the eight-hour strike of 1890, he was Chairman of the Strike Committee.

He was the first President of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters, serving two years in that position, and has represented Union 33 in the State Council since its formation. He was treasurer of the Central Labor Union of Boston three years, and a delegate about seven years.

W. J. Shields has represented Union 33 at the conventions of the United Brotherhood in Cincinnati in 1886, at which place he was chosen Second Vice President; at Buffalo in 1886, and at the latter convention he was elevated to the Presidency of the Brotherhood.

He attended the Detroit convention in that capacity, and attended the Chicago convention as delegate and served on the Committee on Constitution, and has represented the United Brotherhood as delegate at various conventions of the American Federation of Labor and served on the Conference Committee with the United Order of Carpenters to secure consolidation. He has also been one of the board of Vice-Presidents of the United Brotherhood and in various other positions in the labor movement.

Bro Shields is a thorough going union worker, zealous, determined and devoted, of advanced thought, yet practical. He is an excellent organizer and has done good service in adjusting trade troubles.

Trusts and combines which raise to exorbitant rates the cost of living are considered lawful and proper, but trades unions which organize for the purpose of better enabling its members to pay for this cost of living have, until very recently, been considered as the work of outlaws. This kind of consistency takes the whole jewelry shop.—*Typographical Journal.*

Did you ever consider how quick and how great would be the reduction in wages if all labor organizations were to disband or be disrupted? Look around at some trade that has experienced a set-back of this nature and you will almost invariably find that reductions in wages have been immediate, and not in a few instances as high as fifty per cent.—*Stone Cutters' Journal.*



SEND in advertisements, correspondence, news items and your best thoughts for our journal. Try and make it more and more interesting.

ALL secret signs and grips are dispensed with in the U. B. under our present Ritual. Remember the Ritual adopted last year at the St. Louis Convention is the legal ritual of to day.

NON-BENEFICIAL members are not entitled to wife funeral benefit, or disability benefit. Their only benefits are: a funeral allowance of \$50, strike or lockout benefit of \$6 per week, and trade privileges.

UNION No. 10, Detroit, Mich., was suspended Oct. 19, 1893, by authority of the General President and G. E. B. for violation of the laws and principles of the U. B. General President Trenor visited Detroit and endeavored to get Union 10 to obey the laws, but without avail.

WHEN a member is once three months in arrears, report his name to the G. S. After that there is no need of making further report in his case unless the member squares up. Then report him squared up. Members suspended need not be again reported to the G. S. It is sufficient they were reported when three months in arrears.

Sec. 70 of the Constitution does not debar from remaining as members those who since they joined have become contractors. Such contractors can still remain members of the U. B. by a two-thirds vote of their local. But they must hire none but union men and give union wages and union hours, and obey the union rules in every respect, and cannot become a member of a contractors' association.

TRADES UNIONS vs. KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Herein lies a moral in this story which if applied to the disputes of the past between Trades Unions and the K. of L. would be of great service to the working people:

"Aristippus and Aeschines having quarrelled, Aristippus came to his opponent, and said, 'Aeschines, shall we be friends?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'with all my heart.' 'But remember,' said Aristippus, 'that I being older than you, do make the first motion.' 'Yes,' replied Aeschines, 'and therefore I conclude you are the worthiest man, for I began the strife and you began the peace.'"

"THIS that they call organization of labor is the universal, vital problem of the world. It is the problem of the whole future for all who will in the future pretend to govern men."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

He who discourages investigation, who frowns upon free and honest thought, is a slave or a knave. He is a slave to custom, or a knave from that narrow, selfish motive which prompts men to believe it is to their interest to take away all the success of society that they can. Fools are not in it.

HE IS A LEECH.

Trades unionists are continually striving to obtain better conditions, less hours of daily labor, higher wages, all of which benefits are shared and participated in, to a certain degree, by those who are astride of and working against the interest of the organized workingmen. The unorganized reap when they have not sown. They never pay a cent to maintain the scale of wages. The unorganized workingman is a leech on the body politic and ought to be ostracized by society.

THE MEN WHO NEVER LOSE FAITH.

Where you find an old member of unionism who has never lost faith in the cause of the wage earner to improve his condition, you find a man who by precept and example sets and promulgates those principles that build up men into bodies that unite them for mutual protection and improvement. It is to the old and experienced member of organized labor that we look for sound and good advice, one who in a kind and honest manner tells us what he deems best and wisest, who encourages and exhorts, who criticizes and praises, who never fears the truth. There is no model better for a young man to follow than the one which under all circumstances is a Union Model. *Barbers' Journal.*

CRITICISM AND ABUSE OF LABOR OFFICIALS.

Many otherwise good union officials are prone to lose heart at the first sign of criticism and abuse, which is a part and parcel of every labor official's burden. Do not be of faint heart. If you are satisfied in your own mind, keep right ahead and time will prove your best vindicator. As Burke said in his "Reflections," "Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadows of the oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the most noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in number; or that after all they are other than the little, shriveled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour."

AN INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni. Dr. Abbott's subject was, "Some Aspects of the Industrial Problem." "In America," said Dr. Abbott, "not only are politics diffused, but also literature, science, arts, education—everything but material wealth. What we call the labor movement is only the struggle of the democracy to enter into this last phase of development. It is already knocking at the door of wealth for admittance. It is not the protest of a heavily oppressed people, but the natural uprising of the people, who step by step have taken one power after another, and now the last one remains—wealth. Socially and politically we are a democratic community, but an aristocratic community financially and industrially. I believe the end will be to establish an industrial democracy."

DO RIGHT.

Do right!
And let the fools laugh on.
To-day they're here—to-morrow gone;
While they with folded arms survey,
Tread duty's path and clear the way.
Be brave; though long and dark the night,
Morn always brings the glorious light.
Look up, and fair ambition's flame
Shall light you on to wealth and fame;
Fight on, the world shall know your name.
Do right!

A WARNING.

Take heed of your civilization, ye on your pyramids built of quivering hearts;
These are stages like Paris in '93, where the commonest men play terrible parts.
Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right;
It may slowly move, but the people's will like the ocean o'er Holland is always in sight.
"Tis not our fault!" say the rich ones. No; 'tis the fault of a system old and strong;
But men are the makers of systems: so the cure will come, if we own the wrong.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The following argument for the adoption of an eight hour workday, lately appeared in the *Cleveland Citizen*. It again illustrates how the introduction of labor-saving machinery and long hours of labor tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer:

"There are few, even among employers, who believe that it is either necessary or desirable that the workday should be longer than eight hours. The world is beginning to realize that life should be something more than a struggle for subsistence—that with the progress which has been made in science and the application of scientific principles, labor should be relieved of unnecessary burdens and the masses be allowed leisure in which to cultivate their minds and enjoy the pleasures of a world they have done so much to beautify.

"Invention has made the labor of hand merely secondary to that of invention in production. Through it the worker is enabled to produce at least five times as much wealth as he did when he relied principally upon his hands alone to produce everything. With these means of production at the disposal of the laborer, it would seem natural that the hours of labor would be constantly reduced and wages constantly raised as invention increased the productivity of labor. But such has not been the case. Wages, except where kept up through the efforts of trade unions and the agitation and combination of workmen, tend to remain stationary or are decreased; and the hours of labor are only decreased through the constant agitation of workmen themselves. To the fact that the employer and capitalist secure nearly all the benefits of invention is due the large number of millionaires that have sprung up since the war; and if it is allowed to continue indefinitely, it is on a matter of time when the greater portion of the wealth of the country will drift into the hands of the few.

"It is not necessary for workingmen to labor on Sunday to supply their necessities, and it is no more necessary for them to labor more than eight hours per day to earn a living. For workingmen, under the present conditions, to labor ten hours per day means that at least one-fifth of the workmen who are displaced by machinery must remain out of employment or become tramps. Without a reduction in hours and with the constant increase of labor-saving inventions, the time will come when the percentage of men out of employment will be greater than the number at work. Such a condition of things must bring disaster to the country and slavery to the majority of the people.

"The eight-hour workday cannot, of course, cure all of these evils, but its general observance will for a time furnish employment for those out of work, which would result in a general increase in wages at once, because the demand for labor would be greater than the supply. Wages always increase with reduction in the hours of labor, and if the workers desire greater returns for their labor they should do everything in their power to obtain a shorter workday."

A CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS "ON THE FOES OF LABOR, AND HOW MEET THEM."



E. V. A. J. WHEELER, of Concord, N. H., on Sunday evening, September 3d, delivered an address under the auspices of the Central Labor Union,

of that city. The address is so replete with solid labor sentiment, and so significant in its thoughtful suggestions, we are only too grateful to publish these passages:

The reverend gentleman began his address by quoting from a verse of Scripture found in Isa. 41: 6. "They helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer, him that smote the anvil, saying it is ready for the soldering, and they fasten it with nails, that it should not be moved."

He then proceeded to say: "I come to you in the spirit of He who was born in poverty, to learn a mechanical trade, to stand at the bench with hammer and plane, and say to you: Christianity extends her hand of helpfulness and brings to you words of encouragement."

"The first foe of which I desire to speak is that of indifference concerning the cause of labor. It seems almost incredible that with millions in the army of honest toil that the halls of legislation should turn a deaf ear to your demands, and even worse than that, insult you with a denial of your own rights.

"When important tariff legislation is before Congress, the manufacturers are heard. When railroad bills are pending, the directors are heard and often heeded; but when labor desires a bill, a deaf ear is turned to its voice unless there is a political office connected with it.

"Indifference is not confined only to the Legislature, but it exists in the minds of the general public as well. And more agitation is needed to educate the people.

"In the old world the great question is Home Rule, but there is a greater one—the question whether or not we shall have any homes to rule.

"In this country we are greatly agitated over the tariff, and are asking the question: Is the tariff a tax? But there is a more serious question with some of us: Shall we have anything to tax?

"There is a public opinion against 'Trades Unions,' and yet all society is bound together with the same principle.

"We have ministerial associations, musical societies, press clubs and commercial unions, yet no great outcry is made against them; but their purpose is for personal and professional advantage. Let the public judge all alike, if any. They say that you laboring men have no right to make the price upon your labor.

"Is this true? Labor is the property of every man, and if it be his property he has a right to sell it; and if he sells it, who has a larger right than he to make the price for his own muscle?

"It is conceded that legislation should be in the interests of the greatest number, and I regret to say that not infrequently the greatest number is Number One.

"All political parties are placed in power by the vote of the laboring men, and it is the policy of them to get the labor vote. They tell us at every election that we have nominated sound men, which may be true, for I fear that most of them are all 'sound.'

"The indifference is not only that of the political economists and the uninformed citizen, but even among yourselves there is a spirit of indifference which is a foe to your best interests. Men who toil with you, and yet hold themselves and their influence away from your cause and work. You say they are good men, and I do not dispute it, for I believe all men

are good; some are good for something, and others are good for nothing.

"The man who lives for himself only, lives for a mean fellow.

"The purpose of life should be the spirit of the text—mutual helpfulness. We should live for others, and each unite to do anything that would conduce to the happiness and comfort of others; that is right.

"I contend that any man who does not benefit the world by his life, will by his death.

"And when we are dead we ought to leave behind us an influence that would live in the hearts of men, and not be obliged to sleep in a grave marked with a tomb-stone on which might well be inscribed:

"Here lies the body of poor Peter Haskell, A good-for-nothing scabby rascal; Where he has gone and how he fares, Nobody asks, for nobody cares."

"We are at times met with the objection that 'I have tried it, and it don't amount to anything.'

"When did you try it? At some time when a strike was on, or there was some special agitation in the world; and then you gave it up, and judge the whole policy by your experience? I am reminded of the experience of an old lady which seems parallel to yours. She had been a great sufferer with rheumatism, and after using many remedies with no apparent help, she was asked if ever she had tried electricity, to which she replied: 'La! yes; I was struck with lightning once, but it did not do a bit of good.'

"Others object because they say that 'every union has a few wild cut-throats in it, and every little while the question starts up and the laboring cause has a fit, and then it stops.'

"This may be too true, but candidly I would rather be yoked up with a man that had fits once in a while than to a dead one. The time for aggressive and practical work in the labor cause is now.

"The next foe of which I will speak is perhaps the greatest. The aggregation of capital.

"I believe that one of the greatest difficulties with our nation is the 'congestion of wealth.' We may have a very sick patient on hand unless we use quick remedies and in something more than homeopathic doses.

"The enormous concentration of power in the hands of one man is un-republican and dangerous to our American institutions.

"There is nothing that has such a power in this country as a million dollars, except one thing, and that is two millions.

"I do not say that millionaires are not possibilities in these days of unparalleled legitimate opportunity for financial deals, but I am frank to say that I do not believe that there is room in the United States Senate for twenty of them, and yet expect that the rights of a poor man are to be defended against such power.

"There are two classes in this country to be dreaded—the dangerously poor and the dangerously rich. Of the two, I think the latter is the most powerful enemy to our free institutions.

"We may speak of English aristocracy as being detestable, but we have an aristocracy in our own nation, not of birth, but of money.

"Money is our American King. His scepter is made out of railroad iron twisted with telegraph wire.

"He taxes with his monopolistic methods every bushel of wheat, every bag of salt and every ton of coal that comes into our homes.

"Monopoly can be throttled, and it ought to be before it becomes a still greater power in our country.

"The road which men are traveling to accumulate vast riches is a hard one. I know of but one receipt to make a millionaire: Spend all your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people.

"Men do not realize that all the advantage of having money is the use of it.

"Rich men are not the happiest men. Gentlemen, if you have a good physical constitution, two hands and two eyes, with a good stomach, you have a capital worth something to you, and of which you may be proud.

"But he who seeks happiness in wealth is seeking 'money in a wasp's nest.' I need not say more of this foe you have contended with many times. The question is: How shall we meet it?

"There can be but one answer to it. It is the spirit of the text: 'Help every man his neighbor.' Let all the laboring men unite together in demanding and defending their rights, and you have nothing to fear. This hour is important to you, and I counsel you to-night to stand together in the interests of your cause."

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Oct., 1893.

All moneys received since October 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER.

Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1	\$85 85	167	\$7 15	343	\$5 15	557	\$1 10
2	23 00	168	4 60	344	2 00	558	4 15
3	4 95	169	8 60	345	2 50	563	3 55
4	32 65	170	1 05	346	1 60	564	3 10
5	9 60	171	4 85	347	2 25	565	1 30
6	65 172	172	1 35	351	2 49	567	4 55
8	134 10	174	1 05	352	1 85	568	1 10
9	6 05	175	9 35	354	4 45	571	1 50
10	2 85	176	4 70	355	5 50	572	2 10
11	15 15	177	7 15	359	4 25	573	75
12	5 10	178	1 15	361	75	574	2 45
14	1 05	180	4 50	362	55	575	30
15	3 25	181	31 75	364	2 10	577	68
16	10 75	182	1 55	365	2 30	578	2 85
17	2 55	183	1 60	366	50	579	90
18	1 30	186	2 85	367	2 25	580	2 25
19	1 30	186	2 55	368	2 65	581	2 25
20	3 50	187	1 50	369	2 70	585	95
21	11 00	188	1 00	371	1 10	586	10 60
24	50	189	2 30	374	7 50	588	1 75
25	12 00	190	3 00	376	1 00	590	80
26	3 70	191	1 30	378	5 05	591	1 20
27	2 90	192	2 70	380	2 80	595	1 70
28	60 40	194	1 05	381	6 20	598	1 40
29	58 00	195	2 35	382	16 40	602	2 05
30	4 10	198	2 70	384	90	603	5 40
31	1 80	199	8 00	385	2 90	605	3 50
33	72 25	201	1 75	386	3 30	606	1 45
34	1 95	202	1 40	388	2 50	608	1 50
35	2 00	203	4 60	390	4 45	609	2 50
37	1 00	204	1 80	391	2 90	610	60
38	2 00	205	45	393	1 65	611	2 50
39	5 00	206	4 30	395	1 75	613	1 10
40	4 55	207	6 30	396	5 9	617	5 60
42	2 85	208	2 90	398	1 05	619	95
43	20 25	209	8 70	399	55	620	1 15
44	2 90	211	23 85	400	1 35	622	1 00
45	55	213	1 50	402	2 85	624	2 55
46	85	214	1 05	403	1 15	625	3 25
47	1 45	215	6 20	407	20 50	626	7 95
48	2 90	217	1 40	409	1 10	627	1 30
49	4 40	218	4 70	410	7 90	628	5 45
50	2 40	220	90	413	1 25	629	2 90
51	9 60	221	2 35	415	65	631	2 10
53	1 65	225	7 75	416	11 05	634	2 20
54	26 40	226	1 00	417	1 05	636	1 15
56	4 65	228	6 40	418	55	637	3 00
59	1 15	229	2 15	419	2 75	638	5 85
60	7 15	230	5 65	421	2 75	639	3 10
61	10 25	231	75	422	1 55	641	2 15
62	16 05	232	55	423	1 90	642	70
63	7 40	233	55	424	2 05	647	3 50
64	8 15	234	6 85	425	1 20	648	1 10
66	5 80	235	2 65	426	1 90	649	2 00
67	5 10	236	90	427	3 55	651	55
68	3 35	237	7 35	428	1 65	652	50
69	80	238	3 25	430	1 05	653	2 60
70	1 60	239	4 60	431	3 00	654	1 40
71	1 30	240	4 9	433	6 35	655	1 50
72	17 95	241	2 00	434	3 10	658	3 00
73	8 45	242	4 30	435	1 50	659	1 85
74	2 10	243	1 95	437	2 20	661	4 30
75	55	245	2 80	440	3 80	663	95
76	1 85	246	4 10	442	1 50	664	3 20
77	1 85	247	10 30	445	2 20	665	2 60
78	9 05	248	1 60	446	20 65	666	1 90
80	2 65	249	2 90	449	5 65	667	7 75
81	1 50	250	1 30	450	1 60	670	55
82	6 5	251	4 10	451	7 40	671	60
83	7 10	252	80	453	7 35	676	2 70
84	1 50	253	1 75	455	1 50	677	1 15
87	50	257	16 85	456	1 00	678	12 00
88	1 45	258	5 40	457	5 70	681	7 25
89	2 00	259	1 00	459	2 30	683	12 85
90	9 35	260	14 55	460	2 05	685	2 50
92	1 81	261	1 25	461	1 70	686	35
93	65	262	60	462	6 60	687	2 85
94	7 05	265	1 05	463	86	690	95
95	2 35	266	80	464	3 50	692	3 65
96	4 20	268	5 35	466	4 05	696	1 50
97	1 35	269	12 20	468	7 80	698	7 05
99	1 70	270	5 65	469	1 15	699	6 80
100	2 30	271	65	470	2 10	701	1 25
101	1 00	273	1 85	471	23 55	703	4 15
102	4 90	274	5 85	472	1 45	705	8 65
104	2 70	275	1 30	473	5 20	708	1 75
107	2 85	276	2 40	475	1 10	712	5 15
108	11 35	277	1 60	477	2 65	714	3 05
109	21 75	278	1 50	478	6 50	715	7 10
110	70	279	6 90	479	1 50	716	4 70
111	2 00	280	2 35	480	4 05	718	6 95
112	7 45	282	1 25	481	4 75	719	2 75
113	2 10	283	3 15	482	5 30	728	60
114	3 85	284	5 15	483	6 25	731	1 05
115	2 45	285	1 50	484	2 40	732	1 95
117	3 00	287	2 10	485	2 30	733	95
118	12 70	288	3 85	486	3 60	736	1 35
119	4 35	290	9 95	487	1 30	738	2 60
120	4 5	291	2 35	490	1 60	739	6 75
121	5 05	294	2 70	493	6 15	740	3 05
122	5 40	295	1 20	496	4 20	742	1 85
124	3 05	296	1 00	496	81	743	70
125	7 00	293	2 95	499	1 90	744	2 70
127	1 65	299	12 25	500	85	747	90
128	50	300	1 80	502	3 60	749	70
130	4 15	301	9 70	507	1 50	750	3 75
131	1 15	302	3 35	509	1 8	761	1 15
132	8 65	301	2 70	510	1 25	763	50
133	1 20	305	1 45	511	4 75	766	4 05
134	5 15	308	3 00	512	3 75	758	1 90
137	1 55	311	8 35	513	18 15	759	68
138	3 50	314	1 85	514	2 65	766	65
140	2 75	316	1 80	515	5 40	767	1 65
141	4 65	316	3 70	518	10 75	770	70
142	15 30	320	1 80	521	5 55	772	1 00
143	3 35	322	1 15	522	3 60	776	2 00
144	7 70	322	6 00	521	1 10	781	1 50
146	3 00	324	2 80	526	10 1	783	1 75
147	3 30	325	2 00	527	785	2 65	65
149	2 5	326	6 15	529	2 90	786	2 65
150	1 5	327	14 40	531	4 95	788	4 75
151	9 5	328	3 75	532	80	794	70
152	1 00	329	1 30	534	2 10	799	1 30
153	2 70	332	13 40	535	3 15	801	2 10
154	4 75	331	2 35	543	1 20	802	1 50
155	3 90	335	7 50	548	3 60	803	1 20
158	4 5	337	2 00	549	2 20	804	75
160	12 15	338	3 00	550	55	805	1 00
163	4 45	339	2 50	552	2 00	813	85
164	8 80	340	24 30	553	1 05		
165	8 85	341	85	554	5 60		
166	5 35	342	8 70	555	1 50		
Total						\$2,410 00	

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

AN EASY LESSON ON MONEY.

Money is a token used to represent value in commodities. It measures value as the pint or bushel measures quantity. Money is made out of any kind of material agreed upon by those who are to use it. Metal is not money, though money may be made of metal. Money is the creature of law. Gold may bear the stamp of money, as also may silver, copper, etc., but the metal thus stamped is not money. Metal is the product of nature, but may be lawfully used to receive the money token. To observe further the part that law takes between metal and money: the gold dollar must contain a certain weight of gold metal. How did that come about? The law fixed the weight. But some one may say that the law merely indicated its intrinsic value, which is permanent. Not true, for the weight of the gold dollar has been changed by law. It is not demanded by any law of nature that any specified weight of any metal be a dollar. The "intrinsic value" of anything is governed by conditions. A loaf of bread may be worth five cents or five dollars, according to the relationship one's hunger bears to his purse.

Take another example. Suppose tin metal be adopted as a money metal at one dollar per ounce, coinage free. Tin bullion, worth now only a few cents, would rise to one dollar an ounce, as no one would dispose of it on less favorable terms than he could get at the mints. Which would be the "intrinsic value" of tin bullion, the present or the new price? Neither, for the term is a delusion. The advocates of the "intrinsic value" idea would be as nearly justified in saying, that one dollar an ounce was the intrinsic value, as they are now in claiming that the present price of gold bullion is its intrinsic value, for if gold metal were dropped as a money metal, it would be simply a commodity, that is, it would be a thing used to make other things, and it is used to make so few other things that the large quantity now used as money would greatly change the relations of supply and demand. Being a commodity, varying prices would be put upon it, as in the case with every other article of commerce, and its "intrinsic value" would vanish. Every commodity has an exchange value, that is its value bears some relation to all other commodities, but if you will show me the intrinsic or stationary value of a single thing on the footstool, I will take you by the hand and lead you to the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. If Congress passed a law requiring all boots and shoes to be made of calf skin, the price of calf skin would rise. If the use of calf skin were prohibited by law, its price would fall to zero. That value which follows the cause of national law, is the legislative value, and should be distinguished from exchange and so-called intrinsic value. Watch the operations of legislation on silver. When we had free coinage, silver bullion was worth 129, or equal to its face value in coin. Coinage was restricted and the price fell. Open the mints for free coinage and the price of silver bullion would rise again. Bullion price in any metal will always be equal to its money value, if coinage is free. Gold money or money of any kind is not a commodity; hence the laws of commerce cannot affect its value, that being fixed by law. The price of dollars does not fluctuate except by legislation. The law, then, makes and preserves the integrity of dollars. The price of silver bullion to-day is about 73. A few years ago it was 129. The value of dollars coined from bullion at either price is exactly the same. What keeps them so? Law. How long will all dollars now made be worth 100 cents? Just as long as they remain undisturbed by law. How could we take away the 100 cent valuation from any dollar now in use? By legislating against it. The law makes, and can unmake dollars.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH,
Los Angeles, Cal.

WORKING TO A PLUMB LINE.

In reading over the articles in THE CARPENTER written by Hugh McGregor under the caption of "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle," I find them peculiarly interesting and instructive, and a valuable contribution to the labor movement from a historical stand-point. They evidence deep research and while some readers may consider them diffuse, they are not more so than to be sufficiently descriptive and explanatory.

I think it essentially necessary that we should review our past in order that we may be sure that our present work is on a plumb-line with it. Of course, the revolutionary impatient element in the labor movement instinctively feels their work will not stand rigid examination. They have cursed the past and fought against any application of a common sense, historical plumb-line rule to the labor movement. Thus we see every one of them working on his own hook, regardless of the work of his mates, let alone any Architect.

But the majority of men will continue to believe that the superstructure must be in harmony with the base; that the present must be related in some comprehensible way to the past. The Trade Union connects the present with the past, therefore the radicals and revolutionists curse the trade unions.

However, we don't propose to give up the union, so it devolves upon us to show the absurd reasons for its existence—to oppose the doctrine of the Trade Union to the all-distracting doctrine of the near future and hypercritical, impatient revolutionists. Now, if we can in any degree assist in giving the Trade Unions a working theory we shall be more effectively working in harmony with the spirit of the ages.

The opponents of the Trades Unions depend upon the theoretical ignorance of the members of the unions to help overthrow the unions. Therefore it becomes indispensable necessary to reveal their past; to show the truth, the whole truth; to show that they did not spring up yesterday to fade to-morrow, but that they are deep rooted enough to resist the shivering blasts of dull times and false leaders—yes even to withstand the wildest revolutionary hurricanes and gales.

Too long we have been mealy-mouthed until to-day the meeting rooms of the unions have become the arena for Socialist and Anarchist exponents, while the Trade Unionists sit mum and pay the rent of the hall.

PLUMB LINE.

CORPORATION WORK AND UNION MEN.

When a municipal corporation intrusts its public work to contractors, is it unreasonable to require that the work should be done by union workmen? The organization of work people into unions has reached a point where it includes all competent wage earners with very trivial exceptions. Such being the case, the question above-stated involves only the principle whether it is or is not to the advantage of the rest of the community that the wage-earning class should be adequately compensated for its labor. In a state of society where the great mass of the people enjoy the necessities and comforts of life, crime must diminish and moral improvement must result. Can the laws and policy of government have a nobler motive? All political questions in this generation have more or less of a social bearing; it has been said that all political questions are now social questions. The contractor is to employ on the public work he conducts, men who are his fellow-citizens and under the theory of the law his political equals. Is it unreasonable that he should be required to pay them that proper compensation for their services which their unions exact? It is stated that in all contracts for public work given out by the municipal authorities of the great city of Baltimore, a clause is inserted providing for the employment of union workmen. It is only a question of time when similar provisos will be demanded in the contracts of city corporations.—New York Daily News.

A PROBLEM IN ROOF FRAMING.

BY I. P. HICKS.

It sometimes happens in the course of carpentry that there is occasionally a new problem met with in the art of roof framing. One came to hand only a short time ago, which I present to the readers of THE CARPENTER for their consideration.

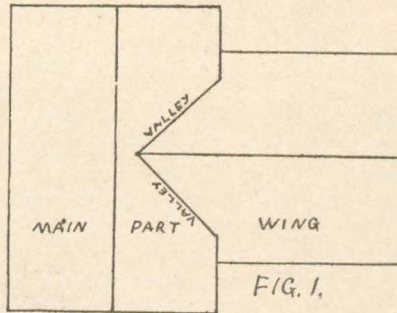


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 represents the plan of a roof in which the plates on the wing are 2 feet lower than the plates on the main part. To avoid a complication of cross lines I will refer to Fig. 2, as being one of the best methods of obtaining the lengths and cuts of rafters. In Fig. 2, draw the plate lines the same as in Fig. 1. Let A, B, represent the plate of wing. From B, set off the run of common rafter, as B, C, square up the rise C, D, and connect B, D, for length of common rafter. A bevel set at D, will be the top cut and at B, the bottom cut. Set off the length of common rafter in a perpendicular position as

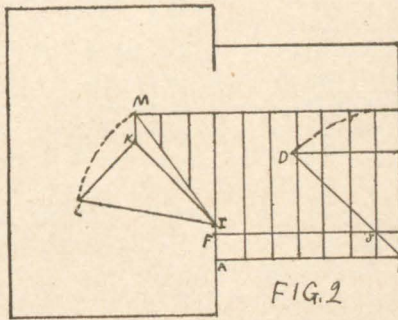


FIG. 2.

B, E. Draw the line F, G, parallel with A, B, and 2 feet from it, then the distance represented by J, B, set off perpendicular from A, to I, will locate the starting point of the valley. I, K, represents the run of the valley, K, L, the rise, and I, L, the length of valley rafter. A bevel set at L, will give the top cut and at I, the bottom cut. Transfer the valley rafter to a position plumb over K, as represented by I, M. Draw the ridge line M, E, space the rafters and draw the same to the plate A, B, and to the valley rafter I, M. A bevel set in the angle where the jacks join the valley rafter will give the cut across the back of jacks. The plumb cut will be the same as that of the common rafter.

ENGLISH CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is now 33 years old. It established in June, 1860. Its headquarters are at Manchester, England. The society now has 623 branches and 41,256 members. 39 of these branches, with a ship of 1990 are located in 28 cities of the United States. In Canada the society has 9 branches in 7 cities with 257 members.

The General Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain is an older society than the Amalgamated. It was established in 1828 and is 32 years older than the Amalgamated. The latter some largely supplanted the older one. But of late years the General Union is regaining its former prestige. Last year it opened up forty new Lodges. It was the society which took the firm stand against the "Master" Builders' Association in 1865, against the introduction of the "discharged note system," and it was a powerful organization until the Manchester lockout of 1878. The General Union men complain very bitterly of the antagonisms of the Amalgamated against them.

MECHANICAL SUGGESTIONS.

By OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

TO MAKE A CLAPBOARD OR SIDING MARKER.

A very handy siding marker can be quickly made out of a piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stuff. It should be made about 8 inches long and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and sawed and

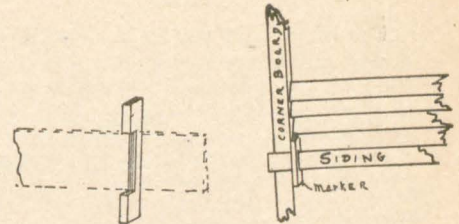


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

chiseled out to the form shown in the sketch Fig. 1. It can readily be seen that by placing the marker over the piece of siding with its side close up against the edge of the corner board as at Fig. 2, the neat length can be accurately marked with a knife or sharp pencil.

SOME BUILDERS' REQUIREMENTS.

Some of the things I would recommend a carpenter and builder to keep in stock are as follows:

Ropes running from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. A double sheave block and tackle. 2x4 sized joists or studding, 1,000 feet board measure $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine culls

assorted widths and lengths
1000 ft clear pine " " " "
500 " 1 " " " " "
500 " 1 " " " " "
500 " 1 " " " " "
200 " 1 " " " " "

Spruce or pine strips 1x2 inches all lengths. Single kegs of assorted common nails. Single kegs of assorted finish nails. Wire nails different sizes. A stock of wood screws. Glue and clamps. Full set of hollows and rounds and da-does. Hand-plow plane and bit's. A full set of head planes. Sash cord and pulleys. Mitre boxes. At least four good trestles or saw-horses. Stove for heating glue and glue pot. One pair trammel points and rods. Sliding trammel for scribing out ellipses. One large pair of compasses or dividers. One good drawing board, a good 4-foot T square and set of triangles, one 20-inch panel square. Some clean bright rods for laying out work. Two good ten-foot poles, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, neatly and exactly marked in feet on all four sides from opposite ends, also when it can be afforded, a good hand machine circular and a mortise machine.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR CARPENTERS.

When you have a door to hang to a frame which is beaded so as to break the joint, it is advisable to screw the large hinge flat on the edge of the door, and cut out for the entire thickness of the hinge out of the bead. This method makes the whole knuckle of the hinge come on a line with the bead so that it really looks like a part of the bead, and is not so noticeable to the eye.

Another thing, when purchasing closet or wardrobe door locks, buy those which have an iron friction plate come with the lock in order that the bolt may not mar the inside face, but to make it shut closely without shaking as there is always the thickness of the iron case between the lock bolt and the face of the door. We presume, of course, that the wardrobe or closet door and frame or front are of equal thickness.

Sometimes a drawer in a buffet, bureau, or desk will for various reasons become immovable, and the carpenter is called upon to loosen it. When the drawer is entirely in, the best way is to pry it out by using a strong chisel as a lever, applied to the bottom, at the same time tapping the bottom to start and jar it forward. Should this not prove effective take a thin block inserting it between the runner frame and the drawer bottom against the front and striking it sharply with the hammer until it moves out. This simple plan rarely fails to move even the tightest, either in fixtures or furniture, but care must be taken not to break out the front, or to strike it too hard.

DO RIGHT.

Do right!
And let the fools laugh on.
To-day they're here—to-morrow gone;
While they with folded arms survey,
Tread duty's path and clear the way.
Be brave; though long and dark the night,
Morn always brings the glorious light.
Look up, and fair ambition's flame
Shall light you on to wealth and fame;
Fight on, the world shall know your name.
Do right!

A WARNING.

Take heed of your civilization, ye on your pyramids built of quivering hearts;
These are stages like Paris in '93, where the commonest men play terrible parts.
Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right;
It may slowly move, but the people's will like the ocean o'er Holland is always in sight.
"Tis not our fault!" say the rich ones. No; 'tis the fault of a system old and strong;
But men are the makers of systems; so the cure will come, if we own the wrong.
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

THE EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY.

The following argument for the adoption of an eight hour workday, lately appeared in the *Cleveland Citizen*. It again illustrates how the introduction of labor-saving machinery and long hours of labor tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer:

"There are few, even among employers, who believe that it is either necessary or desirable that the workday should be longer than eight hours. The world is beginning to realize that life should be something more than a struggle for subsistence—that with the progress which has been made in science and the application of scientific principles, labor should be relieved of unnecessary burdens and the masses be allowed leisure in which to cultivate their minds and enjoy the pleasures of a world they have done so much to beautify.

"Invention has made the labor of hand merely secondary to that of invention in production. Through it the worker is enabled to produce at least five times as much wealth as he did when he relied principally upon his hands alone to produce everything. With these means of production at the disposal of the laborer, it would seem natural that the hours of labor would be constantly reduced and wages constantly raised as invention increased the productiveness of labor. But such has not been the case. Wages, except where kept up through the efforts of trade unions and the agitation and combination of workmen, tend to remain stationary or are decreased; and the hours of labor are only decreased through the constant agitation of workmen themselves. To the fact that the employer and capitalist secure nearly all the benefits of invention is due the large number of millionaires that have sprung up since the war; and if it is a law to continue indefinitely, it is only a matter of time when the greater portion of the wealth of the country will drift into the hands of the few.

"It is not necessary for workingmen to labor on Sunday to supply their necessities, and it is no more necessary for them to labor more than eight hours per day to earn a living. For workingmen, under the present conditions, to labor ten hours per day means that at least one-fifth of the workmen who are displaced by machinery must remain out of employment or become tramps. Without a reduction in hours and with the constant increase of labor-saving inventions, the time will come when the percentage of men out of employment will be greater than the number at work. Such a condition of things must bring disaster to the country and slavery to the majority of the people.

"The eight-hour workday cannot, of course, cure all of these evils, but its general observance will for a time furnish employment for those out of work, which would result in a general increase in wages at once, because the demand for labor would be greater than the supply. Wages always increase with reduction in the hours of labor, and if the workers desire greater returns for their labor they should do everything in their power to obtain a shorter workday."

A CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS "ON THE FOES OF LABOR, AND HOW MEET THEM."



E. V. A. J. WHEELER, of Concord, N. H., on Sunday evening, September 3d, delivered an address under the auspices of the Central Labor Union,

of that city. The address is so replete with solid labor sentiment, and so significant in its thoughtful suggestions, we are only too grateful to publish these passages:

The reverend gentleman began his address by quoting from a verse of Scripture found in Isa. 41: 6. "They helped every one his neighbor; and every one said to his brother, be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer, him that smote the anvil, saying it is ready for the soldering, and they fasten it with nails, that it should not be moved."

He then proceeded to say: "I come to you in the spirit of He who was born in poverty, to learn a mechanical trade, to stand at the bench with hammer and plane, and say to you: Christianity extends her hand of helpfulness and brings to you words of encouragement.

"The first foe of which I desire to speak is that of indifference concerning the cause of labor. It seems almost incredible that with millions in the army of honest toil that the halls of legislation should turn a deaf ear to your demands, and even worse than that, insult you with a denial of your own rights.

"When important tariff legislation is before Congress, the manufacturers are heard. When railroad bills are pending, the directors are heard and often heeded; but when labor desires a bill, a deaf ear is turned to its voice unless there is a political office connected with it.

"Indifference is not confined only to the Legislature, but it exists in the minds of the general public as well. And more agitation is needed to educate the people.

"In the old world the great question is Home Rule, but there is a greater one—the question whether or not we shall have any homes to rule.

"In this country we are greatly agitated over the tariff, and are asking the question: Is the tariff a tax? But there is a more serious question with some of us: Shall we have anything to tax?

"There is a public opinion against 'Trades Unions,' and yet all society is bound together with the same principle.

"We have ministerial associations, musical societies, press clubs and commercial unions, yet no great outcry is made against them; but their purpose is for personal and professional advantage. Let the public judge all alike, if any. They say that you laboring men have no right to make the price upon your labor.

"Is this true? Labor is the property of every man, and if it be his property he has a right to sell it; and if he sells it, who has a larger right than he to make the price for his own muscle?

"It is conceded that legislation should be in the interests of the greatest number, and I regret to say that not infrequently the greatest number is Number One.

"All political parties are placed in power by the vote of the laboring men, and it is the policy of them to get the labor vote. They tell us at every election that we have nominated sound men, which may be true, for I fear that most of them are all 'sound.'

"The indifference is not only that of the political economists and the uninformed citizen, but even among yourselves there is a spirit of indifference which is a foe to your best interests. Men who toil with you, and yet hold themselves and their influence away from your cause and work. You say they are good men, and I do not dispute it, for I believe all men

are good; some are good for something, and others are good for nothing.

"The man who lives for himself only, lives for a mean fellow.

"The purpose of life should be the spirit of the text—mutual helpfulness. We should live for others, and each unite to do anything that would conduce to the happiness and comfort of others; that is right.

"I contend that any man who does not benefit the world by his life, will by his death.

"And when we are dead we ought to leave behind us an influence that would live in the hearts of men, and not be obliged to sleep in a grave marked with a tomb-stone on which might well be inscribed:

"Here lies the body of poor Peter Haskell. A good-for-nothing scabby rascal; Where he has gone and how he fares, Nobody asks, for nobody cares."

"We are at times met with the objection that 'I have tried it, and it don't amount to anything.'

"When did you try it? At some time when a strike was on, or there was some special agitation in the world; and then you gave it up, and judge the whole policy by your experience? I am reminded of the experience of an old lady which seems parallel to yours. She had been a great sufferer with rheumatism, and after using many remedies with no apparent help, she was asked if ever she had tried electricity, to which she replied: 'La! yes; I was struck with lightning once, but it did not do a bit of good.'

"Others object because they say that 'every union has a few wild cut-throats in it, and every little while the question starts up and the laboring cause has a fit, and then it stops.'

"This may be too true, but candidly I would rather be yoked up with a man that had fits once in a while than to a dead one. The time for aggressive and practical work in the labor cause is now.

"The next foe of which I will speak is perhaps the greatest. The aggregation of capital.

"I believe that one of the greatest difficulties with our nation is the 'congestion of wealth.' We may have a very sick patient on hand unless we use quick remedies and in something more than homeopathic doses.

"The enormous concentration of power in the hands of one man is un-republican and dangerous to our American institutions.

"There is nothing that has such a power in this country as a million dollars, except one thing, and that is two millions.

"I do not say that millionaires are not possibilities in these days of unparalleled legitimate opportunity for financial deals, but I am frank to say that I do not believe that there is room in the United States Senate for twenty of them, and yet expect that the rights of a poor man are to be defended against such power.

"There are two classes in this country to be dreaded—the dangerously poor and the dangerously rich. Of the two, I think the latter is the most powerful enemy to our free institutions.

"We may speak of English aristocracy as being detestable, but we have an aristocracy in our own nation, not of birth, but of money.

"Money is our American King. His scepter is made out of railroad iron twisted with telegraph wire.

"He taxes with his monopolistic methods every bushel of wheat, every bag of salt and every ton of coal that comes into our homes.

"Monopoly can be throttled, and it ought to be before it becomes a still greater power in our country.

"The road which men are traveling to accumulate vast riches is a hard one. I know of but one receipt to make a millionaire: Spend all your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people.

"Men do not realize that all the advantage of having money is the use of it.

"Rich men are not the happiest men. Gentlemen, if you have a good physical constitution, two hands and two eyes, with a good stomach, you have a capital worth something to you, and of which you may be proud.

"But he who seeks happiness in wealth is seeking money in a wasp's nest. I need not say more of this foe you have contended with many times. The question is: How shall we meet it?

"There can be but one answer to it. It is the spirit of the text: 'Help every man his neighbor.' Let all the laboring men unite together in demanding and defending their rights, and you have nothing to fear. This hour is important to you, and I counsel you to-night to stand together in the interests of your cause."

PROTECTIVE FUND.

Below is a report of all the Protective Fund received by the G. S. during the month of Oct., 1893.

All moneys received since October 31, will be published in next month's CARPENTER. Whenever any error appears notify the G. S.

Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.	Local Union.	Protective Fund.
1	\$85 85	167	\$7 15	343	\$5 15	557	\$1 10
2	23 00	168	4 60	344	2 00	558	4 15
3	4 95	169	8 60	345	2 50	563	3 55
4	32 65	170	1 05	346	1 00	564	3 10
5	9 60	171	4 55	347	2 25	565	1 30
6	65 172	172	1 35	351	2 41	567	4 55
8	134 10	174	1 05	352	1 85	568	1 10
9	6 05	175	9 35	354	46 57	571	1 50
10	2 85	176	4 70	355	5 50	572	2 10
11	15 15	177	7 15	359	4 26	573	7 75
12	5 10	178	1 15	361	75 57	574	2 45
14	1 05	180	4 50	362	55 57	575	80
15	3 25	181	31 75	364	2 10	577	68
16	10 75	182	1 55	365	2 30	578	2 85
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18	1 30	186	2 85	367	2 25	580	2 85
19	1 30	186	2 55	368	2 65	581	2 25
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25	12 00	190	3 00	376	1 00	590	80
26	3 70	191	1 00	378	5 05	591	1 20
27	2 90	192	2 70	380	2 80	595	1 70
28	60 40	194	1 05	381	6 21	598	1 40
29	58 00	195	2 35	382	16 41	602	2 05
30	4 10	198	2 70	384	90 60	603	5 40
31	1 80	199	8 00	385	2 90	605	3 50
33	72 25	201	1 75	386	3 30	606	1 45
34	1 95	202	1 40	388	2 60	608	1 60
35	2 00	203	4 60	390	4 15	609	2 50
37	1 00	204	1 80	391	2 90	610	60
38	2 00	205	45 39	394	1 65	611	2 50
39	5 00	206	4 30	395	1 75	613	1 10
40	4 55	207	6 30	396	5 90	617	6 60
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43	20 25	209	8 75	399	55 60	620	1 15
44	2 50	211	23 85	400	1 35	622	1 00
45	55 23	212	1 50	402	2 85	624	2 55
46	85 214	213	1 05	403	1 15	625	3 25
47	1 45	215	6 20	404	20 50	626	7 95
48	2 90	217	1 40	409	1 10	627	1 30
49	4 40	218	4 70	410	7 50	628	6 45
50	2 00	220	90 43	413	1 25	629	2 90
51	9 50	221	2 35	415	65 63	631	2 10
53	1 65	225	7 75	416	11 05	634	2 20
54	26 40	226	1 00	417	1 05	636	1 15
56	4 65	227	6 40	418	55 67	637	3 00
59	1 15	229	2 60	419	2 75	638	5 85
60	7 15	230	6 60	421	2 75	639	3 10
61	10 25	231	7 12	422	55 61	641	2 15
62	16 05	232	55 42	423	1 90	642	70
63	7 40	233	55 42	424	2 05	647	3 50
64	8 15	234	6 85	425	1 20	648	1 10
65	5 80	235	2 65	426	1 20	649	2 00
67	5 10	236	90 427	427	8 55	651	56
68	3 45	237	7 35	428	1 65	652	50
69	80 238	238	3 25	430	1 05	653	2 60
70	1 60	239	4 60	431	3 00	654	1 40
71	1 00	240	4 90	433	6 35	656	1 50
72	17 55	241	2 00	434	3 10	658	3 00
73	8 45	242	4 30	435	1 50	659	1 85
74	2 10	243	1 95	437	2 20	661	4 30
75	55 245	244	2 80	440	3 80	663	95
76	1 85	246	4 10	442	1 50	664	3 20
77	1 85	247	10 30	445	2 20	665	2 60
78	9 05	248	1 60	446	20 65	666	1 90
80	2 65	249	2 90	449	5 65	667	7 75
81	1 50	250	1 30	450	1 60	670	55
82	6 50	251	4 10	451	7 40	671	60
83	7 10	252	80 453	453	7 35	676	2 70
84	1 50	253	1 75	455	1 50	677	1 15
87	50 257	258	16 85	456	1 00	678	12 00
88	1 45	258	5 40	457	5 70	681	7 25
89	2 00	259	1 00	459	2 30	683	12 85
90	9 95	260	14 55	460	2 05	685	2 50
92	1 81	261	1 25	461	1 70	686	35
93	65 262	262	60 462	462	6 60	687	2 65
94	7 05	265	1 05	463	8 60	690	95
95	2 35	266	80 464	464	3 50	692	3 65
96	4 20	268	6 35	466	4 05	696	1 50
97	1 35	269	12 20	468	7 80	698	7 05
99	1 70	270	6 65	469	1 15	699	6 30
100	2 30	271	65 470	470	2 10	701	1 25
101	1 00	273	1 80	471	23 55	703	4 15
102	4 90	274	5 85	472	1 45	705	8 65
104	2 70	275	1 30	473	5 20	708	1 75
107	2 85	276	2 40	475	1 10	712	5 15
108	11 35	277	1 60	477	2 15	714	3 05
109	21 75	278	1 50	478	6 60	715	7 10
110	70 279	279	6 90	479	1 40	716	4 70
111	2 00	280	2 35	480	4 00	718	6 95
112	7 45	282	1 25	481	4 75	719	2 75
113	2 10	283	3 18	483	5 50	728	60
114	3 85	284	6 18	485	6 25	731	1 05
115	2 45	286	1 50	484	2 40	732	1 95
117	3 00	287	2 10	485	2 30	733	95
118	12 70	288	3 85	486	3 60	736	1 35
119	4 35	290	9 95	487	1 30	738	2 60
120	15 291	291	2 35	490	1 50	739	6 75
121	5 05	294	2 70	493	6 15	740	3 05
122	5 40	295	1 20	496	4 20	742	1 55
124	3 05	296	1 00	495	8 74	744	70
125	7 00	298	2 95	499	1 50	744	2 70
127	1 65	299	12 25	500	8 60	747	90
128	60 300	300	1 80	502	3 60	749	70
130	4 15	301	9 70	507	1 50	750	3 75
131	1 15	302	3 35	509	1 80	751	1 15
132	8 65	303	2 70	510	1 25	753	50
133	1 20	305	1 45	511	4 75	756	4 10
134	5 15	308	3 00	512	3 75	758	1 95
137	1 55	311	8 35	513	18 15	759	68
138	3 50	314	1 85	514	2 65	766	1 60
140	2 75	316	1 80	515	5 40	767	1 65
141	4 65	316	3 70	518	10 75	770	7 75
142	15 20	320	1 80	521	5 35	775	1 00
143	3 35	322	1 15	521	3 60	776	2 60
144	2 70	323	60 521	521	1 10	781	1 50
146	3 00	324	2 80	526	10 78	783	1 75
147	3 30	325	2 00	529	80 785	785	2 65
149	2 50	326	6 15	529	2 90	786	2 65
150	1 15	327	14 40	531	4 90	789	4 70
151	9 05	328	3 75	532	80 794	794	7 75
152	1 00	329	1 30	534	2 10	799	1 30
153	2 70	332	13 40	535	3 15	801	2 10
154	4 75	331	2 35	543	1 20	802	1 50
155	3 90	335	7 50	548	3 60	803	1 20
158	4 60	337	2 00	549	2 20	804	75
160	12 15	338	3 00	550	55 805	805	1 00
163	4 45	339	2 50	552	2 00	813	85
161	8 80	340	24 50	553	1 05		
165	8 85	341	85 554	554	5 60		
166	5 35	342	8 70	555	1 50		
Total						\$2,410 00	

Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

AN EASY LESSON ON MONEY.

Money is a token used to represent value in commodities. It measures value as the pint or bushel measures quantity. Money is made out of any kind of material agreed upon by those who are to use it. Metal is not money, though money may be made of metal. Money is the creature of law. Gold may bear the stamp of money, as also may silver, copper, etc., but the metal thus stamped is not money. Metal is the product of nature, but may be lawfully used to receive the money token. To observe further the part that law takes between metal and money: the gold dollar must contain a certain weight of gold metal. How did that come about? The law fixed the weight. But some one may say that the law merely indicated its intrinsic value, which is permanent. Not true, for the weight of the gold dollar has been changed by law. It is not demanded by any law of nature that any specified weight of any metal be a dollar. The "intrinsic value" of anything is governed by conditions. A loaf of bread may be worth five cents or five dollars, according to the relationship one's hunger bears to his purse.

Take another example. Suppose tin metal be adopted as a money metal at one dollar per ounce, coinage free. Tin bullion, worth now only a few cents, would rise to one dollar an ounce, as no one would dispose of it on less favorable terms than he could get at the mint. Which would be the "intrinsic value" of tin bullion, the present or the new price? Neither, for the term is a delusion. The advocates of the "intrinsic value" idea would be as nearly justified in saying, that one dollar an ounce was the intrinsic value, as they are now in claiming that the present price of gold bullion is its intrinsic value, for if gold metal were dropped as a money metal, it would be simply a commodity, that is, it would be a thing used to make other things and it is used to make so few other things that the large quantity now used as money would greatly change the relations of supply and demand. Being a commodity, varying prices would be put upon it, as in the case with every other article of commerce, and its "intrinsic value" would vanish. Every commodity has an exchange value, that is its value bears some relation to all other commodities, but if you will show me the intrinsic or stationary value of a single thing on the footstool, I will take you by the hand and lead you to the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. If Congress passed a law requiring all boots and shoes to be made of calfskin, the price of calf skin would rise. If the use of calf skin were prohibited by law, its price would fall to zero. That value which follows the cause of national law, is the legislative value, and should be distinguished from exchange and so called intrinsic value. Watch the operations of legislation on silver. When we had free coinage, silver bullion was worth 129, or equal to its face value in coin. Coinage was restricted and the price fell. Open the mints for free coinage and the price of silver bullion would rise again. Bullion price in any metal will always be equal to its money value, if coinage is free. Gold money or money of any kind is not a commodity; hence the laws of commerce cannot affect its value, that being fixed by law. The price of dollars does not fluctuate except by legislation. The law, then, makes and preserves the integrity of dollars. The price of silver bullion to-day is about 73. A few years ago it was 129. The value of dollars coined from bullion at either price is exactly the same. What keeps them so? Law. How long will all dollars now made be worth 100 cents? Just as long as they remain undisturbed by law. How could we take away the 100 cent valuation from any dollar now in use? By legislating against it. The law makes, and can unmake dollars.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH,
Los Angeles, Cal.

WORKING TO A PLUMB LINE.

In reading over the articles in THE CARPENTER written by Hugh McGregor under the caption of "A Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle," I find them peculiarly interesting and instructive, and a valuable contribution to the labor movement from a historical standpoint. They evidence deep research and while some readers may consider them diffuse, they are not more so than to be sufficiently descriptive and explanatory.

I think it essentially necessary that we should review our past in order that we may be sure that our present work is on a plumb-line with it. Of course, the revolutionary impatient element in the labor movement instinctively feels their work will not stand rigid examination. They have cursed the past and fought against any application of a common sense, historical plumb-line rule to the labor movement. Thus we see every one of them working on his own hook, regardless of the work of his mates, let alone any Architect.

But the majority of men will continue to believe that the superstructure must be in harmony with the base; that the present must be related in some comprehensible way to the past. The Trade Union connects the present with the past, therefore the radicals and revolutionists curse the trade unions.

However, we don't propose to give up the union, so it devolves upon us to show the absurd reasons for its existence—to oppose the doctrine of the Trade Union to the all-distracting doctrine of the negative and hypercritical, impatient revolutionists. Now, if we can in any degree assist in giving the Trade Union a working theory, we shall be more effectually working in harmony with the spirit of the ages.

The opponents of the Trades Unions depend upon the theoretical ignorance of the members of the unions to help overthrow the unions. Therefore it becomes indispensably necessary to reveal their past; to show the truth, the whole truth; to show that they did not spring up yesterday to fade to-morrow, but that they are deep rooted enough to resist the shivering blasts of dull times and false leaders—yes even to withstand the wildest revolutionary hurricanes and gales.

Too long we have been mealy-mouthed until to-day the meeting rooms of the unions have become the arena for Socialist and Anarchist exponents, while the Trade Unionists sit numb and pay the rent of the hall.

PLUMB LINE.

CORPORATION WORK AND UNION MEN.

When a municipal corporation intrusts its public work to contractors, is it unreasonable to require that the work should be done by union workmen? The organization of work people into unions has reached a point where it includes all competent wage earners with very trivial exceptions. Such being the case, the question above-stated involves only the principle whether it is or is not to the advantage of the rest of the community that the wage-earning class should be adequately compensated for its labor. In a state of society where the great mass of the people enjoy the necessities and comforts of life, crime must diminish and moral improvement must result. Can the laws and policy of government have a nobler motive? All political questions in this generation have more or less of a social bearing; it has been said that all political questions are now social questions. The contractor is to employ on the public work he conducts, men who are his fellow-citizens and under the theory of the law his political equals. Is it unreasonable that he should be required to pay them that proper compensation for their services which their unions exact? It is stated that in all contracts for public work given out by the municipal authorities of the great city of Baltimore, a clause is inserted providing for the employment of union workmen. It is only a question of time when similar provisions will be demanded in the contracts of city corporations.—New York Daily News.

A PROBLEM IN ROOF FRAMING.

BY I. P. HICKS.

It sometimes happens in the course of carpentry that there is occasionally a new problem met with in the art of roof framing. One came to hand only a short time ago, which I present to the readers of THE CARPENTER for their consideration.

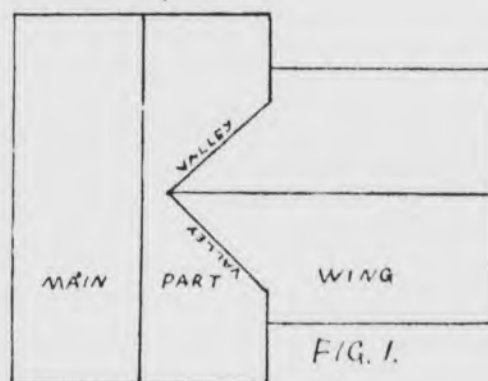


FIG. 1.

Fig. 1 represents the plan of a roof in which the plates on the wing are 2 feet lower than the plates on the main part. To avoid a complication of cross lines I will refer to Fig. 2, as being one of the best methods of obtaining the lengths and cuts of rafters. In Fig. 2, draw the plate lines the same as in Fig. 1. Let A, B, represent the plate of wing. From B, set off the run of common rafter, as B, C, square up the rise C, D, and connect B, D, for length of common rafter. A bevel set at D, will be the top cut and at B, the bottom cut. Set off the length of common rafter in a perpendicular position as

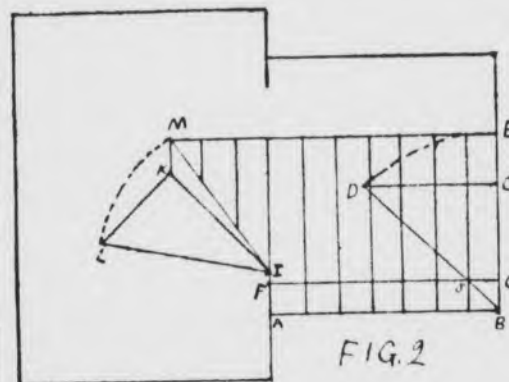


FIG. 2.

B, E. Draw the line F, G, parallel with A, B, and 2 feet from it, then the distance represented by J, B, set off perpendicular from A, to I, will locate the starting point of the valley. I, K, represents the run of the valley, K, L, the rise, and I, L, the length of valley rafter. A bevel set at L, will give the top cut and at I, the bottom cut. Transfer the valley rafter to a position plumb over K, as represented by I, M. Draw the ridge line M, E, space the rafters and draw the same to the plate A, B, and to the valley rafter I, M. A bevel set in the angle where the jacks join the valley rafter will give the cut across the back of jacks. The plumb cut will be the same as that of the common rafter.

ENGLISH CARPENTERS' UNIONS.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is now 33 years old. It was established in June, 1860. Its headquarters are at Manchester, England. The society now has 623 branches and 41,256 members. 39 of these branches, with a membership of 1900 are located in 28 cities of the United States. In Canada the society has 9 branches in 7 cities with 257 members.

The General Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain is an older society than the Amalgamated. It was established in 1828 and is 32 years older than the Amalgamated. The latter society largely supplanted the older one. But of late years the General Union is regaining its former prestige. Last year it opened up forty new Lodges. It was the society which took the firm stand against the "Master" Builders' Association in 1865, against the introduction of the "discharged note system," and it was a powerful organization until the Manchester lockout of 1878. The General Union men complain very bitterly of the antagonisms of the Amalgamated against them.

MECHANICAL SUGGESTIONS.

By OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

TO MAKE A CLAPBOARD OR SIDING MARKER.

A very handy siding marker can be quickly made out of a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stuff. It should be made about 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and sawed and

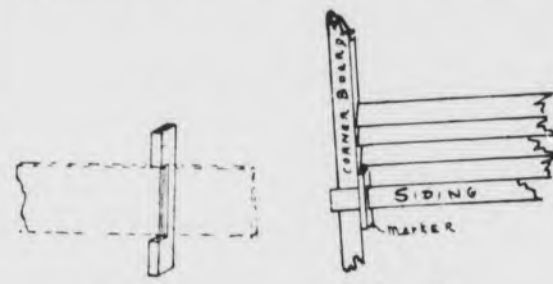


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

chiseled out to the form shown in the sketch Fig. 1. It can readily be seen that by placing the marker over the piece of siding with its side close up against the edge of the corner board as at Fig. 2, the neat length can be accurately marked with a knife or sharp pencil.

SOME BUILDERS' REQUIREMENTS.

Some of the things I would recommend a carpenter and builder to keep in stock are as follows:

Ropes running from $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thick. A double sheave block and tackle. 2x4 sized joists or studding, 1,000 feet board measure $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pine culls.

assorted widths and lengths

1000 ft clear pine	"	"	"	"
500 "	1 1/2 "	"	"	"
500 "	1 1/4 "	"	"	"
500 "	1 1/2 "	"	"	"
200 "	1 1/2 "	"	"	"

Spruce or pine strips 1x2 inches all lengths. Single kegs of assorted common nails. Single kegs of assorted finish nails. Wire nails different sizes. A stock of wood screws. Glue and clamps. Full set of hollows and rounds and dados. Hand-plow plane and bits. A full set of hand planes. Sash cord and pulleys. Mitre boxes. At least four good trestles or saw-horses. Stove for heating glue and glue pot. One pair trammel points and rods. Sliding trammel for scribing out ellipses. One large pair of compasses or dividers. One good drawing board, a good 4-foot T square and set of triangles, one 20-inch panel square. Some clean bright rods for laying out work. Two good ten-foot poles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, neatly and exactly marked in feet on all four sides from opposite ends, also when it can be afforded, a good hand machine circular and a mortise machine.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR CARPENTERS.

When you have a door to hang to a frame which is beaded so as to break the joint, it is advisable to screw the large hinge flat on the edge of the door, and cut out for the entire thickness of the hinge out of the bead. This method makes the whole knuckle of the hinge come on a line with the bead so that it really looks like a part of the bead, and is not so noticeable to the eye.

Another thing, when purchasing closet or wardrobe door locks, buy those which have an iron friction plate come with the lock in order that the bolt may not mar the inside face, but to make it shut closely without shaking as there is always the thickness of the iron case between the lock bolt and the face of the door. We presume, of course, that the wardrobe or closet door and frame or front are of equal thickness.

Sometimes a drawer in a buffet, bureau, or desk will for various reasons become immovable, and the carpenter is called upon to loosen it. When the drawer is entirely in, the best way is to pry it out by using a strong chisel as a lever, applied to the bottom, at the same time tapping the bottom to start and jar it forward. Should this not prove effective take a thin block inserting it between the runner frame and the drawer bottom against the front and striking it sharply with the hammer until it moves out. This simple plan rarely fails to move even the tightest, either in fixtures or furniture, but care must be taken not to break out the front, or to strike it too hard.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1893.



THAT'S THE WAY.

The labor commissioner of Kansas has served notice upon the State Board of Public Works that hereafter they must include in all the advertisements for bids for work upon the State buildings a provision that workmen cannot be employed to exceed eight hours per day.

LABOR POLITICS.

Only a year or two ago the wage and hour question was the all-important question, and the strike was resorted to as the only effective remedy. Then if a man talked politics from a labor standpoint he was called a traitor and accused of using his organization for political purposes. But now if you look over the field and in the columns of the labor press you will see a great change. You will see that they are in labor politics up to their ears and the man of even ordinary intelligence is prophesying that we are on the eve of a great bloodless revolution with education and political economy inscribed on the banner of the toiler.—*Kentucky Industrialist*.

EDUCATION ALL-IMPORTANT.

Ignorance is one of the greatest evils we have to contend with in the labor movement, and it may be said that the lack of education rather than the lack of organization is the principle cause for the failure to obtain better wages and better conditions through the trades unions. Ignorance begets bigotry and suspicion of men who are better informed. Ignorant men act hastily and on the impulse of the moment, without due thought of the consequences of such actions. Intelligent men are always conservative and never enter a movement without weighing all possibilities of success and failure. Having laid all their plans carefully and made provisions for every contingency they almost invariably win. Education is a necessity in the labor movement, and the labor organization which pays no attention to the education of its members should be relegated to the rear.—*Machinery Molders' Journal*.

THE CAR OF CIVILIZATION.

Says the *New Orleans Item*: Trades-unionism is the engine, the power, the lever, by which we hope to build up a nobler, a higher manhood. In this effort all right-thinking men agree; all aid, each in his own peculiar way. It is merely man in his forward march to a higher civilization, a nobler manhood. We say, and we have the honesty and earnestness of our convictions—that unionism is the lever—the practical lever—by which man must progress. No intelligent man denies this to-day. The opponents of unionism offer no assistance, no suggestion, save to demand that workmen shall not band together, as do their employers. If they admit that right, they at times refuse to recognize the organization. When they admit the toiler's right to organize, and recognize his organization, they fight at a vital point—one necessary to the maintenance or preservation of his union, which amounts to the same thing as refusing his right to organize, *i. e.*, denying the right of a union to demand that none but union men shall be employed. Over and over must the unionist fight this battle. Why not cease combatting the workman, openly at times, insidiously at others, and lend a hand in pushing the car of civilization and of unionship up the hill?

LABOR'S HOPE.

By CAREY TAYLOR.



FVEN the most prejudiced and despotic capitalist will admit that without labor no wealth could exist. The recognition of this truism, however, does not seem to inspire the capitalist with a very fervent affection for the laborer. On the contrary, it has resulted in a very full development, in the capitalist, of the element of low cunning. Consequently, the aim of the capitalist is to draw into his possession and control by far the greater portion of the wealth of the world. This he does by bamboozling and hoodwinking the working man in various ways, with the view of creating dissension in the ranks of labor and thus maintaining the supremacy of capital.

Probably the truth of the foregoing is admitted by every workingman who has learned how to think, even elementarily. Nevertheless, the cause of labor appears to have been so badly managed, from generation to generation, that even at this late age of the world the wage-worker is not very much further removed from the condition of chattel slavery than he ever was.

In America, no less than in the older communities of Europe, it is no uncommon thing for the employer to be under the delusion that he is "giving" bread and butter to the employé; and the employé is frequently fool enough to fall a victim to the same idiotic fallacy. Of course, this fallacy does not prevail among the most manly and intelligent element of the "proletaire." But the fact that it exists at all, even in the minds of capitalists, does not reflect much credit upon the more intellectually advanced of the world's workers.

More important than this, perhaps is the fact that even those members of the laboring fraternity who indignantly repudiate the idea that they were born to be the serfs of those who now rule over them, seem bent upon abolishing their thralldom by slow, weary, and bungling methods.

The hope of labor lies in effective organization; but, presumptive as it may seem to say so, the meaning of the term "effective organization" does not appear to be properly understood by many of those whose physical, mental and moral interests are so profoundly affected by it.

What, then, is necessary to effective organization? First, pure and unselfish desires on the part of each individual; second, persistent ability and aggressiveness in the conduct of the organization. In this connection it is encouraging to note that earnest desire, in matters that fall within the compass of human exertion, seldom fails in some degree to generate capacity.

This proposition has been beautifully illustrated by the poets, when they have represented the passion of love immediately leading in the breast of the lover to the attainment of many arduous accomplishments. To quote an old author, "it unlocks his tongue, and enables him to plead the cause of his passion with insinuating eloquence. It renders his conversation pleasing, and his manners graceful. Does he desire to express his feelings in the language of verse? It dictates to him the most natural and pathetic strains, and supplies him with a just and interesting language which the man of mere reflection and science has often sought for in vain. The uneasiness of mind which earnest desire produces, doubles our intel-

lectual activity, and carries us forward with increased velocity toward our goal.

Given then, a pure motive, an earnest desire, and the requisite ability, and our object is achieved, the days of wage-slavery are numbered, and the emancipation of the toiler is a living fact. But what has our experience been in reference to these matters? How many times have we seen individuals and bodies of men clamoring for admission to the ranks of organization whose sole object has been to accomplish, by its aid, some personal desire, or to gain some temporary relief? How often, after gaining the selfish object, have its seekers abandoned the organization to which they were indebted for their success, and fallen back into ignoble apathy. Are not such men the allies of our oppressors? Are they not among those who make of us a laughing stock for the enemy?

Brothers, in this work of organization for the attainment of the just reward of our labor, namely the fruits of the earth, with all the blessings consequent upon the just distribution of such fruits, each one of us must be actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the entire army of toilers; every man among us must be convinced that only by a life of self-immolation can he contribute to the realization of our hopes. While these sentiments should direct the action of the rank and file in this movement, it is no less important that they operate in the breasts of those upon whom lies the responsibility of leading our onslaught upon the foe.

It is unutterably sad, but no more melancholy than true, that among those who hold exalted positions in the administrations of once powerful labor bodies are men who openly proclaim that they care nothing for the organization, except as a source of personal advantage and emolument to themselves. These men have no earnest desire to free labor from its shackles; rather would they continue the fetters in order to draw further tribute from those who wear them.

Others there are who, impetuous to gain a fleeting victory for the good cause, would violate every moral obligation and sacrifice every sentiment of honor. How short-sighted is this; how calculated to alienate the true and high-minded among our sympathizers! Surely, the might of capital has never struck a more disastrous blow at us than have the combined elements of selfishness, apathy, and moral laxity that have existed in our very midst.

Next as to ability, which, as the old writer alluded to says, is mightily strengthened by the quality of earnestness. But, however great the ability conferred by nature, plus that gained by intense sincerity and earnestness, there are ways and means of still further expanding and strengthening one's power to elevate and benefit the toiler.

Every union, every assembly, every local organization should seek to acquire the ability to manage its own affairs, fiscal and otherwise, with the most business-like accuracy and dispatch. Its aims and ambition in this direction, and in the direction of acquiring information upon economics and public affairs generally, should be unlimited. Young members evidencing the possession of natural ability in these matters should be aided and encouraged in every possible way, provided they are known to be men of conscience and principle.

Every Labor body, no matter how limited its membership, should consider itself a business establishment, with the whole labor world, in a sense, as its client. Thus the intellectual force of Labor will be enabled to impress itself with telling effect upon the community at public gatherings, on representative municipal and State boards, and in the halls of Congress. It is unfortunate that the principles enun-

ciated by Mazzini are not more widely disseminated among workingmen in this country. We are apt to think too much about our rights, and too little about the duties that devolve upon us in connection with the effort to acquire such rights.

Having satisfied ourselves that we are qualified, by the possession of honest earnestness and good mental vigor and equipment, to act as soldiers in this sublime warfare, we shall speedily reach that condition of universal fraternal sympathy whose electric might will hurry our cause to its glorious destiny.

Let selfishness and treachery, intrigue and incompetency be banished from among us; let us all work together, each one for all, and all for each one, and the enemy must of necessity capitulate before our triumphant host.

To work, then, boys, with a sincere, united, gladsome spirit; for, as Ruskin says, "That I may do my best, I must not be miserable myself any longer; for no man who is wretched in his own heart, and feeble in his own work, can rightly help others."

Sound drums and trumpets, boldly, cheerfully, God and our right! Labor and Victory!

WHEN ARE YOU GOING TO DIE?

The following statistics, from the columns of the *New York World*, shows the average length of life in various occupations:—

The average length of life of miners is thirty-one years. Machinists are outlived by printers, the average of the former being but thirty-eight years, while that of the latter is thirty-nine. Musicians live a year longer, while the lease of life of an editor is forty one, and that of manufacturers, bankers and brokers is forty-three. Clergymen average fifty four, lawyers fifty-five, public officers fifty six, farmers sixty-three, and judges sixty five. Glass blowers, saloon keepers, painters, grinders and weavers do not reach the average of thirty, and the lowest average is shown in the lives of seamstresses—twenty-three years.

There is more argument for labor reformers in the paragraph quoted than many large volumes of social theories.

Just so long as mechanics, as a class, are doomed to early deaths, just so long there must be a class interest, and a just ground for the demand for reduction of the hours of labor and such other improvements in the conditions of labor as will serve to lengthen life.—*Boston Labor Leader*.

SOMETHING FOR CARPENTERS TO READ.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881.

At first it had only 12 Local Unions and 2042 members. Now, in twelve years, it has grown to number over 716 Local Unions, in over 630 cities, and 81,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the carpenter trade from the evils of low prices and both work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages, to re-establish an apprentice system, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit \$100 to \$250, and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits, \$4,584 have been expended the past year, and \$293,548 the last ten years, while \$571,000 more were spent for Sick Benefits by the Local Unions. Such an organization is worth the attention of every carpenter. The Brotherhood is a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised wages in 568 cities, and placed five and three-quarter million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours in 49 cities, and 9 hours a day in 329 cities, not to speak of 403 cities which have established the 8 or 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,160 more carpenters have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent carpenters are eligible to join.



Insertions under this head cost ten cents per line.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1893.
Union 12 on above date adopted these resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Supreme Ruler to remove from us our worthy Brother, MICHAEL BERGAN, be it

Resolved, by his death we lose one of our most worthy and esteemed members, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon our minutes, also the same be published in the weekly papers, also the same be published in THE CARPENTER and a copy of the same be sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

CHARLES C. SMITH,
MICHAEL DOHERTY,
JAS. GAGAN,
Committee.

LANCASTER, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, JOHN HOWRY. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 208, Lancaster, Pa., has lost one of its best and most honored members and the community at large an universally esteemed citizen, and be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 208 extends to his afflicted family its heartfelt sympathy and condolence, and that their loss will be his eternal gain, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother and the same be published in THE CARPENTER.

A. H. STAUFFER,
FRED MUELLER,
CHAS. H. HENSEL,
I. H. WAUBAUGH,
GEO. HECKENROTHER,
ISAAC LIVESY,
Committee.

CINCINNATI, October 21, 1893.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst one of our most worthy and energetic members, EDWARD BLANEY, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Union No. 2, in all due respect to his memory, that we mourn and feel afflicted by his death, and most sincerely sympathize with those that were near and dear to him in his lifetime, and be it further

Resolved, That this Union extend its most sincere sympathy and condolence to his afflicted family who mourn deeply his loss, therefore be it

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy of same be sent to his family, also a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

M. A. CLEMENTS,
MARTIN WELSHER,
ROBERT HAMMOND,
Committee.

C. J. GIBNEY, Rec. Secy.

ZANESVILLE, O., Nov. 2, 1893.
BROTHER OF CRAFTS, Union No. 716.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst by death, our beloved brother, THOMAS J. KING, and

WHEREAS, he was a faithful member, meriting the love and respect, not only of his fellow-workers, but all who came in contact with him, be it

Resolved, That being deeply conscious of our loss we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved widow and children, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the family, and to THE CARPENTER to be published therein.

WM. KIMMEL,
GEO. R. MATHEWS,
FRANK J. ABBOTS,
Committee.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 27, 1893.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from us by death, our much esteemed and worthy Brother, FRED FRIENER, therefore,

Resolved, By his death Union 329 loses one of its best and most esteemed members, and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the bereaved family, spread on the records and published in THE CARPENTER.

FRED E. GILL,
THOMAS MONAHAN,
Committee.

EIGHT HOURS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament has decided that eight hours shall be the length of the working day for all workmen and laborers employed, either permanently or temporarily, by the Government of Canada, or by contractors or sub-contractors under or for it, on a public work.

Every employee of the government and every contractor or sub-contractor, who has under him or who employs workmen or laborers, on a public work, and who wilfully violates the provisions of this act is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to a penalty not exceeding \$1000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both penalty and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

This act shall not apply to contractors or sub-contractors now having contracts with or for the Government of Canada for the execution of a public work; nor shall it apply in cases of pressing emergency or of absolute necessity.

THE BOYCOTT HAS BEEN PRACTICED SINCE THE TIME OF ADAM.

The Labor Signal, of Indianapolis, speaking of the boycott and the refusal of Judge Barrett, of New York to sustain the prayer of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association to retrain the United Garment Workers, says as follows:

"Our esteemed contemporaries, the Indianapolis Journal and News, when making reference to the boycott and its uses, speak of it as a foreign product; they say it isn't American. Well, perhaps it is not; but it's human, and dates back to the beginning of history. The term is of recent origin but the principle is as old as the human race. The Creator placed a restriction—a boycott—upon the original parents of us all, but they disobeyed the injunction, and what a sorry mess we've had of it ever since! All down the line of biblical history the boycott—involving nations, principalities, families and individuals; boycotts—political, commercial and religious—abound. In truth, the boycott for centuries has been accepted by those of philosophical turn of mind as one of the things inevitable, hence among the religionists we have those who believe that people are predestined to be damned—boycotted in advance of birth—i. e., to suffer endless torment. It has been boycott, boycott, boycott, from the beginning of our race. Only since the working people, through organization and combined effort, learned the value of a boycott as applied to a class that has ever boycotted labor at will, has a kick been made. The term came from Ireland; the principle from the Almighty.

The American boycott is the most generous boycott on earth—it gives a man a chance for his white alley—provided he'll be fair, decent and considerate. The boycott is in court—the American boycott—and while it received a jolt at Toledo has been justified in New York. The fitness of things might have been better observed had it occurred in Boston, where the boycott laid upon British tea inaugurated a revolution, but New York will suffice.

A PECULIARITY OF WOOD.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the pores of wood invite the passage of moisture in the direction of the timber's growth, but repel it in the opposite direction. This accounts for a phenomenon which is often noticed, and which puzzles a good many people, namely why two pieces of timber sawn from the same section of a tree sometimes appear to possess very variable degrees of durability. If the wood, say, of a gate post is placed right end up, the moisture in the soil will affect it, but the rain falling on the top will do it little harm; if, on the other hand, the butt end of the tree is put up, the top of the post will decay, because the moisture of the atmosphere will penetrate the pores of the wood more rapidly in this position. Many people have noticed that the staves in a wooden tub appear to absorb moisture irregularly, some getting quite sodden, while others remain comparatively dry, and apparently almost impervious to moisture. In this case the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the saturated ones are reversed.

A NON-UNION SHEEP'S HEAD.

A good story is none the worse for being twice told, and the following one is worthy of repetition:

The boss butchers of one of the large cities resolved to hire only union butchers and placed a sign in their meat stores which read "none but union meat sold here."

A non-union man who lived near one of these stores sent his wife to buy a sheep's head. The butcher wrapped up a sheep's head and handed it to her. Seeing the union sign, she said:

"I don't want that one. I want a non-union sheep's head."

The butcher took the sheep's head, unwrapped it, took his cleaver, chopped it in two, scooped out the brains, and handing it back to her, said: "Here, madam, is a non-union sheep's head."



FOR TAX, FINE AND SUPPORT during the month ending October 1, 1893.

Whenever any error appears in the G. B. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$24.55	66	\$16.07	142	\$25.10	556	\$4.50
2	69.00	167	21.45	43	15.85	567	3.30
3	14.85	198	13.80	44	6.00	568	12.45
4	114.45	169	25.80	45	8.60	569	11.15
5	23.30	170	3.65	46	4.51	570	9.30
6	1.95	171	15.05	47	6.60	571	3.90
7	1.00	172	4.55	48	7.30	572	13.35
8	35.66	173	3.10	49	6.65	573	3.30
9	18.15	175	28.05	50	1.15	574	4.50
10	8.55	76	11.10	55	17.50	575	6.30
11	46.45	177	21.40	56	5.57	576	2.25
12	15.30	178	3.45	59	12.75	577	7.55
13	3.39	180	13.50	61	2.25	578	2.40
14	9.75	181	95.26	62	1.64	579	1.90
15	32.25	182	4.60	64	6.44	578	8.55
16	7.66	183	4.60	65	7.30	579	2.70
17	3.90	185	8.50	66	1.50	580	8.55
18	3.96	186	7.60	67	6.75	581	7.25
19	10.50	187	4.50	68	8.20	582	3.85
20	34.00	188	3.50	69	3.30	586	9.90
21	65.90	189	6.30	71	3.30	588	5.50
22	2.70	190	9.00	74	22.60	590	2.40
23	33.00	191	3.82	76	3.00	591	5.00
24	11.60	192	8.40	78	15.15	595	5.10
25	8.70	193	3.00	80	8.90	598	4.40
26	18.20	194	3.10	81	19.60	602	6.10
27	99.00	195	7.00	82	60.20	603	16.20
28	12.30	198	8.80	83	2.70	605	9.30
29	5.40	199	21.00	84	8.70	606	4.35
30	212.50	201	5.20	85	9.90	608	4.50
31	5.80	202	4.40	88	7.50	609	7.55
32	6.00	203	14.00	90	13.00	610	1.80
33	3.00	204	5.90	91	8.10	611	8.60
34	6.00	205	1.00	93	4.95	613	3.30
35	15.00	206	12.90	95	5.25	617	2.45
36	13.65	207	18.90	96	17.70	619	2.35
37	8.55	208	9.20	98	3.15	620	3.45
38	62.10	209	26.10	99	1.60	624	7.65
39	8.70	211	71.50	100	5.80	625	12.57
40	1.65	213	4.50	102	8.65	626	23.85
41	2.55	214	3.10	103	3.45	627	3.90
42	4.35	215	18.60	104	62.50	628	17.60
43	8.70	217	4.40	105	3.30	629	8.70
44	15.70	218	15.10	106	18.65	631	6.30
45	6.60	220	2.70	108	3.70	634	6.60
46	24.50	221	7.05	110	1.90	636	3.45
47	5.00	225	3.75	115	33.10	637	9.00
48	79.20	226	3.00	117	3.15	638	18.72
49	14.40	228	16.20	118	1.65	639	13.30
50	5.80	229	6.70	119	8.25	641	7.65
51	21.45	230	16.90	121	8.50	642	2.10
52	32.70	231	2.25	122	1.65	647	10.50
53	49.15	232	1.65	123	6.90	648	4.50
54	24.75	233	3.15	124	6.00	649	6.00
55	24.45	234	21.15	125	3.60	650	5.00
56	20.90	235	8.45	14	6.20	661	2.85
57	15.30	236	2.70	10	10.65	662	1.50
58	10.00	237	23.40	4	4.65	663	4.05
59	2.40	238	9.75	30	3.15	664	4.20
60	4.80	239	13.80	40	9.00	665	4.50
61	3.90	240	14.80	43	19.00	666	9.50
62	23.85	241	6.00	33	11.40	669	6.05
63	23.45	242	12.90	41	4.50	671	12.90
64	6.30	243	5.80	44	6.00	673	4.35
65	1.65	245	8.10	46	11.40	674	9.60
66	5.55	246	12.30	41	4.60	685	7.80
67	6.55	247	30.90	42	6.00	666	6.10
68	27.65	248	4.80	44	61.90	667	24.15
69	7.15	249	8.70	48	7.60	670	1.65
70	4.50	250	3.90	49	16.50	671	1.80
71	15.30	251	12.90	40	4.80	676	8.60
72	21.30	252	3.00	45	22.25	677	4.05
73	4.50	253	5.25	42	5.50	681	36.00
74	1.50	257	50.55	45	4.50	681	21.25
75	4.35	258	19.70	46	3.00	683	38.55
76	6.10	259	3.70	47	17.60	685	7.50
77	29.65	260	43.95	49	6.90	686	1.05
78	6.30	261	3.75	50	5.00	687	8.90
79	1.90	262	1.80	51	5.00	688	10.00
80	21.15	265	3.15	52	19.80	689	10.00
81	7.05	266	2.40	53	12.15	694	10.00
82	13.80	268	16.00	54	24.10	696	4.50
83	4.05	269	1.95	56	3.45	698	18.50
84	3.00	270	6.45	57	5.00	699	2.00
85	15.20	271	1.95	60	4.25	699	4.25
86	6.00	273	6.45	57	4.85	699	12.95
87	15.20	274	17.50	61	72.40	701	4.40
88	2.50	275	3.90	47	4.85	703	12.00
89	8.10	276	8.20	47	15.60	706	10.00
90	8.55	277	4.80	47	3.30	706	5.00
91	35.00	278	4.50	47	6.50	708	6.25
92	68.75	279	26.45	48	19.50	712	15.45
93	2.10	280	7.05	47	4.50	714	9.15
94	6.00	282	3.75	80	12.15	715	21.30
95	22.35	283	5.90	81	14.25	716	16.20
96	6.30	284	15.95	82	15.90	718	21.35
97	12.55	285	4.60	83	18.75	719	8.25
98	7.35	286	16.00	84	7.20	728	1.80
99	10.80	287	5.30	48	6.90	731	3.15
100	38.60	288	11.55	46	10.80	732	6.85
101	13.05	290	30.05	47	4.65	733	2.85
102	1.95	291	7.50	49	4.50	736	4.30
103	15.15	294	8.10	93	18.95	738	7.80
104	16.20	295	3.60	94	5.23	739	20.25
105	9.15	296	3.00	49	12.60	740	9.15
106	25.00	298	8.85	49	2.40	742	5.55
107	4.95	299	36.75	50	5.70	743	1.80
108	1.50	300	6.40	50	2.55	744	8.60
109	12.45	301	29.85	50	10.95	747	2.70
110	3.45	302	10.05	50	5.50	749	2.10
111	25.05	304	8.10	50	37.90	750	11.25
112	3.60	305	6.35	51	8.75	751	3.45
113	15.45	306	9.30	51	14.25	763	1.50
114	4.65	310	3.75	51	11.25	756	12.00
115	10.60	311	25.05	51	6.05	758	5.92
116	12.90	314	5.55	51	6.05	769	1.95
117	14.65	315	6.40	51	16.20	766	4.40
118	47.95	316	11.10	51	32.75	767	4.95
119	10.05	320	6.40	52	16.00	770	5.00
120	8.10	322	3.45	52	10.80	775	3.30
121	9.50	323	1.80	52	3.00	776	6.60
122	9.50	324	8.40	52	80.40	781	4.40
123	7.65	325	6.00	52	2.40	783	1.80
124	8.65	326	18.45	52	9.85	785	7.70
125	27.15	327	43.20	51	5.20	786	7.70
126	3.00	328	11.25	52	8.10	788	14.20
127	8.10	329	8.90	53	6.80	794	2.40
128	14.25	332	45.20	53	4.00	799	3.30
129	11.70	334	7.03	53	8.60	801	6.60
130	14.50	335	22.60	54	11.20	802	4.40
131	8.60	337	6.15	49	6.60	803	3.30
132	93.15	338	9.00	50	1.60	804	3.30
133	13.75	339	7.75	52	6.00	805	3.30
134	26.30	340	72.90	53	3.10	806	4.40
135	26.85	341	2.55	54	17.60	813	2.20
Total.				7,190			

FORESHADOWINGS.

Man is not man as yet,
Nor shall I deem his object served, his end
Attained, his genuine strength put fairly forth,
While only here and there a star dispels
The darkness, here and there a towering mind
O'erlooks its prostrate fellows. When the host
Is out at once, to the despair of night,
When all mankind alike is perfected,
Equal in full blown powers—then, not till then,
I say, begins man's general infancy,
For wherefore make account of feverish starts
Of restless members of a dormant whole,
Impatient nerves, which quiver while the body
Slumbers as in a grave? Oh! long ago
The brow was twitched, the tremulous lids astir,
The peaceful mouth disturbed; half-uttered
speech
Ruffled the lip and then the teeth were set,
The breath drawn sharp, the strong right hand
clenched stronger,
As it would pluck a lion by the jaw;
The glorious creature laughed out even in sleep!
But when full roused, each giant limb awake,
Each sinew strong, the great heart pulsing fast,
He shall start up and stand on his own earth,
Then shall his long triumphant march begin,
Thence shall his being date.

—BROWNING.

A ROUGH SKETCH OF A ROUGH STRUGGLE.

IV.—THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF MILITARY ISM AND INDUSTRIALISM.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

Until the time when the Cæsars assumed supreme military, administrative, financial, legislative and ecclesiastical powers, the senate was always the directing power of the State; and the senate to carry its will into execution, ever relied on two grand organizations; the one, military; the other in industrial—the legions and the trade unions. It was by these two great forces that so many different nations, languages and religions were welded together in one coherent whole. At the commencement of the empire, the military forces consisted of 330,000 legionnaires, organized in forty-nine legions, and 120,000 provincial auxiliaries, a total of 450,000 men; the industrial forces consisted of not less than fifty general trade unions, and a vast number of local unions comprising, at a conservative estimate, some 4,000,000 active members. Such, according to our present light, was the relative numerical strength of the two organic forces constituting the material power of the Roman State. Yet, while we recognize that the Roman rule was radically military in its character, we are convinced also that the success of Rome as a civilizing power was due more to the integral organization of her trade unions than to the courage and discipline of her famous legions, and that the measure of her civilizing power was in a ratio corresponding to the numerical superiority of her industrial forces then organized.

It is not generally recognized to-day that it was the trade unions who made the Roman conquests possible. Yet, it is nevertheless true, that it was the unions that made the clothing, armor and weapons of the legions. It was the unions that accumulated at convenient places the necessary provision of stores previous to every campaign. It was the unions that fed the legions in camp and field, even in the most desert places; and transported them across the seas to the remotest parts of the empire, or wherever they were called for the safety or aggrandisement of Rome. It was the unions, also, that built all those magnificent roads, bridges, aqueducts, baths, sewers, arenas and temples, whose ruins in Italy, Spain, France, England, Greece, Syria, Egypt and Africa, are eloquent witnesses of the sagacity of the senate, and of the scientific, artistic and technical qualifications of the Roman building trades. It was the trade unions which produced the greater part of the finer fabrics the articles of utility and luxury demanded by a wealthy

and cultivated class. It was the trade unions which collected the government taxes or rent of lands, that were payable in kind, and carried them by land and sea wherever they were needed for consumption. It was the trade unions that collected the raw materials and distributed the manufactured products of industry; the cattle, horses, sheep, bacon, salt fish, hides, horn, hair, wool, oil, wine, wax and honey, of Spain and Gaul; the gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, cinnabar, cochineal, coral, grain and fruits of Spain and Africa; the furs of Scythia, and the grain of Sicily; the amber of the Baltic and the pottery of Greece; the tin of Britain and the papyrus of Egypt. Nor were the commercial operations of the unions confined to Italy and the provinces, for each year a fleet of galleys sailed down the Red Sea, along the southern coasts of Asia, even to the distant shores of Ceylon; which, returning, brought back rich cargoes of spices, drugs, dyes, mother-of-pearl, ivory, rare woods, silk, gold, pearls and precious stones to be finally distributed at immense profit throughout the West.

We have stated how the unions were from the beginning of the Republic one of the powerful arms by which the senate acted in peace and war; how they supplied those bodies of marvellous workmen who covered the whole known universe with indestructible monuments; how they collected the revenues from the tenants of the immense public domains, and the extensive lands of the clergy in Italy and the provinces; how they fed the numerous cities which studded the surface of the empire; how they produced and distributed so many of the utilities and luxuries demanded by a populous and civilized state. And now we must direct our attention to the process of the complete though gradual revolution which deprived the members of the unions of their property and their liberty; which not only destroyed the voluntary character of the unions, but brought them to ruin by making them responsible for the misfortunes, the follies and the disorders that attended the decline of the empire.

As we have intimated, the Roman trade unions passed through two clearly defined periods. The first period commenced in prehistoric times and ended during the latter half of the first century of the Christian era; the second period commenced at the latter date and ended with the fall of the empire. The first period, lasting not less than eight hundred years, is characterized by the spontaneous formation and voluntary operation of the unions; and is contemporaneous with the rise and growth to its widest limits of the Roman state. The second period, lasting some four hundred years, is when the unions were gradually stripped of their liberty and their property; and corresponds with the period when Rome, drained of her free native population, was compelled to stand on the defensive against the barbaric tribes which attacked her on every side and finally overwhelmed her.

By the terms of the most ancient Roman statute law, that known as the Twelve Tables, all workmen who were not slaves, had the right to unite, organize and maintain unions of their respective trades provided they did not infringe the common law. This right of initiative and voluntary association was preserved under the regal and the republican governments and also under the imperial government until after the reign of the emperor Nero. There is no room for doubt that the earlier unions were perfectly free from arbitrary State control. But, as we have foreshadowed, a time came when the unions sought or accepted the patronage of the State, and in proportion as the unions came to rely more and more upon the State for patronage, so they came more and more under State control; until, at length, after an independent existence of a thousand years they were enslaved and ruined by the State, and their fugitive members were brought back by force.

The first step in the fatal path that ultimately led to absolute State control—a condition of collective slavery, more odious perhaps than individual slavery because it is destitute of all hope of emancipation—was doubtless taken by the unions when they accepted from the State grants of land as a "guarantee and encouragement to industry." The second step in the direction indicated is seen in the preference given by the unions to State employment over employment by private citizens. The third, and most important, step leading to the passage of the unions from a free to an obligatory state was taken when the unions became collectors of the State revenues.

It is more than probable, however, that the tendencies of the unions toward the State was inevitable from the social conditions of that age. Every rich family had numerous slaves. Their estates were cultivated by slaves. All services of a personal and domestic nature were performed by slaves. The greater part of the fabrics for clothing and household use were spun, dyed, woven and fashioned by the slaves of each family, as were also fashioned many of their utensils and a great part of their furniture. Even in the building trades the freed men were subject to considerable slave competition. Plutarch relates some incidents which throw considerable light on the subject of skilled slave labor. He states that the consul Marcus L. Crassus, the general who defeated Spartacus, had a battalion of five hundred slaves, of all trades connected with architecture. When he learned that a certain house was on fire, he hastened to offer to buy it. It is easy to understand that at such a moment the price would be greatly diminished. The purchase concluded, Crassus set his five hundred slaves to work, who put out the fire and repaired the house. Crassus also maintained, for profit by hiring them to whoever needed their services, slaves, goldsmiths, carvers, writers, and others. By such and more questionable means, Crassus acquired a prodigious fortune, including an entire ward of the city of Rome. Plutarch also relates that Marcus P. Cato, to whom has been applied the epithet, "the noblest Roman of them all," had a large number of slave workmen. He lent money to his own slaves, with which to buy others still young, to whom they taught their trades, and resold at a great profit, of which Cato himself was noble enough to take a share.

Organization in trade unions was in fact, a necessity for the freed men, if only as a precaution against a relapse into slavery; but the senate, however, fully appreciating the advantages to be derived from the services of well skilled, reliable, and responsible bodies of workers, used every means to encourage them, to develop and consolidate them, and to make them the industrial administrative organ of the State; precisely as the legions were its military organ. Therefore the unions enjoyed an uninterrupted career of freedom and prosperity during the five hundred years while Rome was acquiring the supremacy of the Italian peninsula. And during the next two hundred years while Rome was extending her conquering arms throughout the Mediterranean world and increasing her population from five millions to nearly one hundred millions, the unions correspondingly increased in numbers, organization, and power. But long before the close of this last named period, signs were not wanting that Italy had incurred a fearful penalty for her conquests. A very large proportion of the old Roman freemen had gone forth from the peninsula, either as soldiers in the legions or as officials for the necessities of provincial government. Many of the small farms which they had cultivated had been merged with the large estates of wealthy and unscrupulous men, who, in very many cases, had illegally occupied thousands of acres of the public lands. The agricultural freedmen, having never organized trade unions, found themselves powerless to retain their leased holdings, and were reduced to the condition of wandering vagabonds or were remanded into slavery. The native agricultural slaves were re-inforced by chained gangs of foreign slaves, the supply of a slave market overgorged by prisoners of war from every land. It is reliable that Tiberius Gracchus when passing through Etruria on his way to Spain was sorrowfully impressed with the great change which had then taken place in Central Italy; he was horrified with the spectacle of great gangs of slaves everywhere working in fetters; nor did the frequent robberies on the high roads by bands of slaves, kept on the verge of starvation by their masters, fail to awaken him to the dangers which a universal system of servile labor was subjecting the State.

The fears of Gracchus were by no means imaginary, for at that time 60,000 slaves in Sicily were in revolt. These maltreated slaves, under the lead of their chosen generals, of whom one named Eunus was the chief, defied the efforts of the Roman armies to subjugate them. After an heroic struggle of ten long years, during which they took by storm the entrenched camps of four praetorian armies, the survivors of the long and bloody struggle shut themselves in the fortress Enna. Here they were besieged by the consular army of Rupilius, and after a brave

defense perished with disease and famine.

In the year B. C. 104, twenty-nine years after the siege of Enna, another revolt of 40,000 slaves, broke out in Sicily, under the slave shepherd Athenion. In this war, of five years duration, the slaves defeated the armies of the praetors Lucullus and Servilius, but a consular army under Aquilius gained a decisive battle in which Athenion was killed, and the remnant of the slave forces, fleeing to the mountains, were hunted down or died of starvation.

Twenty-five years after the close of the second Sicilian outbreak, the slaves again raised the banner of revolt and commenced that heroic struggle for liberty whose memory will never fade. In the year B. C. 74, a gladiator named Spartacus, with some seventy companions, broke out of the barracks of a slave dealer in Capua. Gaining the high road across the broad plains of Campania, they met some wagons belonging to their masters carrying weapons destined for their own comrades, and these they secured. Troops from the garrison of Capua were sent in swift pursuit, these the slaves attacked and disarmed; then, casting aside the weapons of their craft, the gladiators assumed those of the Roman soldiers. A march of some twenty-two miles brought the insurgents to the flanks of Mt. Vesuvius. Here they encamped and defeated a Roman force which had been sent to exterminate them. The slaves throughout Campania and Lucania now flocked to the standard of Spartacus, who soon found himself at the head of 70,000 men. With this force he annihilated the army of the praetor Varinius, and soon gained possession of the whole south of Italy. In this struggle, lasting three years, Spartacus defeated three praetorian and two consular armies. Spartacus, after the defeat of Varinius, marched north with the intention of crossing the Alps, then dismissing his troops, so that they might return to their respective countries. But some of his lieutenants being averse to his plan, he retraced his steps southward. Thwarted, by a lack of shipping, to cross over into Sicily with his army, which had now increased to 120,000 men, he turned at bay against three armies, two of which had been brought from France and Spain. The struggle was fearful. Spartacus killing his own horse with a thrust of his sword, fought his way on foot through the ranks of the legions to engage Crassus, himself, hand to hand. He fell covered with so many wounds that his body could not be recognized. At the close of the hard fought day, victory remained with the legions, and the 6,000 survivors of that army of 120,000 men were crucified on 6,000 crosses erected on the two sides of the road leading from Capua to Rome.

Once more the slaves rose in Sicily during the civil wars of Pompey and Cæsar; once more in Italy during the reign of the emperor Tiberius. Each revolt was marked with similar results. The three revolts, and those of Eunus, Athenion and Spartacus, occurring during the last sixty years of the Republic, cost the lives of not less than one quarter of a million of Roman soldiers and the lives of more than one million of slaves.

Strange, indeed, would it have been, if these terrible slave wars did not affect the attitude of the ruling class toward the organizations of freedmen. And that they did, may be surmised from the fact that four years after the defeat of Spartacus a general revision of the unions was made. Under the emperors the bonds of the unions were made lighter, and Cæsar, Augustus and Nero issued edicts regulating some unions and abolishing others.

Until after the death of Nero, A. D. 68, the right of initiative in the formation of trade unions was never denied. But in the reign of Trajan, commencing A. D. 98, we find that an imperial authorization was necessary previous to organization. This is proven by the fact that Pliny forwarded to Rome a petition asking permission for the establishment of a union of one hundred and fifty blacksmiths in Nicomedia, which the emperor Trajan refused. But now, that the State had assumed the power of arbitrarily determining the existence of unions, no further legislative encroachments seem to have been made on their long recognized rights for the next two and a half centuries.

We have now arrived at the period when the State deprived the members of the several unions of their property and of their personal liberty. In all previous time the members of every union were perfectly at liberty to enter them or leave them at will; and to keep their *peculium*, (Continued on next page.)

"private property," at their own free disposition, with power to will, give away, or sell it. Now this right of private property, which the trade unionists had ever enjoyed as fully as Roman citizens, was taken from them by a law of Valentinian II., A. D. 364. By another law, one of Valentinian III., A. D. 445, the right of a member to leave his union and pass to another was taken away. And the same law required the governor of provinces to seize fugitive members of unions, wherever found and send them to Rome.

Looking merely on the surface, it would appear that the laws of the years A. D. 364 and A. D. 445 should have resulted to the advantage of the unions; since they only changed the obligations of the members to the unions, and did in no way alter the relation of the unions to the State. From this point of view it may be argued that as these laws enriched the unions, and enabled the unions to extend their operations, it also enabled the unions to better ameliorate the condition of every member, and more fully provide for the accidents of the future. Again it may be urged that the condition in which the trade unionists found themselves by the operation of these laws, had, side by side with the obligation of always remaining in the same trade, the compensating advantage of the members never wanting their wages, their daily bread, of being supported under any and all circumstances out of the endowment funds of their unions; a position, in which the great majority of workmen would perhaps be glad to find themselves to day.

But let us look to the actual result of these laws. We have already stated that the unions were the collectors of the rents of the public lands and of those taxes which had to be paid in kind. Thus members of the butchers' unions would appraise and collect the cattle, hogs and sheep from the State tenants who had agreed to pay such rents; and then, after the wagoners', boatmen's and sailors' unions had transported them, at fixed rates, to such places where they were needed, other members of the butchers' union would fatten, slaughter and otherwise prepare the flesh for sale to all purchasers. So the bakers' unions collected and dispensed of the various grains, the vintners of the wines, and so forth. Well, the unions were not only held responsible for all losses by land and sea, by flood and fire, but they had to supply the cities with food any way. Under all circumstances the unions would be held responsible if riots broke out through lack of food, no matter what the excuse might be. Then, when vessels were wrecked, when crops were short, when slave revolts and invasions of barbaric tribes brought confusion, when the emperors went insane and plunged into boundless extravagances, all unions suffered, and then the unions were ground between the upper and lower millstones of State patronage and State control.

Yet, perhaps, the recuperative industry of the unions might have been great enough to cope with all misfortunes and the follies of their rulers, even after they had been plundered of their endowment lands and social funds to meet the constantly recurring deficiencies in the imperial revenues. But as province after province was wrested away by the barbarian hordes who attacked the empire on every side, the complex and finely articulated organization of the unions became dislocated, and fell piece by piece with the empire; or else the local unions detached themselves from the centers of union administration in Rome and Constantinople.

WHAT IS LIBERTY?

What is liberty with long hours and low wages? Is it liberty? Can liberty exist with long hours and low wages? What rubbish it is to say that we enjoy liberty when we work for a bare existence and toil only to keep body and soul together and at that only succeed in doing so for a short time. Look at the condition of the masses. What is life or liberty to the majority of them? Life is a burden and liberty a mere mockery. For the exploiters it is different; they enjoy life and liberty through big profits. But the workers have their destiny in their own hands. With three fourths of the workers well organized they could win liberty by only demanding it. Men of America, be up and active. Organize.—*Pulerson Labor Standard.*

FRAMING AN OCTAGONAL ROOF OF GOTHIC SECTION.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



S all readers of THE CARPENTER are interested in unusual problems in carpentry, I have pleasure in laying before them this month one which I recently solved and which is worth studying out. It was erected on a cupola of a large institution building in the city of New York and is to-day standing complete according to the architect's design

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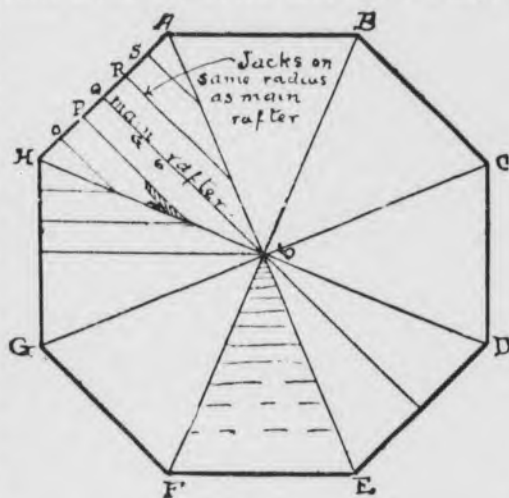


FIG. 1.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fig. 1, was the plan of the cupola or lantern, eight-sided in shape as will be seen. Its elevation was as represented in Fig. 2, and its section was a gothic of the equilateral form, as G 6, D 6, Fig. 2; F 6, and E 6, were the hip lines of the octagonal plan to stand over on Fig. 1, the seats F 6, and E 6. The radius of the gothic was as shown on the elevation, and from this we will proceed to lay out the roof and get the curves for the timbers.

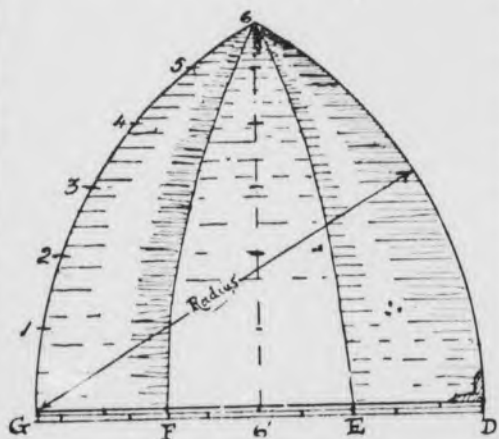


FIG. 2.

In order to find the length and curve of the hip rafters which will stand over the seats on Fig. 1, A 6, B 6, C 6, D 6, E 6, F 6, G 6, H 6, proceed as follows: Take any octagonal triangle as G 6 F Fig. 1, and lay it off as G' 6' F', Fig. 3, G 6, being a level line. From G' raise up a plumb line as G' 6'. Next divide the gothic sweep on Fig. 1, G 6, into six equal parts as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and carry these over to the center line G' 6', by horizontal or level lines as indicated. Transfer these to G' 6', Fig. 3. Next divide the line G' 6', into six equal parts, as T, U, V, W, X, and from the points of division raise up plumb lines. Also, draw level lines from the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, on G' 6', cutting the plumb lines from G' 6', at the points 1', 2', 3', 4', 5', 6'. Draw the curve G 1, etc., through these points and this curve will be the exact shape of the hip rafter required to stand over the eight seats seen on Fig. 1.

For the jacks divide the plate G F, Fig. 3, into six equal parts and draw lines square to the plate for the seats of the jacks, as will be seen from A to H, Fig. 1. These will join with the lines 2 U, 4 W, at the points U and W on the line G' 6'. Produce them indefinitely outside G' 6'. Now take the divisions G' 6', Fig. 1, and set them off on the line Q Z, Fig. 3, and draw lines square to Q Z.

From the points T, U, V, W, X, draw lines square to Q 6', as TL, UM, VN, WI, X. From the space points on the line QZ, make the dotted lines equal in length individually to TL, UM, VN, WI, X; and draw through the points the curve Z, Y, G. Produce NS and WR to Y and Y', and the lines SY' and RY, will denote the curved jack rafters. The bevel at Y, is that which will fit against the side of the hip rafter as the development G, Z, Q, will fold and stand over its G' 6', Q. The curve of the jacks will be the same as G 6, Fig. 1, and struck from the same radius. This will be readily understood by an examination of the diagram Fig. 3. The bevel A 6, Fig. 2, will be the plumb cut of the jack rafters.

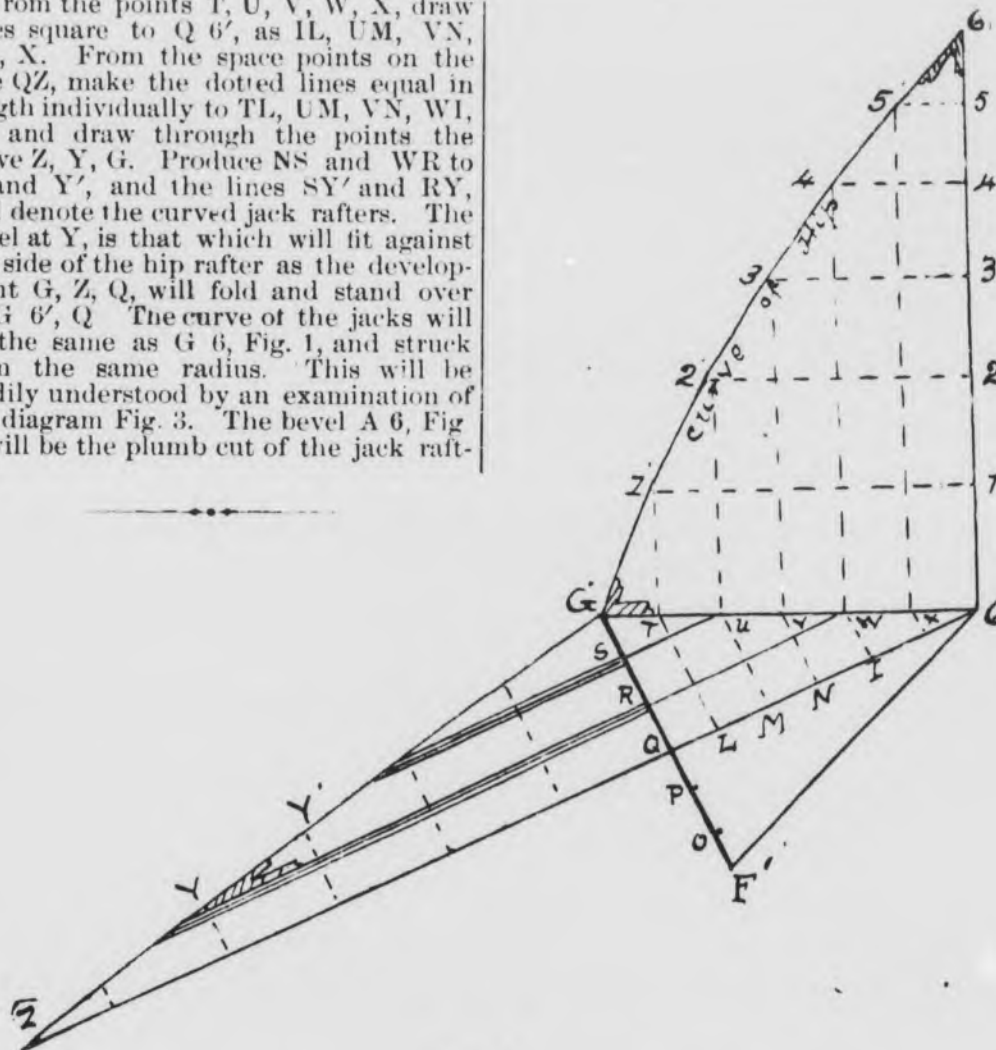


FIG. 3.

UNION SEAMEN ARE THE BEST.

Ship owners on the Pacific coast acknowledge that ever since the Seamen's Union broke up the boarding house system of hiring men they get more steady, more reliable and better seamen than before the union was in existence.

WARPING OF LUMBER.

It is said the wood on the north side of a tree will not warp as much as that from the south side; and that if trees are sawed in planes that run east and west, as the tree stood, will warp less than if cut in the opposite direction. However this may be, it is certain that the tendency to warp when sawed into boards is much greater in green than in dry wood, and that the convex side of the curve is always toward the heart. This warping, due to unequal shrinkage, and to the more open texture of the tree, is not found to occur in the middle plank or board of the log, excepting as it may, in slight degree, reduce the breadth.

THE HISTORY OF BRIDGES.

When Caesar crossed the Rhine, 55 years before the wise men saw the star in the East and wandered thitherward, says the *Inventive Age*, he built over the noble river a wooden bridge supported upon piles with stone abutments, and traces are still to be seen of that more than 20 centuries old work. Trajan threw a great bridge across the Danube, consisting of 22 wooden arches and 23 stone piles. Most of all the bridges constructed during the Middle Ages were of wood supported by piers made of piles. In 1757 the famous wooden bridge was built over the Rhine, having one span of 364 feet. The widest span ever formed of wood was placed over the Limmat in Switzerland, and was built in the eighteenth century. This span was 390 feet. The widest single wooden span in the United States was built over the Schuylkill in Philadelphia. The span was 340 feet. The famous Rappahannock river bridge was rebuilt during the Civil War in just 19 hours. It was 625 feet long. The Civil War gave a great impetus to bridge-building in this country. The old London bridge was built in 1176. The original piles of elm wood supporting it were found to be in fair condition when the new London Bridge was built in 1829. The marvellous advance in bridge-making in this country since 1860 is demonstrated by the fact that during that year only \$51,000 was invested in the business, while in 1890 nearly \$10,000,000 was invested. The number of patents granted by the United States is about 1,200.—*Stons.*

A WORKING MAN'S EXPOSITION.

Chevalier A. Raybaudi Massiglia, the Italian Consul of Philadelphia, announces that in the city of Milan, Italy, there will be held next year a series of exhibitions, prominent among which will be a Working Man's International Exposition, to which the projectors invite workmen in all parts of the world to send specimens of their handicraft, with a view to making their union and organization more appreciated.

The committee in charge of the Exposition, the address of which is Rostrelli street, Theatre Canobbian, Milan, has issued a circular asking working men and working women to send what they have made in order that it may be brought to public view.

The moment, the circular states, is ripe for such an exhibition, and in 1894 Milan it is expected, will bring to bear much activity and intelligence upon the competition of industry science and art. The fruits of labor will be shown that they and their creators may be estimated at their rightful value.

The exposition will comprise three general classes: Works, which will include products of individual workers, small industries, household work, products of co-operative societies, etc.; provision, which will include the work of societies for mutual aid and improvement, institutions, models, studies and material for showing how workmen live, dress, etc.; hygiene and bibliography relative to workmen; and instruction, in which class will be all matter relating to industrial schools and professional schools for workmen.

RESTORE THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Every person who is compelled to send money through the mails sorely misses the old fractional currency. The necessity of using silver and postage stamps is an annoyance both to the sender and the receiver. A silver coin is either liable to work out of the envelope or even burst the envelope. Postage stamps have to be peddled out at such a discount as purchasers see fit to establish. As a matter of convenience, therefore, the old fractional currency should be restored. It was a fraud upon the people to destroy it for two reasons: First, because it deprived them of a convenient currency for transmission through the mails, and second, because its retirement substituted an interest-bearing debt. If it was hoped that the destruction of the fractional currency would keep the people from sending money through the mails, the hope has proved baseless.—*Christian Patriot.*

THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-Office at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.

Address all letters and moneys to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1893.



A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Established in May 1881, this Journal is now twelve years old, with well established reputation—an edition of 30,000 monthly, and the circulation constantly increasing.

We have the largest bona-fide circulation of any Journal in the building trades.

Our readers are among architects, mill men, contractors, material supply men, journeymen carpenters, stair builders and kindred trades.

In over 750 cities and towns—in every State and Territory we have readers.

Special advertising rates given on application. Cuts and engravings inserted at same cost as letter press. Careful attention and good display given to all advertisements.

Transient advertisements 25 cents per line, each insertion. Lower rates for longer time.

Special Announcements.

Positively we will neither publish anything in our reading columns for pay, or in consideration of advertising patronage. Those who wish to recommend their wares to our readers can do so as fully as they choose in our advertising columns, but our editorial opinions are not for sale. We give no premiums to secure either subscribers or advertisers.

Every correspondent, in order to insure attention, should give his full name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We invite correspondence from practical Mechanics, carpenters, Stair Builders, and all those specially interested in the occupations we represent, on subjects pertaining to Carpentry and Building.

GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canadas, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate, to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

NOTE special offers to members and Local Unions. See first column of page 1—it is highly important.

HUGH MCGREGOR in his "Rough Sketch of a Rough Struggle" has aroused considerable historical interest among our readers. The three sketches so far published in our columns have shown the relative proportion of the classes to the masses in ancient days, the known organized trades and mode of organization, officers, funds and legal liabilities until the Fall of the Roman Empire. This month Mr. McGregor indicates the revival of the Unions with the revival of civil security, the betrayal of the Unions by the State, the real origin of the guilds and the capitalist class. Other articles will sketch the brotherhoods and other forms of organization adopted by the trades until the revival of liberty in our generation has permitted the Unions to emerge from the Catacombs.

FOUR NEW UNIONS.

In these distressing times it is, indeed, a wonder we have at all been able to secure any new unions. Still in the past month we have granted charters to four new unions, viz.: Unions 682, Boston, Mass. (framers); 688, Savannah, Ga. (colored); 689, Detroit, Mich., and 698, Perry, Oklahoma Territory. The latter Union is in the Cherokee Strip. This demonstrates, as it did in the cases of Oklahoma, Creede, Cripple Creek, etc., that our U. B. men no matter where they may go, start right in and form Unions before ever the town government is instituted.

With the coming spring there will be an immense revival in industry, and with it the U. B. will take a renewed growth and have an astounding revival.

WHY ARE WE THANKFUL?

Thanksgiving Day usually brings with it cheer, and rejoicing, and family reunions. This year, we fear, in many homes there will be no cheer or rejoicing—nor little cause for thanksgiving.

To men unemployed and with pockets empty, perhaps hungry and despairing, there can be no thanksgiving, until matters mend and conditions improve.

For what have the workers to be thankful? Has the past year brought them more to eat, better clothes, better homes and better conditions? Have the Bosses given them more pay and shorter hours? Have children's toil and women's drudgery been abolished? Have we got rid of public scoundrels, capitalistic thieves and political bummers? Have poverty and destitution been driven from the land? Is there to be no more stock-jobbing nor gambling in the people's food? Are our public servants beyond the reach of bribes; and have the working people secured such recognition as will give us the legislation we need and the human conditions we deserve?

If not, then why should we be thankful? Ah! We should be thankful that things are not worse than they are in many occupations—thanks to Organized Labor; that our United Brotherhood is holding its own so well, despite the hardships of to-day; that independence of thought and action are more largely exercised by wage-workers than of old; that Labor is organizing and uniting its forces and preparing to uplift itself from the thralldom of ages and will rise eventually to its full stature of manhood—emancipated and dis-enthralled. When this is accomplished, then we will have a day of real thanksgiving that will be in the hearts of the people, and will need no hosannas or proclamations.

CRANKY SHORT TALKS.

WE are slaves without the advantages of slavery.

TWO-THIRDS of the wealth of the United States is in the hands of one-fifth of the people. Remember that!

THE true solution of the Labor Question is the equitable exchange of services—the just and full compensation of the workers.

WHY should Labor fill the world with plenty and live in want and in constant fear of poverty? There is something wrong when those who do the most get the least.

IF the lordly Baron in his castle can not levy toll upon his vassals, why should the moneyed lords levy tribute upon our millions of people.

THE time will come when no man will have the right to be worth a million, when that million is composed of what 10,000 workers earned and were deprived of.

CAPITAL controls the land, industry, finance and exchange, and through that means holds sway over the press, the government and the dominant political parties.

THE sub-division of labor, the increase in machinery, and the high-pressure system of work have rendered ten hours' labor to-day far more exhausting than the day's work of fourteen hours years ago.

LESS hours of labor mean higher wages, and that is just what the capitalist knows and fears. It increases the wants, the wants increase the demand, and the demand stimulates trade.

THE inequitable distribution of the products of labor is the terrible curse of our age and of modern civilization. It underlies and corrupts every institution and every form of government.

MAN is not on earth to be a slave. He has a social, moral and intellectual nature to provide for, as well as his physical wants. Therefore he should have all the comforts of life in return for his labor, and the leisure to enjoy them.

ALL property rightfully belongs to the men and women who create it. But our social system backed by class laws accumulates it in a few hands. And it will always flow there till the workers have sense enough to organize and stop it.

THE Dullest Places.

To publish all the places, cities and towns, where carpenter work is dull would be tiresome, and would be no news of interest to the thousands of our members in hundreds of towns where there is little or nothing to do. Work was never in years as slack for carpenters as it is just now. Still in the smaller towns it is not quite so bad as in the larger ones. The most cheerful view in all the dark vista of to-day is that union carpenters are getting a larger share of work than non-union men, and that there are quite a number of cities and towns where work is fairly good. The prospect is getting a little better in many localities. The dullest localities for carpenters at present are: Ottawa, Ill.; Lake Charles, La.; New Orleans, La.; Perry, Oklahoma; Louisville, Indianapolis, Newport, Ky.; Springfield, O.; St. Louis, Chicago, Salt Lake and New York City.

THE Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Common Councils Chamber, City Hall, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11th, 1893. It is hoped that convention may arrange for a closer unity and co-operation of forces of all labor organizations.

"FORT FRICK, OR THE SIEGE OF HOMESTEAD."

Of all the romantic pages in the history of the labor movement there is none so thrilling and inspiring as the struggle at Homestead in July, '92. It is well indeed that the book entitled "Fort Frick, or the Siege of Homestead," has been published to commemorate this event. Prepared as the book is under the supervision of those who are familiar with all the events of that exciting struggle we have no hesitation in giving it our most hearty endorsement. To read the story of the sacrifices, devotion and sturdy unflinching courage of the Homesteaders will be an inspiration to American manhood wherever our flag floats, and even across the seas.

The book contains a full and detailed account of all the important features pertaining to that famous battle on the banks of the Monongahela, July 6, 1892, when honest labor stamped for ever with infamy the system of Pinkertonism. The work is handsomely illustrated, containing true portraits of all the principal participants, which makes it a very desirable book, and no working man should be without one.

The selling price is \$1.00, \$1.50; in half-morocco binding, \$2. Those desiring to act as agents can do so by sending 50 cents in stamps to F. P. McCluskey, 156 Home street, Pittsburgh, Pa., who will send prospectus and particulars.

Brother McCluskey is a member of the U. B. and an active labor man.

BEWARE OF THIS FRAUD!

A couple of slick looking young swindlers in the souvenir advertising business have been lately going from town to town in the name of the U. B. Their latest game was played in Altoona, Pa. They went around to merchants and business men securing advertisements for a souvenir programme for an alleged entertainment to be given by "the Journeymen Carpenters Union of Altoona," in Arcade Hall. Union 487 of Altoona knew nothing of this programme or of the alleged entertainment, until the rascals had printed ten copies and collected money on the advertisements. All they printed was ten copies, and the whole business was a fake advertising dodge. The young frauds skipped off and will no doubt try their game elsewhere. Hence beware of them.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM FROST mysteriously disappeared from Great Falls, Mont., July 1, last. He is about 45 years of age, light complexion, 5 feet, 6 inches tall, weighs about 135 pounds, hair turning gray. He is short of sight and wears glasses. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Union 286, Great Falls, Mont. Write P. J. McCallum, Rec. Sec., P.O. Box 533, Great Falls, Montana.

THE savage dies heart-broken in the midst of civilization. The coarse, uncultured boor, who has no relishment outside of his pipe and demijohn, is a miserable being when surrounded by culture and refinement. The clay-eater of the Carolinas is satisfied with his appointments. The free schools of to-day are playing havoc with the labor question. There would be no labor question in fact but for educating of the masses. When a man gets so he knows a thing or two he wants more. The trouble with us workingmen is we know too much to be wronged any longer.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Henry H. Trenor, 870 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
General Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Treasurer—James Troy, 2442 Montrose st., Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE PRESIDENTS.

First Vice President—J. C. Larwill, 1124 First ave., Cleveland, O.
Second Vice President—Chas. Lane, P. O. Box, 91, Butte, Montana.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary.)
Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington St., E. Boston, Mass.S. J. Kent, 2046 S. St., Lincoln, Neb.
D. P. Rowland, 263 W. Court st., Cincinnati, O.
W. T. Dukhart, 204 Walnut st., Nashville, Tenn.
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day.

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Sacramento, Cal.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maxwood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
St. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 49 cities.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

LEWISTON, Me.—The strike of the shoemakers here against the "iron-clad" of the bosses still continues. Union 407 has been rendering the men very active assistance.

THE WATCH CASE MAKERS are organizing an international body. They have several locals now. For particulars write to C. Longuet, Sec., 1414 Menard st., St. Louis, Mo.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—Union 577 is picking up and having quite a nice increase in membership. We have rented a handsome hall and are working in unison to uplift the trade.

THE NEW ORLEANS carpenters' unions are doing their utmost to advance the cause of Organized Labor. They intend to hold public meetings and free entertainments frequently this winter.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Electrical Workers and Linemen opened their Convention Nov. 13, in Cleveland, O. In 1892 this National Union had only 45 locals and 5,200 members. Now it has 64 Unions and over 13,000 members, and it is growing in good shape.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Union 766 has had a tremendous growth of late. For a long time there was barely a quorum but we were firm and kept on pushing until now we have ten times the membership we had even six months ago and we also have a good treasury.

CLEVELAND, O.—Trade is entirely prostrate; wages are down to 15 cents per hour and will go lower if men will not organize and be firm. F. F. Hodges, a contractor of this city, not long ago engaged some carpenters to go to a job in Ashtabula, O., and agreed to pay 25 cents per hour. He agreed to be responsible for the hotel bill until pay day, and when that day came he docked the men for their board bills, but did not pay the landlady. The men then quit and Judge Hoyt compelled Hodges finally to pay up.

DELEGATE CLINKARD'S GOOD WORK.

Brother J. G. Clinkard, of Boston, has proven himself a thorough-going hustler. In the twelve months ending October 28, 1893, Brother Clinkard as Business Agent or General Delegate collected \$2,689 in dues and fees, and brought 471 members to the Unions in the Boston District. Besides that a large number came in direct to the Unions through the Delegate, five new Unions were organized with a total of 147 members, or in all 618 new members were added and one thousand dollars more were received for the year than it cost to maintain the office of Delegate.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The proposition to reduce carpenters' wages ten per cent. in this city has been settled favorably to the men through the help of Unions 215 and 783.

THE BOILERMAKERS' strike for nine hours was successful in nineteen cities, and the International expects, by next spring, to have every shop working nine hours.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Union 203 has just gained a decided victory over a non-union builder. Even after the contract was given out and the job under way, we got the work for a nine-hour boss and union men are doing the work.

HOMESTEAD, PA.—Contractors Tinstal & Co., and John Bost have refused to pay the usual district rate of wages. Members of Union 288 have refused to work for him. We request union carpenters to stay away from these two firms.

THE *New Nation* in commenting upon the fact that the price of bread has not changed in 20 years, while the price of flour is now lower than ever before, suggests that municipal bakeries be established to furnish bread to the people at cost, adding, "the price of bread will never be reduced in any other way."

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Union 69 has sent out circulars and tickets to various locals of the U. B. with a view to raise funds to build a hall of its own. This action on the part of Union 69 was in violation of the rules of the G. E. B., which require all such appeals shall first be sanctioned by that body. Locals of the U. B. consequently need not heed the circular or appeal of Union 69.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—After a plucky fight of two months' duration, the striking employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company had to surrender to the reduction of wages offered by the company. From the start this was to be expected, as this is not an auspicious time to enter into a railroad strike. Carpenters' Union 729 was involved in this strike and held out to the last.

VICTORIA, B. C.—How blind indeed are some carpenters even union men. Now they drop out and claim they can't pay dues. For four years back in this city they have been getting a full day's pay for nine hours work and for two months in winter when it is too dark to work any longer. Under the old ten-hour day they would be "docked" 30 to 35 cents for this hour. That was a loss of \$7.20 to \$8.40 per month. Now they have this for themselves, besides full pay and nine hours a day for every day worked the rest of the year. This was the result of organization. These short-sighted men can't see any good in the Union unless it gets them \$5 or \$10 benefits each month for 25 cents of dues.

EDUCATE THE MIND AS WELL AS THE HAND.

Every man who is engaged in any kind of mechanical labor should cultivate studious and observant habits. There is scarcely any description of knowledge but which he will at some time have use for, especially if he ever hopes to rise above the position of ordinary labor. No man can ever hope to attain distinction as a mechanic unless he educates his mind as well as his hands.

One of the most important acquirements of a mechanic, says the *Industrial World*, is that he should be able to readily and lucidly convey ideas to another. There are many men who, while otherwise competent to direct others, have failed from lack of this faculty, or have refused good positions because they knew their weakness in this respect. Perhaps as many foremen fail from this cause as from any other. Undoubtedly, this faculty is one to be acquired; it is not one, if there are such, that is born with a man. Every man who works at a mechanical business should labor in the direction of acquiring the habit of concisely expressing his ideas, making this a part of his mechanical education. Talking of such subjects will help a man; writing of them is excellent practice.

A good mechanical eye is also a most essential requisite in a good mechanic. No one can ever attain distinction as a mechanic unless he is able to detect ordinary imperfections at sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb, out of level, out of square and out of proper shape, and unless he can also detect disproportioned or ill-shaped patterns. This is a great mechanical attainment, and one which can be readily attained by an ordinary person. Of course there are defective eyes, as there are other defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective, but the eye is susceptible of the same training as any organ. The muscles, the voice, the sense of hearing, all require training. Consider how the artist must train the organ of sight in order to detect the slightest imperfection in shade, color, proportion, shape, expression, etc. Not one blacksmith in five ever attains the art of hammering square, yet it is very essential in his occupation. It is simply because he allows himself to get into careless habits; a little training and care is all that is necessary for success.

But in these cases the fact is that the eye is not half as much at fault as the heedless mind. Some carpenters acquire the careless habit of using a try-square every time they plane off a shaving, in place of giving their minds right to their business and properly training their eyes, and unless they cultivate this power of the eye they will always be at journey work.

Look at the well-trained blacksmith; he goes across the shop, picks up a horse's foot, takes a squint, returns to his anvil, forges the shoe, and it exactly fits the foot. Contrast him with the bungler who looks at the shoe, then fits the foot to it, often to the ruin of a fine horse. Now, the fault lies in ever allowing himself to put a shoe on that is not in proper shape for the foot; he should determine to make the shoe fit the foot in place of the foot fitting the shoe, and he should follow it up until the object is accomplished.

A very good way to discipline the mechanical eye is to first measure an inch with the eye, then prove it with the rule, then measure a half inch, then an eighth and so on, and you will soon be able to discover at a glance the difference between a twelfth and a sixteenth of an inch; then go to three inches, six, twelve and so on. Some call this guessing; there is no guess-work about it. It is measuring with the eye and mind. Acquire the habit of criticising for imperfections every piece of work that you see; do everything as nearly as you can without measuring (or spoiling it), or as nearly as you can trust the eye at the present training. If you cannot see things mechanically, do not blame the eye for it; it is no more to blame than the mouth is because we cannot read, or the fingers because we cannot write. A person may write a very good hand with his eyes closed, the mind of course directing the fingers. The eye is necessary, however, to detect imperfections. Every occupation in life requires a mechanically trained eye, and we should realize more than we do its great importance.

DR. HENRY S. CHASE'S FAMILIAR TALKS.

Monopolists criticise all labor unions. They seem to think that union is one of their own natural monopolies. Union is the one thing they have not been able to "gobble."

Monopolists have taken every opportunity to break up unions, by the most heartless and cruel methods.

Remember, boys, that labor is all one, whether in the city or country, whether farmer or mechanic. Oppression of one, is oppression of all. Labor should seek to make itself one in feeling and in action.

Farmers are laborers more than capitalists. Farmers' unions, under the name of Aliances are a tremendous power in politics, at this moment; and whether they form a third party or not, their influence must be felt in the future, more and more by all parties.

The blood of the political body must be purified by justice; poultices may soothe, but never heal their sores or their source.

Monopoly of land must go, because it is at the bottom of all labor troubles. Laborers can employ themselves if they have free access to land, and then they cannot be oppressed by capitalist or monopolist. With his feet resting firmly upon free land, the laborer will be independent of all employers.

Strikes do little present good. Strikers are victims offered on the altar of self sacrifice. Strikes are the natural revolt against the robbery of rights. Strikes are a protest against oppression. They are born of a noble and manly spirit.

The first strike that I ever heard of, and the grandest that the world knows, is that recorded in Exodus of the Bible. The children of Jacob had become a great multitude in Egypt, and were the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in that rich country, being in no better condition than slaves.

The labor of these descendants of Jacob had enriched their Egyptian masters to an enormous extent, which had its usual result; these masters were arrogant, selfish, tyrannical, and blind to their own interest.

With the order to "make bricks without straw," these bondsmen struck. They quit work, and despoiled the Egyptians by taking their jewels and other portable wealth. It was a vast multitude numbering thousands, that fled across the Red Sea and used vacant land in a wilderness. It was a success.

Labor, in striking against wrongs, rebels. The rebellion is right. Labor is now rebelling against plutocracy. It will not be successful except it be unanimous. Labor in every department of industry must be united. Without union it will fail of success.

All labor is one, and must work in harmony to attain its freedom. Nothing but unity can free labor, and all minor issues must be pooled to secure success. The way to get justice for ourselves is to secure the rights of others.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the President of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEY received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money's received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Bank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

COMING THROUGH THE TOWN.

If a Christian meets a beggar
Coming through the town,
And a smile would cheer the beggar,
Need the Christian frown?
Even tramps have some good in them,
None is wholly bad;
Yet we harshly judge our neighbor,
If he's poorly clad.

We are apt to think quite surely
When a body's down,
That it's by his own fault only
Friends and hope are gone
Anybody may, through weakness,
Fall before man's greed;
Why should we despise our brother
Who's in need?

If we were all just and loving,
As through life we go,
Tramps would not be ever moving
Homeless to and fro.
Oh, my brothers, let us save them,
As we surely can,
For why should one be doomed to this
Who might become a man?

When, by scheming and injustice
Some men get too much,
Multitudes must thirst and hunger,
Held in want's hard clutch.
Rich men get on without working
And with no sense of shame;
Tramps are but an imitation—
Both are just the same.

—Painters' Journal.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS: HOW TO USE
AND KEEP THEM IN ORDER.

PART II.—PLANES.

BY A. H. WESLING.

The principal planes are the jack plane, jointer and smoothing plane, and after the young mechanic once masters to keep them in order, and use them properly, he

still better, boiled—in linseed oil. The latter may easily be done by taking a narrow, shallow pan, long enough for a jointer, and about four or six inches wide,

or tin, about four inches longer and wider than what the pan is to be, and bending up the sides and ends. Most planes are made of beechwood, but apple wood is

it is evident that the throat will enlarge as the wood wears away. A piece must therefore be inserted as shown at B, Fig. III. This may consist of any good hard wood, such as boxwood, lignum vite, prune or apple wood, and will last much longer if the grain runs as the lines in B, Fig. III.

But, by far the best material for that purpose is bone. It is much harder, smoother and wears much longer, is readily procured, and not much more difficult to work than hard wood. Pieces suitable for that purpose may be readily procured from any good sized beef bone. As glue don't hold on it well, it should be made dovetail shape, and driven in from one side, as shown in Fig. III.

Planes with a bone throat-piece, which I have used for several years, show scarcely any wear. No matter in how good a condition a plane is otherwise, it cannot be made to do good work if the throat is too big. The cap should fit perfectly to prevent shavings from getting under it. The edges of the cap and iron should be perfectly parallel. The back side of the iron should be slightly hollow, so as to rest solid at the bottom, as shown in Fig. III, and also in Fig. VIII. The wedge must also fit tight at the bottom, to keep the bit down solid, and prevent it from vibrating.

Whenever a plane leaves a jaggy surface (looking somewhat as if sawed with a handsaw) the cause will be found in the bit not being solid at the bottom. The cutting edge of the iron should be slightly rounding, but the amount of roundness must vary with the purpose they are used for. It may be about a sixteenth in the jack-plane, a thirty-second in the jointer, and about a sixty-fourth in the smoothing plane. But in the smoothing plane used for hard wood it should be so little as to be hardly noticeable, but just enough not to leave any marks at the corners.

The adjustment of the cap must also be determined by the kind of wood and work used for. While on straight-grained wood it may sometimes be back nearly an eighth of an inch, it may on cross-grained and curly wood be down to within a sixty-fourth of an inch from the cutting edge.

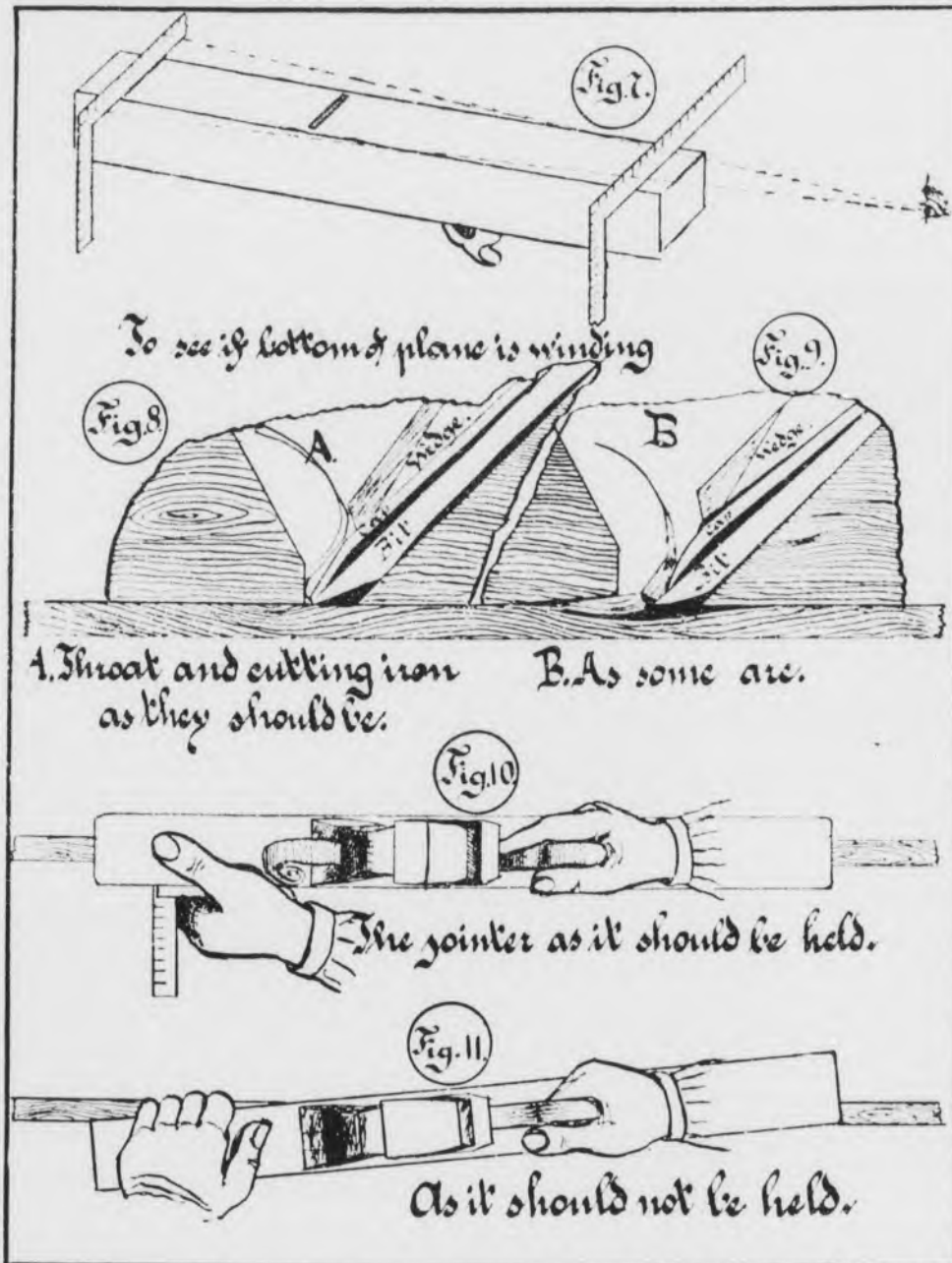
Planes should never be dragged back flat on the surface, as it will make the bit dull in a short time. Some turn them on one side; I prefer to lift up the rear end, and slide them back on the front edge. To keep the planes straight, the bottom should occasionally be jointed. With the smoothing planes this may be easily done by laying a sheet of sand paper on a straight board and rubbing them until all parts of the bottom are touched.

Fig. IV illustrates the "Stanley" plane. It is easily and quickly adjusted, and is excellent for many kinds of work, especially on soft wood; but on hard wood it lacks the firmness and solidness of the old style plane, and the bit vibrates and leaves a jaggy surface. The foreplane and jointer of this kind are excellent for most work, in finishing houses in soft wood, such as fitting sash, hanging doors, and jointing-up stuff, owing to the quick adjustment.

Iron planes I cannot recommend as they work much harder, the friction of iron on wood being much greater than of wood on wood. In the "Gage" plane this excess of friction is reduced to a minimum, as the iron throat may be so adjusted as to bear on the wood but slightly. (Just how much harder iron planes work I cannot now state, but am about to make some experiments to determine it exactly, the result of which I will give in the next issue of THE CARPENTER.)

Fig. V shows a section through the "Gage" plane. This is a newer plane, and possesses many excellent qualities. As the whole throat consists of one solid piece of cast iron the cutting iron rests much firmer than in the former plane. The whole throat is fastened by a couple of screws, and may be drawn up as the wood wears away. The bit is also self-adjusting, and when put back it will instantly be in exactly the same position which it had before being taken out, and only needs side adjustment, if the angle of the cutting edge has been changed much by grinding or whetting. When the latter is the case it may easily be adjusted by tapping it sideways in the manner of the old-style plane.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—On a U. S. Government building here the contract system is in force; men are hired by the hour and work over eight hours a day in violation of the Federal Eight-hour Law. Union 721 proposes with the help of the U. S. to make a test case of this and bring it to the attention of Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney.



and fill it with linseed oil and place about half an inch; immerse the planes, and boil them over an oil or gasoline stove about half an hour or longer; which

better, especially for smoothing planes. Coarse grained wood is usually harder than fine grained.

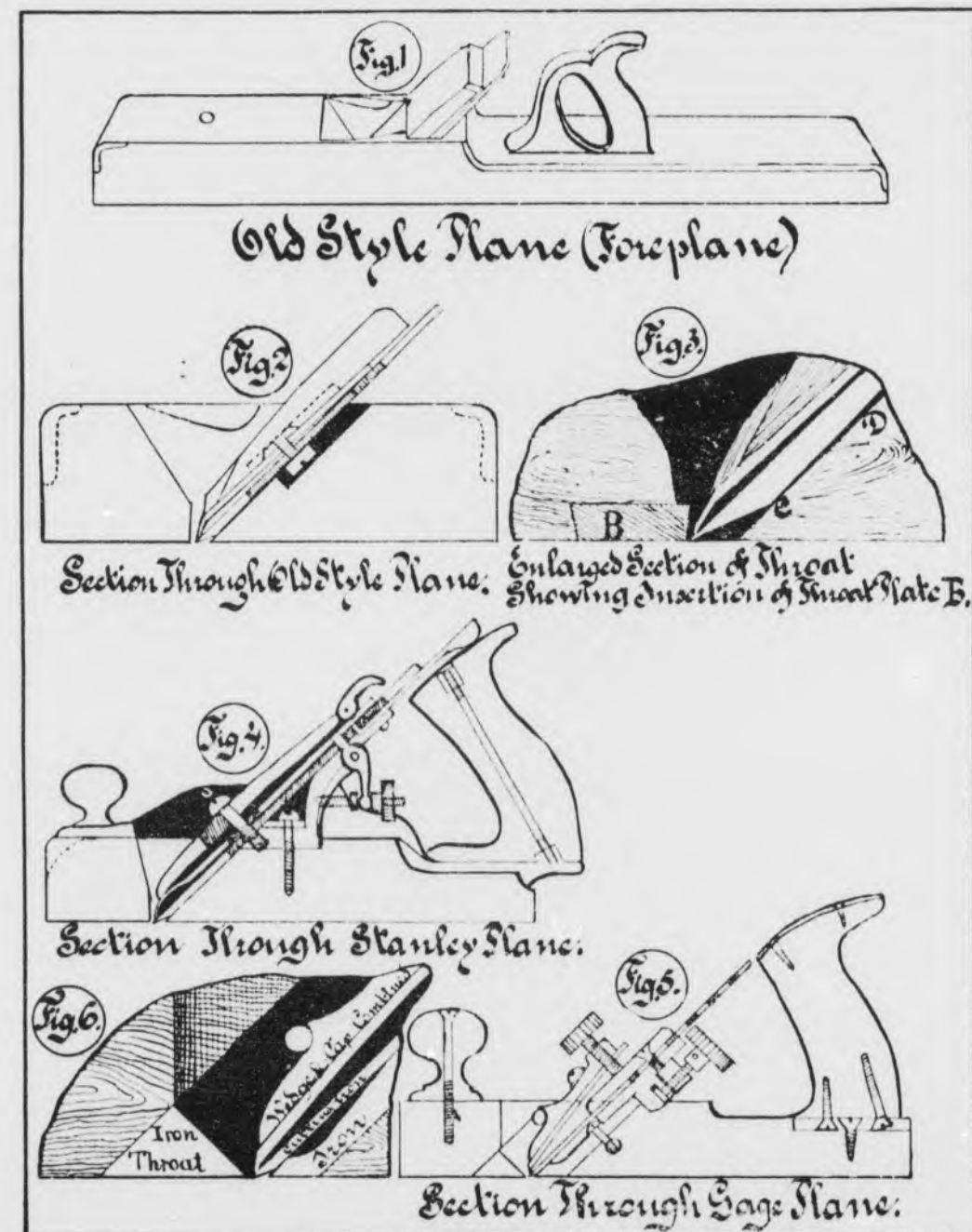
Until within the last few decades but little improvement had been made in planes since Egyptian times; but lately several improved planes have been invented, amongst which are the "Stanley" and the "Gage" planes. Although in the accompanying illustrations the old style plane has been used mainly, the principle underlying the proper working is the same in all planes, and anyone who once knows how to sharpen, set and use one kind properly, will have no difficulty with the others.

Fig. I illustrates the jointer. It should be from twenty-six to thirty inches long, and have a two-and-a-half to two-and-three quarter inch cutting iron. On this figure the back part of the plane has been cut down, which makes it lighter and much handier. The jointer more than any other plane should be kept perfectly straight and out of wind.

Fig. VII shows a method of finding if a plane is winding. Put the plane in a vice and hang a steel square on each end, then sighting over them, the two edges should perfectly coincide. When using the jointer it should always be kept parallel with the edge of the board, as shown in Fig. X. And as the cutting edge of the iron is slightly rounding, the plane may be shifted towards the side where the thickest shaving is to be taken off, and may be guided by keeping the try-square in the left hand tight against the board. A winding or warped plane is always the result of using it as shown in Fig. XI. A good job cannot be made with a plane used in this manner.

The other main points in a good plane are:—1. That the throat is not too big. 2. That the cap fits well on the iron. 3. That the iron rests solid at the bottom. 4. That the cap is properly adjusted; and 5. That the wedge fits tight at the bottom.

The width of the throat in a smoothing plane should not exceed a sixteenth of an inch in front of the cutting edge of the iron, while in the jack plane it may be from an eighth to three-sixteenths. As the back of the throat or iron-rest is at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the bottom, while the front is nearly square,



will have little difficulty with the various other planes.

Planes should be of straight-grained hard wood; and to increase their hardness, they should be soaked—or what is

should be done out doors. It will increase their hardness, and make them work much easier.

A pan for that purpose may easily be made by taking a piece of galvanized iron

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WORLD'S
FAIR AT CHICAGO.

(Unstained by wasteful deformities, by wasted tears, or hot blood of men, noble, fruitful Labor, growing ever nobler, will come forth—the grand sole miracle of man whereby man has risen from the low places of this earth into divine Heaven.—Thos. Carlyle)

'Twas noble thoughts, majestic grand;
This World's Fair Labor from all lands;
With thanks! we see bright glory-shine,
Glad—gather seed for future time.

2

From magic charm surprised, we find
Art, Science, Labor! well combined;
Ah! there, around, Great praise might be,
Such wonders teach—Hail Liberty!

3

Those works are made 'twixt hope and fear,
Though earnest Labor, from far and near;
Though they who but (maybe) are gone—
Their art remains just to be known.

4

So Art is frail, but Art is strong,
And he is wise who sings such song
Which soul's shall read humanity's cause,
For reaching better life and laws.

5

Great, glorious place, where freedom dwells,
Where harmony reigns, which nation's hails,
Where heart's refreshed with life and love,
New strength is given, onward to move.

6

'Tis heavenly gladness, joy forever,
Such dear remembrance may pass ne'er!
Through beauty's law made happy indeed,
Does sympathy joyful people lead.

7

Come Industry, Messiah grand!
Banish want, wrong in every land;
United Industry shall prevail,
To do most good for common weal.

8

Ah! holy festival of progress—
Sign of suffering Labor's success;
On! must such beauty pass away?
To this day fate? how true to say.

9

But, equal duties, justice for all,
Hark! mankind's welfare is the call;
That human efforts can succeed
Shall reason triumph, with truth indeed.

10

There comes the lesson spoken out,
Of World's Fair Labor right about;
Its robe of brotherhood united,
Is Labor from art, science guided.
Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

JOHN SWINTON'S QUESTIONS.

In his address to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Philadelphia last December, our old veteran co-worker JOHN SWINTON asked these suggestive and forceful questions:—

"In these times there are practical questions before the American Community, which can be settled only by the application to them of the principles of the highest kind of statesmanship, a kind which Machiavelli knew not of.

"First. How are the millions of hand workers to hold their ground under the impact of mechanism, in presence of the prodigious development of machinery, by which horres of them are annually driven out of the industries in which they have earned bread?

"Second. How can the millions of wage-earners and country clodhoppers hold their ground against the prodigious power of corporatism, syndicalism, and trustism, which are now seizing and controlling all the agencies of production and holding the soil under mortgage?

"Third. How can they deal with the peculiar forms in which competition is manifesting itself nowadays, with widespread ruin as the result?

"Fourth. What can they do about the employment of troops in the service of those who hold the country's moneybags, to the detriment of those who created the country's wealth? Regiments have taken the field in five States to crush the poor devils who attempted to remonstrate against the aggressions of capital. Do not forget that we have a huge and costly army in our States.

"Fifth. How now can the horny-handed groundlings hold anything whatever which millionaires desire to take from them?

"Sixth. What means can be adopted to protect the producer against the plunderer?

"Seventh. What is the proper solution of the portentous immigration problem?

"Eighth. What can be done to temper the hostility of the editorial, the ecclesiastical, the judicial and the legislative institutions?

"Ninth. What can Organized Labor do in the political field, and what ought

to be its attitude toward the all-controlling power called politics, which makes laws, regulates public affairs, governs popular interests and commands armies?—Should labor vote for its enemies or put the knife into the hands of those who will stab it?"

"These are some of the big questions of the times, too big for the politicians of the machine, big enough for statesmen of the size of Abraham Lincoln, but not too big for you to think of."

WHAT UNIONISM HAS DONE.

Every law, every right, every concession which workingmen now enjoy, has come to them through trades unionism. Philanthropists have spoken honeyed words for the laboring man, the minister has preached beautiful sermons, the employer has told him how fairly and liberally he would be treated as an individual, they have established a tribunal to hear his complaints (after his union has first kicked); but the workingman here and elsewhere has always been forced to knock, and knock hard, with his organization, in order to take what justice and equity would have accorded him without a struggle if greed had not entered its protest.—Exchange.

IT'S GOT TO GO.

The ten-hour—as did the sunrise to sunset, twelve and fourteen hour work-day of the past—has got to give way to the demands of organized labor for the eight-hour workday of the present. Gradually, but surely, is the system changing, noticeably so among the building trades in all the large cities where the workmen engaged in the construction of buildings are receiving the benefits of one and two hours' rest from toil each day; and, as predicted, are receiving in many trades better wages than were paid under the old system of ten and more hours. Besides this, more men are employed, and in consequence there is a better feeling and more confidence among all classes as to the permanency and benefits of the eight hour work-day which has come to stay.—Iron Molders Journal.

A FEW TRUTHFUL AXIOMS.

Great designs require great consideration.

Spare superfluities to provide necessities.

An ounce of action is worth a pound of talk.

Deserve success and you shall command it.

Happiness does not always ride in a carriage.

The best men never know how good they are.

One eye witness is better than ten hearsays.

Nothing is politically right which is morally wrong.

THE UNIT OF VALUE.

What better unit of value can we have than an average day's labor. It would be easy to ascertain the average product of a day's labor in each industry. The principle of union labor now is that all in the same trade shall receive alike union wages. If a receipt for a day's labor delivered would purchase the product of an average day's labor in any kind of merchandise, every one would set about making money for himself. If the business of the people's elected officials was to provide every worker an opportunity to deliver as many days of labor as he wished to obtain receipts, we would have no scarcity of money, even if every ounce of gold and silver were exported. The question of value would settle itself on the basis of labor cost, and the supply of any given article would soon adjust itself to the demand, gold and silver included.

This kind of money could not be traded in, for once used it must be canceled. If one wants more money he must work more days.

Foreign exchange could be paid in whatever the foreigner wanted; gold, silver, wheat, corn, or copper, at its market price. Warehouse receipts would be as good as certified checks.—Twentieth Century.

NINE-HOUR CITIES.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day.

Albina, Oreg.
All ton, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Ashbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Akron, O.
Albion, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Burlington, Iowa.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bridford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Carrollton, Ga.
Calro, I. I.
Calgary, Can.
Canton, Ohio.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charlelot, Pa.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Concord, N. H.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corstiana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chapel Hill, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Denison, Tex.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Soginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Exeter, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greensburg, Pa.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hamilton, Can.
Hartford, Conn.
Hartford, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkmer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt Pleasant, Pa.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nannaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
Norristown, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
N. W. Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Omaha, Neb.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punkotawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Pawson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plafeld, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburgh, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Racine, Wis.
Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Richmond, Ind.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rockford, Ill.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Omaha, Neb.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stonham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John's, N. B.
Saxonsville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Scottdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Staten Island, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
St. Abington, Mass.
St. Catherine, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
St. Paul, Minn.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.

Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kittanning, Pa.
Kingston, N. Y.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Lyon, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockland, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Manchester, N. H.
Marlboro, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Mex ville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Marblehead, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mt Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, O.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, O.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Southampton, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Terre Haute, Ind.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont., 50 hrs.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Tuttle Creek, Pa.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxshatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winchester, Ky.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Whitman, Mass.
Whitman, Mass.
Medford, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Winnipeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Yokum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
College Point, N. Y.
Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Total, 402 cities.

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Jas Co'roy, Halifax, N. va Scotia
Evan Hughes, Winnipeg, Manit. ba.
Ovid Proulx, Montreal, Ca ada
Thomas Ryves, 333 Carlton street, Toronto

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

D. A. Packard, Rockland, Me.
R. F. Flagg, Lewist n, Me.
Ph. De St. Croix, Bellows Falls, Vt
McKay Campbell, 74 Maple st. Barl ington, Vt.
T. J. M. Kierna, Providence, R. I.
James Duffy, Pawtucket, R. I.
J. G. O'Neil, 26 Mount Pleasant street, E.
S. merville, Mass.
L. G. Newman, 128 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.
W. J. Shields, 10 Chesh're street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Alex. Angus, Hartford, Conn.

MIDDLE STATES.

M. J. Dillon, P. O. Box 38, Buffalo, N. Y.
L. R. Carl, 127 Watt street, Auburn, N. Y.
Robert Beatty, 354 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
J. F. Finn, Troy, N. Y.
J. H. White, Short Hills, N. J.
H. R. Herbert, Long Branch, N. J.
Isaac C. Glen, Asbury Park, N. J.
E. J. Lake, Jersey City, N. J.
J. G. Snyder, Pittsburg, Pa.
Joe Shipley, Baltimore, Md.

SOUTHERN STATES.

C. L. Hickman, Clarksburg West Va.
F. E. Rames, 10 Bogard street, Charleston, S. C.
S. B. Thompson, Columbia, S. C.
J. T. Waldrop, Atlanta, Ga.
J. L. Anderson, M con Ga.
V. E. St. Cloud, Savannah, Ga.
T. B. Foster, 56 George street, Mobile, Ala.
Joseph Hehemann, Louisville, Ky.
W. H. Alaman, Paducah, Ky.
Tobe Entner, Lexington, Ky.
L. W. Reller, Winchester, Ky.
C. C. McGinty, Lexington, Ky.
Mark Taylor, New Orleans, La.
Fred T. Coyne, Tampa, Fla.
M. E. Duolap, Box 607, Jacksonville, Fla.
Geo. Crawford, Jacksonville, Fla.
M. A. Higgin, 1018 El Paso San Antonio, Texas
W. J. G. ggie, Austin, Texas.
C. A. Roney, Hot Springs, Ark.
W. P. Tomme, Pine Bluff, Ark.

WESTERN STATES.

A. J. Riggs, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. A. Kenyon, 14 Allison st. Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. E. Cannon, Dayton, Ohio.
J. Van Swearingen, Lima, Ohio.
G. W. Curtis, Bellaire, Ohio.
L. W. Carter, Columbus, Ohio.
Harry Roberts, Indianapolis, Ind.
A. S. Haag, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Chas. M. Hickson, Terre Haute, Ind.
J. B. Banks, 1214 Walnut st., Evansville, Ind.
L. E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich.
M. O. Hara, 1112 Lafayette street, Detroit, Mich.
E. H. Cherry, Owosso, Mich.
W. J. Colgrove, P. O. Box 62, Ann Arbor, Mich.
O. C. Boynton, 216 N. 4th, E. Saginaw, Mich.
R. B. Hall, Chicago, Ill.
J. Logan, P. O. Box 724, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Jos. Vujtech, Collinsville, Ill.
E. G. Coray, Jacksonville, Ill.
J. A. Lamborn, 127 High st., Des Moines, Iowa.
A. Bailey, E. St. Louis, Ill.
H. Blackmore, 250' Dodder street, St. Louis, Mo.
R. C. Longdon, St. Louis, Mo.
C. E. Woodard, Lincoln, Neb.

FAR WEST AND PACIFIC COAST.

C. Pawley, San Jose, Cal.
B. J. Bower, Seattle, Wash.
W. E. Henderson, Portland, Oregon.

THE MEANING OF THE REVOLT.

Throughout the civilized world there is a revolt against the existing social system. Thinking men of the last century imagined that inventions would so increase the production of wealth as to make it possible for all men to enjoy its blessings. The inventions in every branch of labor have made their appearance. The necessities and luxuries of life can be quickly and easily realized. One would suppose that there would follow these improvements—these wonderful aids in wealth production—seasons of general prosperity, leisure for the toiler, time and means of recreation, for study and pleasure. But the very reverse of these conditions has taken place. Absolute poverty on the part of the masses was never more keenly felt; the struggle of the average man to maintain a family was never more severe; the luxury of owning a modest home free from incumbrance was never so fully realized.

The demand for the mere privilege of work—the desire to exchange toil for bread and clothes and a shelter—has become universal. Every branch of labor has gone into organization with this object in view—to secure the means to maintain life in decency. The great body of the people in Europe and America are on the alert to secure some situation, position, job, that will permit them to live as they feel they ought to live. Without question, the motive that inspires seven-eighths of our politicians to work for the elevation of their party to power is simply to get a situation and settle the question of how to "make a living."

In the old world the workers, feeling the full force of these conditions, cross the Atlantic in the hope of finding here a demand for labor and to realize the dream of life—a home. In New England and the old and wealthy States the American artisan, acting in the same spirit pushes on to the West.

And those who feel this pressure of the times, who are engaged in this contest with want, this every-day fight for life, are intelligent men and women, and they have revolted against such a civilization. It may be that involuntary poverty is fixed in the laws of nature, but they do not believe it. It may be that legislation is powerless—they do not believe it. It may be that common prosperity, absence of want, justice, equality, are meaningless terms to be only realized, if ever, in the world beyond the stars—they do not believe it.

There is a deep, strong, never-failing feeling among the poor that this magnificent earth, rich with the gifts of God, exhaustless in its resources, capable of sustaining all who are at any time inhabitants, was never meant to be the cheerless, hopeless, gloomy place that it is—that the desire to participate in the achievements of the age, the aspiration for better conditions, the dream by day and by night of peace and joy, are the beckoning of God to the poor to take possession of their own.

This is the meaning of the revolt.—*People's Voice.*

BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.

It is an encouraging sign of the future welfare of our country to observe the willingness with which our people during the past few years unite together to form trades unions. The example of the immense influence wielded by large and powerful national and international unions is rapidly convincing those who depend on the labor of their hands for the means of keeping themselves and families, of the wisdom of uniting together for the common benefit. Accordingly we see the members of nearly every occupation in the coun-

try enrolling themselves into bodies having protection for their primary object. All these bodies are self-governed; the members join without distinction of creed or nationality. They endeavor to eliminate every element liable to cause friction, and are gradually working toward a point when all shall be convinced that in this broad land there is no place in the ranks for jealousies, hatred, discord or individual selfishness. By meeting regularly for local business, in convention or *en masse*, for agitating purposes, they learn the great art of thinking and acting together, and, above all, they learn that essential kind of mental discipline, which consists of submitting to be governed by the opinion of the majority and of giving up one's opinion in deference to that majority. When properly managed and preserved from predominance of evil influences by firm, intelligent and even-handed enforcement of rules and regulations previously decided on, the desired good must follow as night follows day.

The first advantages certain to result are better wages and shorter hours of labor, which in turn begets a feeling of independence and an awakening to a sense of self-respect, hitherto unthought of. Necessity for humiliating appeals to employers or friends for relief are thus avoided, and unfortunate will be the man who for a moment wavers in his loyalty or relaxes in the observance of obligations imposed by connection with his union.

Any one who contrasts the defenceless and isolated condition of those who still remain disorganized must be convinced of the wondrous improvement a well-ordered union is capable of effecting.

Future success or failure will depend on the strength or firmness of character of members, for none but men of independent minds and well-governed dispositions can unite for any lengthened period.

To such an extent is a desire for organization abroad that in a few years every occupation whose members are not fool or idiots will unite and fall in with the grand army of labor now steadily moving toward the abolition of the old time-worn system that imposed on the poor fetters of degradation and injustice.—*Labor World.*

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

Before the civil war, industry, simplicity and frugal economy, were the heritage of every man, and according to the best accounts, most men could secure work at some price, if not for cash, could secure payment in stock or goods. War came, bringing great impoverishment to the people of one section of the country and greatly enriching the people of the other. Millions of men were drawn from the paths of industries to the armies, and coined money gradually drawn from one section and absorbed by the other, giving that section more money per capita and greater prosperity than ever known before. Having more money to spend, all classes were led into more luxurious living and greater extravagance, apparently guaranteed by high wages and large returns for invested capital. Peace came and with it gradual distribution of money; finding the poor far less able than the rich to meet the new con-

ditions resulting from the reduction of money per capita. Since which time labor has been further depressed by the demonetization of silver, rapid influx of poor and ignorant emigrants, great advancement in invention and application of labor saving machinery. Landlordism with holdings of almost limitless acres of the best agricultural and mineral bearing lands, controlling all water founts, lakes and natural springs, rendering valueless, except as accessories, millions of other acres. The locking up of avenues to natural wealth by the investment of combined capital of corporations and trusts. The slothful ignorance of the masses, who have allowed their liberties to be gradually legislated away and neglecting their trusts and corporations, trades' unions and co-operative industry; refusing all industrial and political avenues for the betterment of their condition and final emancipation, they tramp from ocean to ocean and back again, seeking that betterment of condition which by this course exists only in their fevered imagination. Their only hope is more study, thereby learning to think for themselves; taking their rightful place in politics; shortening the hours of labor; giving the machinery the work; remonetizing silver; increasing the money per capita; increasing the volume of currency to a sufficiency for the needs of the vast enterprises of business and of commerce; giving to the American husbandman relief from the present gridding competition with cheap Indian labor in the production of wheat; the enactment of laws compelling the unlocking of the avenues to natural wealth. This can alone be arranged by the dissemination of education and truth.

A. H. HIGGINS,

Union 55, Denver, Colo.

RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

UNION BREAD.



This is the label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their international Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

UNION BOOTS AND SHOES.



This is the joint Label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and of the Lasters' Protective Union and all other union men in the Boot and Shoe trade. It is printed in blue ink and pasted on every boot and shoe made by Union men. It guarantees the boots and shoes are not convict or prison made.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



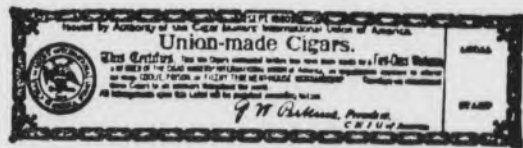
This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

EXPULSIONS

A. G. HENSLEY, from Union 667, Cincinnati, O., for misappropriation of Union funds.

WM. R. MORRISON, from Union 215, Lafayette, Ind., for unbecoming conduct.

ROBERT BLUMENBERG, from Union 513, New York, for misappropriation of Union moneys.

J. A. MILLS, from Union 224, Jacksonville, Fla., for embezzling funds of the Union.

J. T. SULLIVAN was expelled from Union 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., for trying to defraud the Union—though he did not succeed in defrauding the Union out of sick benefits as he intended.

G. W. JONES, from Union 548, Louisiana, Mo., for incompetency.

LOUIS LOFF, from Union 402, Pittsburgh, for hiring non-union men, and other scabby actions.

MASS MEETING IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

On Oct. 23rd, in Typographical Hall, Washington, D.C., a very successful mass meeting of carpenters was held. Speeches were made by E. L. Lomax, of Union 531, General Secretary P. J. McGuire, Wm. A. Carney, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. McCabe, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, of Washington, D. C., and Geo. J. Suter, President of the Carpenters' Council of Washington, D. C. The object of the meeting was to further the eight-hour day which has been recently established by the organized carpenters at the Federal Capital, and to bring about a closer feeling of unity. The meeting was enthusiastic and well attended.

THE FEDERAL EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor paid a visit to Washington, D. C., on Oct. 23, to secure the enforcement of the eight-hour law in the construction of public buildings. They waited on Ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, and secured his co-operation. He accompanied the Council to the different departments and secured audiences with Attorney-General Olney, Supervising Architect O'Rourke, and the Secretary of the Treasury, John G. Carlisle.

Every promise was made by these officials that the law would be enforced henceforth, and whenever and wherever any complaints of its violation are made to Secretary Carlisle he proposes to investigate them thoroughly and correct them. The law applies to sub-contractors as well as to contractors on U. S. Government work. There is a strict penalty of fine and imprisonment in the law for public officers, contractors and sub-contractors in case they fail to respect this law.

The way the eight-hour law is being violated is for the general contractor to sub-let the work, then the sub contractor would observe the law by constraining certain sections to mean those only employed on the building, bricklayers, carpenters, stone cutters, etc.; have the stone cut in a distant quarry or just around the corner out of sight of the building and get mill stuff, and doors, sash, etc., from sub-contractors and insist on the men working nine or ten hours per day.

Wherever any of our members know of a violation of the U. S. Eight-hour Law, send us all the facts and we will follow it up.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

This Order held its General Assembly in this city, and was in session nearly two weeks, beginning November 14. There were several unpleasant incidents in the proceedings, and these were magnified and distorted by some newspapers to the detriment of all organized work-

ing people. The movement, however, for closer alliance and unity of effort of all classes and branches of labor was heartily encouraged by the General Assembly. From all accounts the Knights are certainly very weak in membership and at a very low ebb. Still there is great need for the Order if it will only confine itself to mixed assemblies for agitation and educational work in the labor movement. It is practically unfitted for trades movements, or to deal with strikes or trades union work.

TO TEN-HOUR CARPENTERS.

The subjoined appeal was used in the recent agitation for shorter hours among the Carpenters of Houston, Tex., and with excellent effect:

Follow Workmen:

Are you satisfied with the present condition of affairs in our trade here in Houston? You are surely aware that the carpenters of Houston get less pay for ten hours than those of Galveston, San Antonio, Dallas, Ft. Worth, and other cities in Texas get for nine hours. Why is it that the carpenters are the only trade in the building line that still work ten hours. Stop and think for a moment, and try to discover the cause of this. Are the Houston carpenters inferior workmen? Are they less intelligent than those of other cities? Is the cost of living any less in Houston? No. Are tools any cheaper? Then why do we work ten hours? It is because we are not better organized.

Go to any of the cities that have strong unions and you will find short hours and high wages, while we work ten hours for less wages than is paid any other trade in the building line. Will you permit this condition of affairs to continue? Why not join our organization and help a few devoted brother chips that are earnestly trying to better their conditions and yours. A few, be they ever so earnest, can accomplish but little, but with all the carpenters in Houston, there are competent workmen, and we want none but good mechanics united in one union we could easily obtain the nine hour work-day.

Don't you feel small and mean when you see painters, plasterers, plumbers and other workmen that work on the same job with you quit work at five o'clock while the poor slave of a carpenter toils on until six. And then when Saturday night comes the bricklayer, the plasterers, plumbers and painters receive from \$24 to \$30 for their week's pay, the carpenter has to sneak away to some quiet corner to count the miserable pittance he receives. If he is a first class man and a hustler he will probably get as much as the poorest paid mechanic at almost any other trade in the building line. This is no news to any carpenter in Houston. You are well aware that these are facts. We merely call your attention to them and extend to you an earnest invitation to join our organization.

Through the efforts of the Brotherhood there are four hundred cities that have adopted the nine hour rule. Don't let Houston be the last one to come into the fold. Give us your assistance and we will be working nine hours before another month has passed, and it will not be necessary to have a strike or lose an hour's time to obtain it.

Several contractors have said they are willing to adopt the nine-hour system, and will pay the same wages they paid for ten hours. But it may be necessary for us in some cases to accept a reduction of one hour's pay. But experience has shown that the small sacrifice we make will be only temporary, for wages, like water, soon finds its level.

UNION MADE HATS.



This label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA

89. MORTLE—C. Hutchinson, S. E. Cor. Spring Hill ave and Gilbert st.
92. " W. G. Lewis 751 St. Louis st.
504. MONTGOMERY—J. M. Owens.
906. SELMA—H. F. Gettler, 919 Maxey st.

ARKANSAS

469. HOT SPRINGS—Alfred Moore, gen. delivery
292. LITTLE ROCK—A. J. Snodgrass, 615 W. 14 st.
541. " C. L. Lucas, Box 291
132. PINE BLUFF—John Matz, 1911 E. Bartraque st.

CALIFORNIA

47. ALAMEDA—Jacob Hoeck, 1512 R. R. ave
217. EUREKA—M. F. Wolford, 1135 8th st.
85. HOLLISTER—
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, 323 Buena Vista st.
645. PASADENA—F. C. Wheeler.
285. RIVERSIDE—F. Phoenix, Box 623.
341. SACRAMENTO—E. S. Mason, 1201 J st.
96. SAN BERNARDINO—H. Wegner, Box 797.
SAN FRANCISCO—
22. C. R. Rudisill, 1624 Folsom ave.
304. (Ger.) H. Steiner, 968 Mission st.
483. W. H. Bagge, 435 Greenwich st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, S. E. cor. 10th & Taylor sts.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.
183. SANTA CRUZ—Geo. M. Thompson, 147 Chestnut ave.
337. STOCKTON—F. Reeve, 210 Sonora st.

CANADA

791. BRANDON, MAN.—A. Campbell.
43. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northrup, 169 Morris st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
321. HULL—(Fr.) S. Chaitillon, Kings road.
94. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.
MONTREAL—Secretary of District Council.
L. N. Thivierge, 288 Drolet st.
134. (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 3d Flat.
311. (Fr.) S. Dupras, 456 Centre st.
376. Allen Ramsey, 74 Aylmer st.
666. (Fr.) Jos. Bedard, 316 Cadieux st.
401. (Fr.) P. Thibert, 176 St. Germain st.
755. NANAIMO, B. C.—John Dale, Box 75.
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, Louisa st.
397. ST. JOHN, N. B.—W. F. Cronk, Adelaide st.
77. TORONTO—D. D. McNell, 288 Hamburg ave.
Dovercourt Branch Office.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, Box 798.
354. VICTORIA, B. C.—Chas. Chislett, 181 Chatham st.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—John Radford, 132 Selkirk.

COLORADO

330. ASPEN—J. P. Walker, 630 W. Main st.
560. COLORADO CITY—G. F. Hamil.
515. COLORADO SPRING—M. Klemmedson, Box 442.
56. DENVER—C. J. Hendershot, Box 427, Highlands P. O.
289. FREMONT—O. C. Wilder, Cripple Creek.
590. LA JUNTA—S. E. Roberts, Box 174.
410. PUEBLO—W. L. Smith, 306 Central Block.
46. TRINIDAD—E. C. Pierce, 631 N. Commercial.

CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.
364. GREENWICH—E. F. Chitt, Box 117.
43. HARTFORD—F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley st.
49. MERIDEN—Geo. J. Stanley, 115 Grove.
97. NEW BRITAIN—A. A. Fuller, Cor. Chestnut and Sheffield sts.
799. NEW HAVEN—G. W. Braman, 108 Portsea st.
137. NORWICH—A. D. Lewis, 94 Asylum st.
746. NORWALK—E. L. Griswold, 9 Elm st.
510. ROCKVILLE—H. D. West, P. O. Box 1071.
620. STAMFORD—F. G. Smith, Pond ave.
260. WATERBURY—Joseph Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—D. E. Bell, 227 Monroe st.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1307 T st., N. W.
531. " M. D. Bailey, 736 Sheridan av., N. W.

FLORIDA

24. JACKSONVILLE—M. E. Dunlap, cor. Hawk and Union sts.
305. " W. P. Johnson, 104 W. Adams st.
74. PENSACOLA—W. B. Hilliard, Box 71.
127. " (Col.) A. B. Pettway, 313 E. Chase st.
900. TAMPA—(Col.) P. T. Sisson, P. O. Box 2
96. " T. W. Ramsey, Lock Box 271.

GEORGIA

13. ATLANTA—J. P. Waldrop, 232 Luckey st.
36. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 23 Marbury st.
663. " J. L. Storey, 1109 Cumming st.
322. DUBLIN—A. A. Cowart.
44. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.
43. ROME—T. J. Moody, 4187 Broad st.
671. SAVANNAH—W. K. Aulick, 4th ave. and Barnard st.
783. (Col.)—Edw. D. Browne, 100 Price st.

ILLINOIS

9. ALTON—A. P. Herron, 1053 Tremont st.
648. " C. Hellrung, 1016 E. 5th st.
47. AUBURN—F. Richardson, 386 S. Broadway.
133. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.
582. BLOOMINGTON—W. G. Oliver, 1308 N. Livingston.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—A. Lachance, 2158 B 39th st.
321. CAIRO—J. O. Baldwin, 214 17th st.
663. CANTON—C. C. Stanley, 554 S. 1st ave.
77. CENTRALIA—Ed. Hodges.
24. CHARLESTON—V. S. Brown.
103. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—J. C. Mote, Box 51.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council.
Fred. Carr, 167 Washington st., top floor.
1. G. Wichmann 155 Armitage ave.
21. (French) S. Sauvageau, 87 Norton.
23. G. J. Merrylees, 626 Baker ave.
28. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
54. (Bohem.) Jacob Cejka, 830 Ashland ave.
73. (Ger.) Math. Jungen, 363 23d st.
81. (Scand.) E. Engborg, 121 Barclay st.
242. (Ger.) Alex. Fries, 5210 S. Halstead st.
369. J. E. Brooks 1527 Milwaukee ave.
367. (Ger.) Jewish S. Skisind, 467 Union st.
416. Jas. Bell, 1310 Van Horn st.
419. (Ger.) J. Suckrau, 916 W. 18th st.
445. (Holl.) C. E. Adkins, Gano.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 83 W. Huron st.
555. (Polish) Joh. Lazarski, 736 W. 17th st.
679. (Ger.) (Mill Bench Hands) H. F. Wilkening, 778 Herndon st.
205. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vuttech, Box 471.
282. DANVILLE—F. Robinson, Box 997.
788. DECATUR—G. W. Trimmer, 943 N. Water st.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—A. Bailey, 1817 Grand ave.
847. EL DORADO—W. J. Martin.

244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) Henry Stelling.
62. ENGLEWOOD—C. F. Nugent, 634 Rosenmuth ave.
117. EVANSTON—N. F. Hollenbeck, 1016 Maple ave.
668. " John F. McFarnan, 1122 Emerson
553. FERNWOOD—Frank Palmer.
360. GALESBURG—Jas. R. Rogers, 417 Mulberry st.
141. GRAND CROSSING—John Basted.
279. HARVEY—H. C. Moran.
234. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.
62. HYDE PARK—S. S. Baker, 7015 Oglesby ave.
349. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.
489. KANKAKEE—F. A. Shekey, 223 Chicago ave.
134. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—E. Lapolice, Box 206 Gano, Cook Co.

250. LAKE FOREST—P. H. Shiel, Box 198
294. LA SALLE—F. H. Elliott.
506. LINCOLN—R. F. Poe, 527 8th st.
75. MADISON—Thos. Lodge, Madison Co.
782. MOLINE—J. Swin, 2407 6th ave.
90. MOKELAND—J. T. Hume, Box 302.
686. OAK PARK—Aug. Micholsky, 27 Marengo st.
753. OLNEY—S. Russell, Box 451.
561. OTTAWA—R. P. Spohn, 1225 Phelps st.
740. PEKIN—R. S. Martin.
245. Peoria—R. W. Shuch, 206 1/2 Hancock st.
195. PERU—David George.
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 116 N. 10th st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Jos. Neufeld, 427 7th st.
529. ROGERS PARK—J. S. North, Lock Box 21.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, Box 149, Cheltenham, Cook Co.
758. S. ENGLEWOOD—I. Thompson, Calumet P. O.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Albert Jones, Box 784.
495. STREATOR—F. Wilson, 305 W. Staunton st.
120. VENICE—Wm. Lockman.
448. WAUKEGAN—L. M. Hughes, 131 Jefferson av.

INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—C. E. Wharton.
582. ANDERSON—F. L. Eads, 318 Ohio ave.
433. AUBURN—J. J. Henderson, Cochrane, Ind.
441. BRAZIL—H. E. Hayes, Box 733.
261. CONNERSVILLE—A. C. Moffett, 916 Sycamore st.
494. CRAWFORDSVILLE—S. Long, 204 Whitlock av.
808. DUNKIRK—Jas. A. Pogue.
552. ELWOOD—J. C. Kincaid.
EVANSVILLE—
90. J. F. Wirth, 932 E. Columbia st.
470. " F. F. Nau, 1515 Fulton ave.
742. (Pl. Mill, Mach. and B. H.) Chas. W. Johnson, 1015 Oregon st.
153. FORT WAYNE—A. S. Haag, 201 Taylor st.
728. FRANKFORT—J. R. Davidson, N. Clay st.
312. GAS CITY—W. Templin.
546. GREENFIELD—Columbus Davis, Box 176.
167. HAUGHVILLE—H. C. Tomlinson.
95. HARTFORD CITY—S. D. Parker.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council.
H. Roberts, 27 1/2 S. Meridian st.
57. (Stairs) C. M. Beckoven, 50 1/2 Clifford ave.
60. Nick Kerz, 126 Patterson st.
299. F. S. Rice, 262 1/2 Lake st.
446. J. M. Pruitt, 19 S. West st.
609. (Mill) G. Cunningham, care H. Rockwood, 184 E. Vermont st.
706. Chas. E. Perham, 287 Dillon st.
770. JEFFERSONVILLE—L. Fogelman, 237 Meigs av.
LAFAYETTE—
215. H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
656. LAWRENCEBURG—D. C. Huffman.
744. LOGANSPORT—L. G. Kilborn, 18th & North.
613. MADISON—W. A. Donat, 511 Walnut st.
365. MARION—J. S. Myers, 329 E. Walnut st.
798. MT. VERNON.
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 512 W. Delaware st.
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.
695. NORTH INDIANAPOLIS—A. Phillips, Box 120.
579. PERU—C. Nelswander, 209 E. 3d st.
756. RICHMOND—C. R. Kennedy, 37 S. 7th st.
296. SHELBYVILLE—E. J. Bowen, 71 W. Taylor st.
629. SOUTH BEND—Geo. Leshner, Box 658.
48. TERRE HAUTE—J. R. Warner, 1411 S. 11 1/2 st.
255. TIPTON—F. E. Neal.
668. VINCENT—Allen Greenhood, 416 Locust st.
631. WABASH—L. M. Benner.

INDIAN TERRITORY

803. OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—W. A. Hudless, 331 Noble ave.

IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Tlemier, 1016 Garden st.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 622 Main st.
68. DES MOINES—D. Reinking, 1308 E. Grand av.
178. " (Mill) John Kratch, 10th and Shaw sts.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
81. FT. MADISON—C. E. Peoples, 114 Park st.
700. KEOKUK—E. Lindstrand, 1327 Orleans st.
767. OTTUMWA—R. E. Anawalt, S. Ottumwa.
721. SIOUX CITY—Fred. Kemp, 1412 Myrtle st.

KANSAS

199. LEAVENWORTH—Geo. McCaully, 5th and S-neck sts.
646. PITTSBURGH—H. C. Woodard.
158. TOPEKA—P. E. Cook, Box 346.

KENTUCKY

77. ASHLAND—M. P. Stewart.
712. COVINGTON—H. M. Levi, 28 E. Robins ave.
776. " J. L. Kirt, 84 W. 7th st.
785. (German) Ben. Kampen, 262 W. 13th st.
641. DAYTON—J. Dolman.
532. GEORGETOWN—L. E. Mattingly, Box 231.
259. HENDERSON—E. C. Smith.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. H. Cox, Box 245.
71. LEXINGTON—(Col.) W. T. Dinwiddie, 202 W. 2d st.
626. " B. Broadbuss, 161 E. Main st.
LOUISVILLE—Secretary of District Council.
L. G. Bright, 1314 W. Main st.
7. J. G. Martin, 417 E. Gray st.
103. H. S. Huffman, 1403 Twenty-second st.
214. (Ger.) Ed. Haas, 431 22nd st.
729. (Car) Butler Leebolt, 1715 Hancock st.
406. LUDLOW—A. D. McMillan, Box 135.
597. MILLSDALE—H. Ruby.
320. NEWPORT—(Mill) S. Schell, 1031 Columbia.
598. " J. W. Crupper, 720 Central ave.
384. OWENSBORO—E. R. Ford, 109 E. Clay st.
201. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 906 Jackson st.
576. PARIS—W. B. Nickles.
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 46.

LOUISIANA

809. LAKE CHARLES—Geo. D. Price.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of District Council.
J. J. Sullivan, 706 St. Thomas st.
76. J. J. Becker, 436 Second st.
249. F. D. Ross, 673 Constance st.
624. A. Plessy, 598 N. Robertson st.
704. Hy. Haflner, 132 Toledano st.
782. (Mill) C. A. Bertrand, 327 N. Derbigny st.
789. John Salzer, 612 Villere st.
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

MAINE

148. BAE HARBOR—J. C. Pettitgill, Box 311.
568. GARDINER—J. S. Moore, Box 467.
407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—L. W. Whitcomb, 62 Anderson.
339. ROCKLAND—Robt. Sylvester, 4 Willow st.
595. WATERVILLE—E. S. Hutchins, 13 Percival st.

MARYLAND

39. BALTIMORE—W. H. Albaugh, 1714 W. Lombard st.
44 (Ger.) A. Faulhaber, 929 Hopkins ave.

MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary, D. Maloney, 6 Parker st., Cambridge, Mass.
627. ALLSTON—Henry Appleby, 21 Riverdale st., Boston—Secretary of District Council.
J. E. Potts, 225 London st., E. Boston.
33. H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st., Roxbury.
56. (Jewish.) H. Levin, 18 Crescent pl., off Green st.
549. (Shop Hands) W. S. Jardine, Hotel Richmond, Somerville.
558. Wm. Parker, 45 Howard av., Dorchester.
561. Geo. Clark, 15 Everett st., Allston.
682. (Farmers) Harry Crisp, 44 Commonwealth av.
66. BROOKLINE—J. A. Walsh, 16 Washington st.
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 6 Parker st.
204. " A. S. McLeod, 58 Mt. Auburn st.
118. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 225 London st.
139. FALL RIVER—(Fr.) H. Richman, 61 Jencks st.
403. " Jas. Walton, 30 1/2 st.
590. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 90 Green st.
571. FRANKLIN—J. Hussey, Box 387.
580. GLOUCESTER—M. W. Kelly, 57 Wether st.
82. HAVERHILL—P. D. Cass, 222 Winter st.
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.
455. HOLYOKE—M. D. Sullivan, 109 Sargent st.
508. " (Fr.) George Saville, 292 Chestnut st.
662. " (Germ.) Henry Fisher, 265 Park st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 55 Loring st.
111. LAWRENCE—James McLaren, 149 Water st.
535. LEOMINSTER—Chas. E. Ricard, 36 Green st.
896. LOWELL—Frank Kappler, 203 Lincoln st.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Rorch, Box 61.
154. MARLBOROUGH—W. Myer, 37 Huntington ave.
192. NATICK—S. P. Anna, 18 Oakland st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 179 Mill st.
275. NEWTON—Wm. Boucher, 15 Rockland st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Andrew Davis, Box 215.
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Boulanger, 37 Will st.
308. NORTH EASTON—John Wells, Box 328.
727. NORTHAMPTON—John Grenier, 42 Walnut st.
435. NORWOOD—Jas. Hadden.
417. QUINCY—A. O. Brown, Box 138, Wallaston.
626. ROSLINDALE—C. W. Conner, 75 Birch st.
67. ROXBURY—Wm. Buchanan, 69 Bowers st.
140. SALEM—F. A. Everts, 17 Cross st.
702. SAXONVILLE—John Thompson, Box 105.
24. SOMERVILLE—Ira Doughty, 6 Carlton st.
220. S. FRAMINGHAM—Irvine Mank.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) L. Bassette, Box 766.
654. " G. C. Elmer, 414 Central st.
491. STOUGHTON—F. O. Fowler, Box 568.
574. TAUNTON—A. Stewart, 186 School st.
216. WALTHAM—Jas. Millen, 121 Pine st.
426. WEST NEWTON—W. A. Lang, Box 241.
420. WEYMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights.
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Flak, 720 Main st.

MEXICO

293. C. P. Diaz—J. H. Morgan, Box 109, Eagle Pass, Texas.

MICHIGAN

345. BATTLE CREEK—Bert Robinson, 63 North.
686. BENTON HARBOR—C. E. Jenkins, Box 721.
418. CHARLOTTE—Stephen Wolcott.
DETROIT—Secretary of District Council.
10. Austin Stowell, 31 Franklin st.
421. T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
26. JACKSON—Henry Behan, 208 Deyo st.
184. LAKE LINDEN—Geo. W. Guilford, Box 678.
213. LANSING—A. Morse, 745 Kalamazoo st., W.
502. LUDINGTON—Julius Smedley.
450. MANISTEE—Wm. Blodgett, 818 Maple st.
100. MUNKESGON—Henry Katz, 167 Mt. Kegen ave.
123. OWASSO—J. B. Collins, 205 S. Oak st.
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. J. Anderson, 127 N. Park st.
163. J. T. Bayley, 2101 S. Jefferson ave., E. S.
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 131 Harvard st., W. S.
334. H. Kober, 121 S. Third st., E. S.
466. (Ger.) John Leidlein, 912 Walnut st., E. S.
538. WANDOTTE—Francis Sutliff.

MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. Gibson, Box 624.
366. " (Scand.) P. Helgemo, 2309 W. Fifth st.
569. GRAND RAPIDS—W. Fortler, Box 41.
411. MINNEAPOLIS—Carl Enger, 2214 9th st. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Kondo st.
362. WINONA—Chas. Volz, 463 E. Broadway.

MISSISSIPPI

749. MERIDIAN—J. H. Callaway.
496. VICKSBURG—E. R. Carroll, 214 Fair Ground st.

MISSOURI

519. BENTON STATION—J. C. Neff, 6401 New Manchester Rd., St. Louis.
573. HANNIBAL—J. F. Vandament, 1200 Union st., S. S.
160. KANSAS CITY—A. McDonald, 1717 E. 11th.
548. LOUISIANA—T. B. Gatewood, 101 Ohio st.
98. SEDALIA—G. D. Taylor, 104 N. Vermont st.
377. SPRINGFIELD—J. H. Hoselton, 1515 N. Grant Station A.
430. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curtiss, 2007 James st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council.
V. S. Lamb, 418 Sarpy ave.
4. Geo. J. Swank, 4816 B. Easton ave.
5. (Ger.) J. Burkhardt, 2222 S. 18th st.
12. (Ger.) Edw. Klesling, 22-8 N. Market st.
113. V. S. Lamb, 4218 Sarpy ave.
210. (Ger.) D. F. Ugel, 2619 N. 20th st.
267. T. Parsell, 653 Wells ave.
270. E. S. Hinkel, 2628 Belle Glade ave.
396. (Mill) Paul Garner, 6043 Shaw ave.
423. (Ger.) P. P. Bohlen, 4561 North Market st.
518. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, 2112 De Kalb st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. G. Hartman, 2931 N. 9th st.
604. (Millwrights)—C. A. Hicks, 3318 N. 9th st.
619. F. W. Pierce, 2662 Lucas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Grayvols ave.

MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr.
112. BUTTE CITY—H. F. Lapiere, Box 623.
296. GREAT FALLS—A. J. Emmerton.
280. HELENA—J. H. Schwalen, 563 Third st.

NEBRASKA

873. LINCOLN—H. W. Culbertson, 3130 S. st.
OMAHA—Secretary District Council, O. Reinhardt, 918 N. Twenty-seventh st.
651. (Ger.) R. Ruppert, 2016 Martha st.
685. (Danish) R. Jacobsen, Atlantic Hotel, S. Omaha.
427. Thos. McKay, 2623 Franklin st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

283. CONCORD—D. B. Dow, Box 630.
118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 56 Douglas st.
685. PORTSMOUTH—E. O. Frye, 14 Dennett st.

NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—J. F. Seger, Box 897.
57. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS—W. B. Leonard, Box 136.
486. BAYONNE—A. H. Yeomans, 677 Ave. D.
121. BRIDGEFORD—J. H. Reeves, 76 Vine st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Meacham st.
388. DOVER—L. G. Pott.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 8 Smith st.
567. " (Ger.) F. Kessler, 637 Fulton st.
547. ENGLEWOOD—Garret Springer.
591. HOROKEN—F. Stelgelter, 109 Garden st.
365. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, Box 38.
HUDSON COUNTY—D. C. Secretary, N. W. Buxter, 14 Prescott Place, Jersey City.
482. JERSEY CITY—A. L. Brown, 192 Duncan ave., Jersey City Heights.
544. (I. C. Hight) D. K. Hadsall, 494 Central av.
151. LONG BRANCH—Wm. Pinson, Box 183.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—B. C. Rogers, 207 E. Br. ad st.
638. MORRISTOWN—W. F. Barkman, Lo k Box 163.
119. NEWARK—S. L. Cole, 111 Second st., Harrison.
172. (Ger.) A. Brenner, 594 S. 12th st.
415. (Ger.) Andrew Rager, 68 Ann st.
602. OCEANIC—Zach T. Alas, Box 70.
477. ORANGE—L. Fisher, 390 Central av.
325. PATRISON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—Frank Wentlich, Box 122.
399. PHILIPSBURG—Wm. H. dge, Cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave.
665. SOMERVILLE—Fred. Powelson, P. O. Box 561.
456. SUMMIT—E. D. Latham, Box 45.
31. TRENTON—O. B. Gaston, 1 Hudson st.
543. TOWN OF UNION—Geo. Kharman, 503 Spring st., W. Hoboken.
642. WEST HOROKEN—Michael Beahm, 417 High Point ave.

NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council, D. P. Kirwi, 43 Myrtle av.
274. Thos. McNeill, 16 Partition st., E.
659. (Ger.) Alex. Rickett, 416 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—W. W. Gillespie, 119 E. Genesee.
131. BINGHAMTON—C. H. Torrey, Box 993.
210. " E. V. Reynolds, 40 Howard av.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council.
W. Cheriton, 318 Livingston st.
109. M. A. Maher, 61 Irving Pl.
175. Jno. J. Powderly, 190 Albany ave.
147. Geo. H. Young, 403 S. 5th st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 16 St. Mark's ave.
258. H. P. Culver, 17 Cornell st.
291. (Ger.) John Lang, Metropolitan P. O., Queens Co.
381. Herbert Kent, 204 McDougall st.
387. Chas. H. Richardson, Box R. Flatbush, N. Y.
451. Geo. O. Monroe, 385 Cumberland st.
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.
517. (Millwrights) W. E. Kelk, 12 Butler st.
639. A. B. Wiles, 249 48th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council.
Geo. Ulmer, 674 Genesee st.
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.
355. (Ger.) C. Roessler, 242 Strauss st.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson av.
440. W. C. Smith, 47 Alexander place.
802. E. M. Rathburn, 1801 Niagara st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—Chas. Krumpke, Jr.
591. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON—E. Decker, Box 282.
805. CORTLAND—J. M. Harrison, 5 Randall st.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—Jas. Hayes, Mat-tewan, N. Y.
714. FLUSHING—Fred S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
500. GLEN COVE, L. I. Thos. A. Coles, Box 181.
229. GLENS FALLS—Ira Van Dusen, 30 Sanford st.
670. HERRIKER—Geo. Getman.
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.
603. ITHACA—J. W. Skinner, 120 W. Buffalo st.
607. JAMAICA, L. I.—M. Selbert.
261. KINGSTON—Jos. J. Tubby, Rondout.
591. LITTLE FALLS—A. A. Miller, 49 Arthur st.
150. MIDDLETOWN—W. R. Rogers, 26 1/2 Grant st.
493. MT. VERNON—S. Budd, 48 N. 8th ave.
105. NEW BRIGHTON, S. L.—F. E. Salfelder, 116 Jersey st.
301. NEWBURGH—S. M. Wilcox, 144 Renwick st.
271. NEW DORP, S. L.—Louis Delmar, Jr.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—McGeough, 7 Division st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—J. B. Way, Corona P. O. L. I.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council.
Benj. B. Hart, 74 W. 97th st.
51. Chas. A. Judge, 22 Alexander ave.
63. Patrick Kennedy, 604 Columbus ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) J. Levi son, 624 E. 9th st.
340. A. Watt, Jr., 929 Columbus ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave., care Sta. K. 160 E. 86th st.
457. (Scan.) C. Kranig, 511 E. 75th st.
464. (Ger.) Carl Muller, 1123 Intervale ave.
468. John Andrews, 1647 1st ave.
473. H. B. Rogers, 44 Perry st.
478. J. G. Plager, 1167 W. 41st ave.
197. (Ger.) W. Schmitz, 931 Tremont ave.
509. W. T. Angell, 219 W. 41st st.
513. (Ger.) W. Hollander, 551 W. 54th st.
715. Chris. Coffey, 2015 Columbus ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 439 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—C. E. Firt, care C. Beck, Box 33, Suspension Bridge.
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wood, Box 493.
101. ONKOTA—Frank McKee, 3 Gardner Pl.
34. PERKSKILL—Theo. Birdsell, 339 Diven st.
404. PORTCHESTER—W. H. K. Jones, Rye, N. Y.
606. P. Richmond, J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton, S. I.
203. PORTHOPKIN—N. R. Dalzell, Box 32, Rochester.
72. H. L. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.
479. SENECA FALLS—F. L. Compson, 93 Cayuga st.
146. SHENECTADY—Jas. H. Bruton, Scotia.
413. SHEPHERD BAY—Wm. Cramer, Box 71.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—B. Ueberwasser, 65 Farrer.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council.
C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton, S. I.
SYRACUSE—
15. (Ger.) M. G. Rapp, 221 Grumback ave.
565. John R. Ryan, 1215 Mulberry st.
314. TARRYTOWN—D. Page, North Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 145.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 40 Dudley ave.
580. WATERBURY—David Schantz, 10 William st.
33. WAVERLY—Frank Beardslee, Box 175.
252. WEST TROY—Charles Angus, 121 3d st.
747. WHITE PLAINS—Elbert Banks.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box S.
273. YONKERS—F. E. Maxwell, 60 School st.

NORTH DAKOTA

174. GRAND FORKS—B. S. Tyler, 1201 N. Third st.

OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
183. BARRINGTON—J. H. Smith, New Portage.
17. BELLAIR—S. D. Howell, P. O. Box 836.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John A. Fawcett.
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.
143. CANTON—J. Breckenman, Russell ave.
386. CHILLICOTHE—W. D. Taylor, 196 Hitt st.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council.
M. A. Clements, 134 Clark st.
2. D. Fisher, 105 E. Clifton ave.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 34 Freeman ave.
324. (Ship Carp.) J. A. Hamilton, 520 E. Front.
327. (Mill) Geo. Marshall, 457 Main st.
481. (Stairs) J. M. Cronin, 923 Washington ave., Newport, Ky.
628. A. Berger, 227 Fergus st., Station A.
664. (East End)—E. E. Finch, Farris ave., Sta. C.
667. (Ger.) Goodwin, 32 Symmes st., Station D.
676. John N. Fergus, 912 Vine st.
681. F. W. Dugan, 498 W. Liberty st.
683. C. Quick, 16 St. Lawrence ave., Price Hill.
692. John Spellbrink, Salem ave., Fairmount.
713. (Mill & Elevator Bldrs.) W. L. McGrew, 20 Mickin ave.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council.
Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11.
11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.
39. (Bohem.) Fr. Divoky, 85 Petriest.
161. H. L. Ellacott, 161 Seelye ave.
241. (Ger.) Charles Duckwitz, 1946 St. Clair st.
241. A. O. Nickerson, 30 Pearl st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wellich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) C. Lubahn, 90 Newark st.
461. H. J. Riggs, 84 Sayles st.
632. Boh. Wm. Mares, 1372 Central ave.
231. COLLEGE HILL—H. Cummings.
COLUMBUS—Secretary of District Council.
M. R. Matthews, 956 Harrison ave.
61. A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th.
350. (North side) G. A. Ward, 24 Hunt ave.
589. CONNEAUT—C. E. Sanders.
DAYTON—Secretary of District Council, S. G. Mothers, 23 Catherine st.
104. W. C. Smith, 1020 Wayne ave.
302. (Mill) A. P. Scherling, N. Milburn st., N. D.
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
396. (Car Bldrs.) J. H. Shorp, 1526 E. 2d st.
187. DEFIANCE—Walter Lambert, 315 Seneca st.
677. DELAWARE—C. A. Rubrecht, 17 University av.
775. DELHI—James Slattery, Home City.
328. EAST LIVERPOOL—J. D. Wyde, Box 634.
188. FINDLAY—A. D. Nemeyer, Box 491.
202. FOSTORIA—J. H. Faler, 722 W. Center st.
644. GREENVILLE—G. W. Hamilton, Box 519.
637. HAMILTON—Wm. Hammerle, 212 Ross st.
636. IRONTON—J. W. Argo, 332 S. 5th st.
267. LIMA—J. Vansverding, 7128 Main st.
185. LOCKLAND—(Mill) E. S. Mosstellar, Sharonville, Hamilton Co.
703. " Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—A. Zoll, Box 202.
356. MARIETTA—A. Atm-trong, 112 New st., W. S.
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.
338. MASSILLON—John Smith, 249 E. North st.
725. MIDDLETOWN—W. T. Hill, 128 Clark st.
303. MILFORD—W. A. Elston, Box 177.
736. NELSONVILLE—John Shidwell.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati.
443. PIQUA—Theo. Ayers, P. O. Box 207.
560. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City, W. Va.
437. PORTSMOUTH—Chas. Thomas, 110 Campbell st.
708. SALEM—Wm. Bousal, 371 W. Main st.
107. SANDUSKY—H. Harmon, 1223 Col. ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—W. B. Kinsley, 215 Linden ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adam.
243. TIFFIN—A. Weigle, 151 Symcare st.
TOLEDO—Sec. District Council, E. G. Mc-
Fillen, 235 Webster st.
25. A. Smith, Room 6 Law Building.
168. (Ger.) F. Frudiger, 432 Wabash st.
475. (E. Side.) F. Zentgraf, 683 Oswald st.
412. WARREN—Jos. W. Merse, 136 Belmont st.
792. WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE—R. Messmore, 659 N. North st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—J. P. Anderson, 818 Ford ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON

520. ASTORIA—Jacob Frey, Box 443.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 206 Spring Garden.
487. ALTOONA—H. A. Dodson, 1524 3d ave.
551. BANGOR—Whitfield Swayze.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.
655. BELLE VERNON—G. W. Engle, Box 55.
492. BELLEVUE—M. J. Laflus, Stokes ave., Brad-dock.
180. BRADDOCK—J. F. Theurer, 847 Ta'bot ave.
550. BRADFORD—C. F. Cummings, 23 Boylston st.
222. BUTLER—H. G. Keil, 170 Oak st.
738. CARBONDALE—Fred Slighan, 21 Thorn st.
307. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.
408. CORAOPOLIS—J. M. Moore, Box 6.
530. DUKES—Chas. Stauffer, Box 6.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
116. ERIE—John Moore, 224 E. 12th st.
422. FRANKFORD—J. R. Nace, 6810 Edmund st., Treorchy.
401. FRANKLIN—C. D. Nicklin.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 53 W. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—Adam Sionceker, 226 Concord.
398. GREENVILLE—M. M. Schout.
287. HARRISBURG—G. W. Diehl, 1228 Herr st.
288. HOMESTEAD—J. A. Wolf, Box 473.
253. JEANETTE—Tom Kirschner, Box 254.
794. JERMYS—Thos. McDermott, Box 166.
610. JOHNSTOWN—Samuel Blackford.
110. KITTANNING—C. F. Boney, Box 431.
308. LANCASTER—C. Hensell, 304 New Holland a-
636. LOCK HAVEN—W. D. Tidlow, Flemington a-
Cinton Co.
177. MCKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, 1011 Brick alley.
431. MANSFIELD—R. E. McKinley, Mansfield Valley.
552. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
278. MERCER—J. D. Boyd.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—W. J. Laughlin, Box 272.
306. NEW CASTLE—W. W. McCleary, 238 Harbo-
PHILADELPHIA—
8. Chas. Hardican, 1222 Columbia ave.
227. (Kensington) Chas. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant.
238. (Ger.) P. Ruge, 3009 Baltz st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2432 N. Fourth st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council.
W. P. Patton, 61 Mahan ave.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Webster st., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) Adolph Batz, 131 12th st., S. S.
165. (E. End) F. B. Denman, 47 Inwood st., E. h.
30. W. F. Willock, 119 Bauman st., Knoxville.
385. (W. End) E. F. Beck, Box 42 W. E. Station.
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 1310 Breed st., S. S.
737. Wm. R. Kirk, 11 Southern ave.
415. PITTSBURGH—A. M. Harkerty, 320 Franklin s-
145. PUNXSUTAWNEY—Wm. Evans.

336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1107 Greenwich st.
368. ROCHESTER—A. N. Gutermuth, Box 152.
SCRANTON—Secretary District Council.
A. T. Mcdonoy, 311 Putnam st.
563. S. B. Price, 118 S. Filmore ave.
718. Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.
751. Fred. Dewitt, 1219 Short ave.
184. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, Rear 109 S. Mal ave., Scranton.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smlnk, 510 E. Cameror
268. SHARON—M. Watson, Box 765.
185. SHARPSBURG—W. C. Pfusch.
514. SHARPSVILLE—W. Reichard, Box 170.
276. TARENTUM—T. C. Miller, Box 267.
459. UNIONTOWN—W. S. Koontz, 18 Morgantown
780. WASHINGTON—E. B. Young, Call Box 343.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. Ayers, 5 Penn st.
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 441 Hepburn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND

176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, Jr., 693 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—D. Guillemette, 128 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—Geo. Nuttall, 13 Sears ave.
759. WESTERLY—Wm. Thomas, 55 Grove st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) R. H. Bellinger, 62 Bo-gard st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 106 East Tallor st.

TENNESSEE

253. KNOXVILLE—F. E. Vaughn, 2518 Wash. ave.
394. MEMPHIS—C. F. Callahan, Station B.
463. NASHVILLE—H. G. Winfree, 420 S. Market st.
766. " W. T. Kerr, 219 1/2 N. Summer st.

TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. C. Miller, P. O. Box 636.
731. CORPUSANA—B. W. Robinson, 1216 E. 8th ave
198. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—H. Bergman, 409 Chestnut st.
444. EL PASO—J. M. Campbell, 917 St. Vrain st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 900 Stella st.
811. GAINESVILLE—J. M. Wails, 512 N. C. cement st.
526. GALVESTON—Chas. Sherwood, care Y. M. C. A.
611. " (Ger.) John Bock, 1001 O'g st.
114. HOUSTON—Carl Sorensen, P. O. Box 109.
414. HOUSTON HEIGHTS—J. McCorty.
539. PARIS—S. W. Sutherland, Lock Box 133.
367. SAN ANTONIO—J. S. McDonald, 117 Ogden av.
460. " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce
731. SHERMAN—W. J. Cherry, 471 N. Branch st.
622. WACO—L. S. Chaffee, Lock Box 528.
559. WAXAHATCHIE—J. R. Rogers.
528. WICHITA FALLS—G. H. Martin.

UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—R. Hoodless, 37 S. 4th, W.

VERMONT

512. BELLOWS FALLS—P. De St. Croix.
329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 176 N. Willard st.
59. RUTLAND—A. Per-ard, 1 East st.
619. ST. JOHNSBURY—A. J. Dutil, 4 North ave.

VIRGINIA

285. NORFOLK—W. E. Holladay, 108 Fenchurch a-
781. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Seorey, 309 4th st.
132. RICHMOND—Wm. H. Gaul, 4 W. Marshall.
262. " (Col.) J. B. Mason, 701 Clark st.

WASHINGTON

743. ABERDEEN—A. C. Little.
542. OLYMPIA—H. H. H.
351. SEATTLE—Geo. W. Boyce, Box 1450.

WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.
608. CHARLESTON—Chas. H. Grim, Box 289.
236. CLARKSBURG—J. H. Ridenour, Box 38.
6. 9. ELKINS—D. R. Martin.
428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman.
516. GRAFTON—C. F. Burk, Box 304.
719. HUNTINGTON—T. R. Glickson, 1829 4th ave.
577. MARTINSBURG—J. H. Nicklin.
526. MOUNDSVILLE—L. S. Jackman.
583. PARKERSBURG—A. N. Fildn.
425. WHEELING—Sam. Patterson, Box 243.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

379. ARRLAND—B. Zehren, 52 E. 7th ave.
128. EAU CLAIRE—Aug. Schreiber, 632 Putnam st.
588. GREEN BAY—J. C. Kling.
182. JANESVILLE—J. P. Cullen, Box 784.
335. LA CROSSE—A. Gitzky, 614 S. 6th st.
130. MADISON—W. E. Moll, 208 Murray st.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council.
John Betterdorf, 706 7th ave.
30. (Ger.) Wm. Bublitz, 740 7th st.
228. (Ger.) Wm. Arvez, 609 Nat. ave.
290. (Ger.) John Bruegling, 8024 Holton st.
307. A. Noelsken, 627 5th ave.
318. (Ger.) F. Schuerer, 606 24th st.
622. Herm. Rahr, care of B. Zautke, 1131 Teu-tonia ave.
572. T. J. Fildn, 379 Jefferson st.
598. Theo. Dembski, 8.5 Eleventh ave.
472. No. LA CROSSE—P. P.erson, 2042 Kalce st.
634. OSHKOSH

(FOR OUR GERMAN MEMBERS.)

Monats-Rundschau.

Von Josephus.

Als die hauptsächlichsten Ereignisse während der letzten paar Wochen können wir wohl die Annahme der Repeal-Bill durch den Kongreß der Ver. Staaten, den Schluß der Weltausstellung in Chicago und das tragische Ende des dortigen Mayors, Carter Harrison, die Beteiligung vieler organisierter Arbeiter an den letzten Wahlen und die Gewaltthaten betrachten, welche hier und in Europa von verschiedenen Arten von arbeitslosen Hungern verübt worden sind. Die Repeal-Bill war eine Maßnahme, angeblich im Interesse des arbeitenden Volkes, dessen Geld, wie es hieß, durch das Sherman-Gesetz, nach welchem die Ver. Staaten Regierung jeden Monat 4 Millionen Nutzen Silber kaufen mußte, verschlechtert zu werden bedroht war. Dieses Gesetz nun ist durch die Sherman Bill aufgehoben worden, gegen die Proteste der Vertreter der Silberkonge des Westens, welche ungeheuer behaupteten, daß, wenn die Ver. Staaten kein Silber mehr kaufen, das ganze Volk zu Grunde gehen müßte. Und da wurden nun Reden auf beiden Seiten gehalten, welche die Hände anfüllen. Wenn man diese Reden liest, sollte man meinen, die Repräsentanten und Senatoren in Washington seien nur gewählt worden, um sich der Interessen der Arbeiter anzunehmen, so sehr floßen sie von Wohlwollen und Sorgsamkeit um die Arbeiterklasse über. Betrachten wir aber die Sache näher bei Lichte, so finden wir, daß die Vursachen, welche für die Repeal-Bill sprachen, nur im Interesse der Gold-Spekulanten und Groß-Geldgüter an der New Yorker Aktienbörse gewirkt haben, während ihre Gegner, die Befürworter des Silberschwindels, die Vertreter der Interessen einiger Minenbesitzer und Kleinrentner waren, von denen die ersten sich aus den Taschen des Volkes bereichern, die anderen mit „billigem Gelde“ sich gegen das Großkapital, von dem sie an die Wand gedrückt werden, wehren zu können hoffen. Da war auch nicht ein einziger Mann im ganzen Kongreß, der es wirklich mit der Majorität des Volkes ehrlich gemeint hätte, mit den Lohnarbeitern nämlich, denn diesen kann es vollständig egal sein, ob die Silber- oder die Goldspekulanten oben auf sind, denn sie bekommen, so lauge das Land und die Verfassung und Produktionsmittel der Kapitalistenklasse gehören, niemals soviel, wie ihre Arbeit werth ist und deshalb sagt sich, daß der ganze Kongreßgrummel uns gar nichts angeht. Die Verhandlungen im Kongreß werden uns erst interessieren, wenn es um Carpenters, Kohlengräber, Maurer, Eisenarbeiter, Schneider, Buchdrucker, Telegraphisten, Schaffner und sonstige Vertreter der großen Industrien unseres Landes geht und nicht die Millionetten und bescheidenen Werkzeuge der Börsenjobber, Kohlenbarone, Eisenkonge, der Vanderbilts, Goulds, Rothschilds und anderer Räubershauptleute!

Die Schließung der Weltausstellung signalisirt einen Abschnitt in der industriellen Entwicklung der Ver. Staaten. Bisher haben wir in kleinerem Maßstabe produziert und zwar zu einträglichen annehmbaren Bedingungen für das Lohninventar, das im Allgemeinen noch über dem Durchschnitt der europäischen Proletariat stand. Die Kapitalisten, welche in den Betrieben hielten, waren zwar größer als in den europäischen Industrien, aber die wirkliche, vollständige Konzentration war doch noch nicht erreicht. Jetzt indes gehen wir denselben mit Riesenschritten entgegen und die nächste Welt-Ausstellung wird wohl nicht mehr eine Sammlung der Waaren mit einander konkurrierender Kapitalisten-Kompagnien, sondern der Monopole und Trusts der einzelnen Nationen. Wir werden dort wahrlich in die Sachen zu sehen bekommen, die von Monarchen hergestellt wurden, gegen die es keine Konkurrenz mehr giebt. Und wenn die Stufe der Entwicklung erreicht sein wird, dann ist auch die Erlösung der Lohnarbeiter aus den Fängen der Lohnsklaverei nicht mehr fern, denn eine Konzentration des Reichthums wie sie von jetzt an mit Riesenschritten erfolgen muß, kann die Arbeitermassen nicht mehr blind und gleichgültig lassen; sie werden vom Kapitalismus selbst gezwungen werden, sich zu emancipiren. Daß der Welt-Ausstellungs-Mayor todtgeschossen wurde, ist auch eines der charakteristischen Zeichen

der Zeit. Sein Mörder ist ein Arbeitsloser, ein durch Noth und Genuß zum Wahnsinn Getriebener, ein Stellenjäger, deren Zahl sich fortwährend vermehrt. Da schreien die Leute über die Korruption und Nemtergie der Politiker und es ist doch Thatsache, daß diese Politiker nur die Feinde der Arbeitslosen bilden. Wenn es keine von Maschinen und das Lohnsystem überflüssig gemachte Menschen gäbe, würde es ganz gewiß für jedes öffentliche Amt nicht ein paar Duzend politischer Werber geben und alle die von diesen gegen das Volkwohl verübten Verbrechen, vom Wahlbetrug bis zum Diebstahl öffentlicher Gelder, würden so gut wie verschwinden. Die Chicagoer Wahlen sagten am Sonntag nach Carter Harrisons Ermordung, Harrison habe sich seinen schrecklichen Tod selbst zugezogen, weil er die Gefährlichkeit gebuhlet und befördert habe und der „liebe Gott“ habe deshalb ein schreckliches Beispiel statuiren wollen. Das ist natürlich Alles alberne Falschheit. Ein Mann wie Harrison, der sich heutzutage populär machen will, hält gute Freundschaft mit den Bierwirthen, Spielhaltern, Vorbesitzern und anderen Lumpenaffen, welche ihn Stellen jütreiben, das ist die einzige Manier für Politiker, sich in Amt und Würden zu bringen; wenn aber ein solcher Mann von einem unzufriedenen Stellenjäger über den Haufen geschossen wird, so hat der „liebe Gott“ damit nicht mehr zu thun, wie der Mann im Monde außer man müßte annehmen, der „Schöpfer aller Dinge“ habe das jegliche System in absichtlich geschaffen, um diejenigen, welche dadurch zu Mayors, Gouverneurs, Präsidenten etc. gemacht werden, durch Andere, die keinerlei politische Jobs ergattern können, abzuwechseln zu lassen. Wer eine solche Idee von dem Wesen hat, welches angeblich die Geschichte der Welt dirigirt, soll sich mit seiner Theologie, Philosophie, oder wie er es nennen möge, begeben lassen — der gesunde Menschenverstand repolitisiert gegen derartige hirnverbrannte Truisschüsse. Schafft das System ab, welches Arbeitslose und Beute Politiker erzeugt und es werden weder Mayors oder Präsidenten-Mörder, noch überhaupt Menschen herumlaufen, die ihre Nachbarn und Nebenmenschen umbringen.

Daß das Heer der Arbeitslosen desparat zu werden anfangt, sehen wir aus Verhältnissen in der sowohl, wie in europäischen Ländern. In Californien, Texas, Colorado, Montana und Nevada ziehen Schaaren von Arbeitslosen umher, die mit Gewalt Eisenbahngänge anhalten, um sich befördern zu lassen und an verschiedenen Stellen sind Polizei und Milizen requirirt worden, um die marodirenden Vandalen in Schach zu halten und, wenn's so weiter geht, werden wir auch in den großen Städten des Ostens gar bald sonderbare Dinge erleben, wie zum Beispiel gerade jetzt in Sizilien, wo 20,000 italienische Soldaten gegen eine nach hunderttausenden zählende verzwirfelte, nach Brod oder Arbeit schreiende Menge von Männern, Weibern und Kindern aufgebracht worden sind. In Sizilien ist der Kapitalismus ein paar Tausend Jahre älter, wie in Amer. fa, aber dort hat er sich sehr langsam entwickelt und hier bei uns wirkt schneller gehen. Wenn es hier erst einmal hunderttausende nicht mehr wie 22 bis 33 per Woche verdienen können, dann werden die amerikanischen Kapitalisten nicht genug Soldaten aufbieten können, um die „Rebellen“ gegen die göttliche Ordnung niederzuhalten. Daß übrigens hier in mlch bald italienische Umstände eintreten werden, dürfte unter Anderem daraus hervorgehen, daß Tausende von Italienern nach ihrer Heimath zurückzukehren, denn die arbeitslosen Amer. Arbeiter, welche aus ihren Fabriken und Bergwerken entlassen worden sind, werden sich jetzt dem Eisenbahnbau und Erdbarbeiten zu welche die Italiener seit einigen Jahren monopolisirt hatten und sie arbeiten so billig, daß gar billiger, wie die „Dagos“, nur, um den Hunger stillen zu können. Wie lange sie es über bei solcher Arbeit und solchem Lohn aushalten werden, das ist eine andere Frage. Die Noth der sozialen Rebellen in Sizilien ist übrigens so groß, daß die Officiere der Regimenter, welche man gegen sie geschickt hat, mit großer Unlust an ihr Schicksaltheil nehmen, denn sie haben gefunden, daß die Armeen, welche zu unterdrücken man sie absieht, vollkommen Recht hatten, sich aufzulösen, da sie hauptsächlich am Verhungern sind. Die Officiere berichteten nach Rom, daß der Adel und die Millionäre in Sizilien, welche durch Verabreichung jener Hungerdinner reich geworden sind, kein Herz noch Gefühl für die Elenden haben, und daß man sich nicht wundern muß, wenn sie sich nicht länger ausbeuten lassen wollen. Wie viel Herz und Gefühl die Elenden in den Ver. Staaten für ihre Beloten haben, wissen wir alle, denn wir haben in den letzten paar Jahren davon genügende Beispiele erlebt — Homestead, Coeur d'Alene Tennessee Memphis etc. Der Polizeiführer, die Flinten das Gängriß und der Galgen werden auch hier gegen die Arbeiter angewendet, wenn

immer die herrschende Klasse dies für anbracht hält und sie sich sicher genug fühlt. Daß sie es jetzt noch wagen darf, Gewaltmittel gegen uns anzuwenden, ist nur unsere eigene Schuld.

Wenn es schon zu bedauern ist, daß die Arbeiter sich nicht in Massen gegen ihre Unterdrücker und Ausbeuter organisiren, ist es weit schlimmer, sehen zu müssen, wie organisierte Arbeiter einander mühen bekämpfen. Im meine hiermit speziell die mit einander konkurrierenden Organisationen in den einzelnen Gewerken. Wie lange wollen sich z. B. noch die Painter und Cabinetmaker dagegen wehren, den großen nationalen Gewerkschaften ihrer Berufszweige sich anschließen? Es ist eine wahre Schmach, wenn man sieht, wie die Verhältnisse in der Stadt New York, die dem ganzen Lande mit autem Beispiel vorangehen sollte, liegen; dort haben sich die Baugewerke in vier verschiedene Central-Körper getheilt, von denen einer den andern ausrotten möchte, wenn es nur anginge. Eine Organisation strift gegen die andere und die Bosse lachen sich darüber natürlich ins Fäustchen. Wenn die brüderliche Kampf nicht aufhört, werden sie schließlich zur Vernichtung aller daran sich beteiligenden Organisationen werden und Jeder, der nicht jetzt endlich dagegen protestirt und verlangt, daß eine Einigung erfolge, wird an dem zu erwartenden Zusammenbruch mit schuldig sein.

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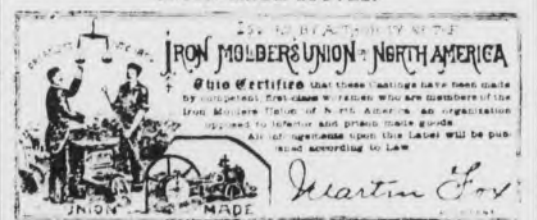
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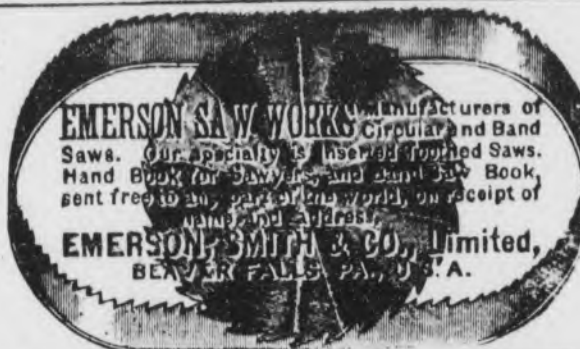
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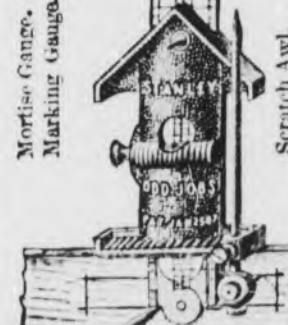
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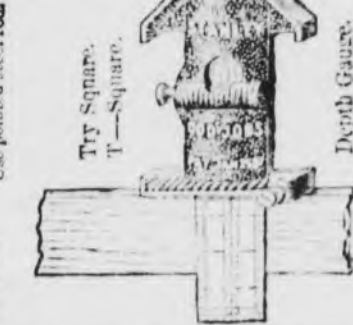
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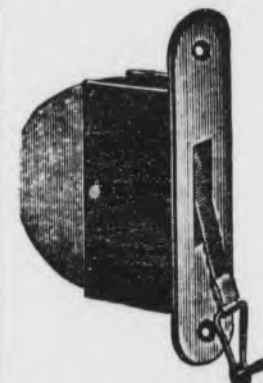
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